BANESTER'S

WORKS.

LONDON

1707






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L. F. Payne

THE
VVORKES
of that famous Chyrurgian,
Mr. IOHN BANESTER;
By him digested into five Bookes.

His Cure,

1 Of *Tumors*
2 Of *Wounds* } in generall and particular.
3 Of *Vlcers*
4 Of *Fractures* and *Luxations*.
5 His *Antidotary*, being a Storehouse of all sorts of medicines belonging to the Chyrurgians use.

To which is added a Treatise for distilling of Oyles of all sorts, with a perfect order to prepare all Minerals, and to draw forth their Oyles and Salts, &c.

LONDON,
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M. DC. XXXIII.

THE TRANSLATOR to the Reader.

OF two things (*as it ſeemeth to me*) the Reader will require a reckoning at my hands: in both which likewiſe, I am ready to render mine accounts. Of the one, as by the way of talke and treaty: of the other (as more important) neceſſarily. The firſt is, why I laboured in this tranſlation: the other, why I have in this ſort brought it forth. To the firſt I proteſt, it was undertaken by the earneſt requeſt and importunity of ſuch friends, as I in no wiſe was able therein to reſiſt: my ſelfe being, though not unwilling to doe good, yet unwilling at this time, to have undergone ſuch a burthen. Of this ſort performing it, my reaſons thus I render. And firſt for ſetting that downe, in a continued tenor

of ſtile (but ſorted into Chapters) which ſtandeth in diviſions and tables in the Authour whence I have it : The occaſion was in the movers of this tranſlation, who made that choice for the benefit of the greater number : for that (as they ſaid truly) few Chirurgians otherwiſe could underſtand that they ſhould read therein. Thus when I had travelled a ſpace in the tranſlation, & found that part of Wecker *committed unto me, defective in many points pertaining hitherto, I thought good (that this worke might be the fuller) partly from other his bookes, partly from the moſt approved Authors, old and new, (in this point taking to my ſelfe ſome larger liberty to ſupply that wanted. In which doing I have neither ſo curiouſly taken upon me, to proſecute every point, as that no particular ſhould be wanting, that might come in queſtion in this Art : neither yet (I truſt) ſo looſely laboured, as that many things of value, ſhall be found to have overſlipped me. From whence an equall minde may ſee, I have aymed both at comelineſſe and profit. And verily I iudge him of too meane capacity for this calling, that cannot by the light of theſe things, proceed into further particulars,*

when

when need requireth. In my resolutions I have given some addresse to the Reader in things otherwise (perhaps) not so perspicuous. My Annotations are both to give light to the understanding of the text, to furnish further with medicines where I thought it needfull, and to preserve soundnesse of doctrine where I saw it not enough regarded. And let no man here say, I goe beyond the latchet : but rather with judgement, and an upright eye, weigh and consider the things I have reprehended together with the reasons annexed thereunto. For I protest, there is nothing on the earth, hath carried me into this course, save onely a just and honest care of the Readers commodity. As for that learned man Wecker, *if I have any where either wrested his meaning, unreverently taken him, or censured him without cause, then is there wherefore I should justly be blamed for him. But if in all these things, I have carried my selfe in a reasonable course, let not that bee imputed to me for a fault, which is (if I could deserve any) my commendation. Neither can any man greatly marvell, that so much unsoundnesse should be found in* Wecker, *considering that (except in the preparation of me-*

dicines) he hath too much tyed himselfe to antiquity, I found cause enough likewise, to have dealt with his method, but I content my selfe in this Treatise, to have looked only to the matter: and therein to have provided, to my power, that the painfull patient reap not the bitter fruits of an infected judgement. This I professe, that my care in beginning, continuing, and ending this worke, hath beene for the benefit of my Country, not esteeming my paines, but hazarding my credit. My desire is to furnish and profit a Chirurgian with knowledge of the body, and with manifold and plaine practise in this Booke. Whether I have attained the marke at which I aymed, or shot wide, I submit my selfe to thy learned and favourable censure, resting as ready as willing to doe thee good,

IOHN BANESTER.

To his loving Friend, Mr. *Banester*.

I Received no sooner the report that your Booke was ready for the Printer, but I perceived some privily repined: I hope you regard not their words, but continue your grounded purpose. You know that envy lyeth alwayes at vertues gates, and treadeth on her heeles when she goeth abroad. For as the deafe cannot discerne the sweetnesse of Musicke; so the ignorant cannot looke into the excellency of knowledge. Marvell not, if they say, there are over many bookes. For either they cannot read, or at least understand none. They never tasted Latine, and if some of them have tipped their tongues with French, and sipped thereon, as the dogges doe on *Nilus*, then they blaze abroad their skill with *Hyppias*. I doubt not, (if learning had leaned upon the favour and fostering of these good Patrons) but all the Arts had beene long since starved, and buried; and the poore widow had beene the best Surgeon. A fisher in *Theocritus* dreamed he had taken a golden fish, and therefore he would now live at ease, and cease from labour: so these fooles feed themselves in their vaine phantasies; but when they

shall

ſhall once awake, they will harken unto *Plato*, who diſdained not ſo long to be a ſcholler, as he deſired to be wiſer. I would not have you vouchſafe to remember theſe men which thinke with mad *Ajax* in *Sophocles*, that fooles have the faireſt lives. Surely they deſerve pity, becauſe they are ſimple, but ſtripes becauſe they are wilfull. Another ſort there is, which hath more learning, but as little judgement and honeſty. For they will whippe *Homer* as did *Zoilus*, and ſift great *Hippocrates* as did *Theſſalus*: They have ſucked *Lamiahs* breſts in *Plutarch*, which when ſhee ſate ſpinning at home, laid her eyes by her in a baſen, but put them into her head when ſhe went abroad. They are as kinde as the cuckow, which devoureth the bird that brought her up, and with the male ſpider (as *Ariſtotle* ſaith) they eat the prey, but take no paines. Of this ſort I ſay little, becauſe all others ſay much. For as they have ſtricken all writers on the head, ſo they have by them againe beene wounded to the heart. This fruit I am ſure ſpringeth from their continuall carping. They weaken the painfull hand, they make dull the ſharp wit, they poyſon the well affected, they ſow contention amongſt the learned, they ſeduce the ſimple: They have the tongue of the horſleech, the eye of the cockatrice, the talents of the tyger. Not unlike are they to *Procuſtes* the curſt Hoaſt, whoſe gueſts were ever too long or too ſhort for his beds: ſo to theſe men all Writers ſeem too new, or too old; too ſhort, or too long; too plaine, or too obſcure; too ſimple, or too curious. They are alway aguiſh, for every thing is bitter to their taſt. And deadly ſick of

a desperate consumption, for the more they eat, the leaner they are. If you tarry these mens leisure and likings, your papers will perhaps bee eaten with rats and mothes. Whereas you feare the censure and judgement of the learned, you doe well, if thereby you be made wary in your work, not weary of your enterprize. For they having seasoned their censure with equity, and their judgement with discretion, will passe over small faults with silence, and reprove greater slips with modesty. It is not unknowne to them, that the wisest man hath his wants, and the soundest writer his errors. Then you are not to feare the ignorant, which cannot judge of your labours: nor to regard the envious, which will not like your endevour : neither to shrinke for the godly and vertuous, which will accept your good will. Behold all hinderances are plucked up by the rootes : wherefore then doe you doubt ? wherefore do you quaile? what do you require ? what do you seeke ? If there bee no people almost so barbarous, no nation so rude, which hath not all Arts in their owne proper language. If *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, *Ætius*, *Actuarius*, *Moschion*, accounted the fathers of this Art, have written in their mother tongue, you have a large and lawfull president to warrant this enterprize. And if mine affection (which I owe and beare unto you) blinde me not, I think no such book, in this kinde, hath bin published in our tongue. For as *Zeuxis* picturing *Helen*, drew the lineaments from five of the faireſt virgins of *Croton* : so this Booke is borrowed from the richest treasuries of the best Physitians and Surgians.

gians. Moreover, whereas the parts of Surgery have been rent in sunder, and scattered abroad, now they are cunningly compiled, and shortly comprized in one little volume. But above all, you shall honour this profession in the eyes of all such who heretofore have accounted it base and vile. For they shall plainly see, that it requireth not only a Lions heart, a Ladies hand, a Hawkes eye (as the common proverbe is) but more especially, good reading, sound judgement; diligent observation, wise experience. The gray haires of this Art shall win reverence with the Reader, the necessity procure love, the variety of things bring delight, the plaines cause attention, the certainty get credit, the continuance deserve estimation. The matter hath carried me further then I purposed, and yet I should have written more, if this bearer had not so suddenly departed. But of other things at another time. Fare you well (good M. *Banester*) and when you can conveniently, write againe unto me. The last of Iuly.

Your loving and assured friend. A. H.

The Booke to the Reader.

I Swellings waſte, I wounds do joyne,
I Vlcers do make ſound;
I do the broken Bones reſtore,
What further can be found?

To the Printer.

HAſte to the Preſſe, feare not the ſale,
good wine doth need no ſigne:
The Surgeans crave this worke to have,
the gaine it will be thine.

The Tranſlator to the Reader.

READ well, keep faſt, try warily,
in no caſe me diſdaine:
Commend of love, amend with leave,
this crave I for my paine.

To the Tranſlator.

IF Weckers works do praiſe deſerve,
thy paines no man can blame,
Which both with new and needfull ſtore,
enriched haſt the ſame.
A worke well bred, and better borne,
but trayn'd up paſſing well:
The phraſe, the notes, ſupply alſo,
this ſame doth plainly tell.

If some words to the dainty eares,
or simple sort, seeme strange,
Know this, that Arts to termes are ti'd,
and may not lightly range.
If methods plat be not so plaine,
and perfect as some thinke,
Thine Author did this way chalke out,
from him thou mayst not shrink.
Thy tongue from taunts by reasons rule
so wisely hath been stayd,
That Momus *eye cannot espy,*
with faults thee to upbraid.
Such is thy fruit, that painfull Bee,
may hony suck with ease.
But spitefull Spider cannot finde
her poyson to increase.
Then armed with Achilles *shield,*
Minerva *stands thee by:*
Though Hectors *force do thee assault,*
there is no ieopardy.

In praise of the Booke.

As little Bee in broyling heat,
doth search the fields about:
So little Booke from Authors best,
best medicines sucketh out.
As pretious Pearle in little roome
doth many virtues shroud,
So in this little volume is
much secret knowledge shew'd.

As little Sphere by due recourse
doth heavens high unfold,
So in this little Booke thou mayst
the wound and cure behold.
As Loadstone doth the iron hard
by secret force hold fast,
So little Volume in despite
will envy make agast.
As glittering Sunne with his bright hiew
doth other Starres deface,
So where this Book doth once appeare,
it others doth displace.
As Persian tree both flower and fruit
doth bring forth without stay,
So fruitfull is this Book to all,
in time, and place alway.
Then Hony tast, buy pretious Pearle,
view Sphere that turneth fast,
Feare Loadstons force, walk by Sunne light,
eat fruit that ay doth last.

A. H.

THE FIRST BOOKE OF TVMORS ABOVE NATVRE.

CHAP. I.

Of the differences of Tumors.

THE differences of tumors are taken from the materiall cauſe, either of which, or in which they are begotten, they come of a defluxion of humors, ſometime one alone, ſometime moe, one humor, and that either hot or cold, the hot is either bloud or choler. If the bloud be good, it bringeth a *Phlegmon*: if it be evill, thicke and blacke, a *Carbuncle*, or *Furuncle*. But if it be mortified, then ſpringeth *Gangræna*, and *Sphacelus*. Choler of the gentler ſort, purchaſeth *Eryſipelas* without ulceration: but of the ſharper choller, if it be alſo thicke, there riſeth either *Eryſipelas* with an ulcer, or *Herpes exedens*. The more ſerous and thinne, nouriſheth *Herpes miliaris*. Simple tumors

Againe, for the cold humors, obſerve, as firſt for flegme, if it be thinne, there ſpringeth of it *Oedema*, if it be vaporous, *Tumor flatulentus*: if it be thick, *Struma, Atheroma, Steatoma, Meliceris*: if it be watriſh, *Hidrocele*: of Melancholie comes *Scirrhus, Cancer, &c.* Sometime Tumors proceed of moe humors than one, and when they doe ſo, it is commonly of two humors conſpiring the miſchiefe: as bloud and choler, if they be equally mixt, they bring forth a middle effect betwixt *Phelgmon* and *Eryſipelas*. But if their mixture be unequall, then that which overwaieth the other, beareth away the name alſo: as bloud proving principall, the Tumor is *Phlegmon Eryſipelatodes*, if choler have the prerogative, *Eryſipelas Phlegmonodes*. If the humors mixt be cold, as flegme and melancholy, in like ſort their equall matching breedeth one middle effect, betwixt *Oedema* and *Schirrhus*. Otherwiſe, if flegme be chiefe *Oedema Schirrhodes*, if Melancholy beare rule, *Schirrhus Oedematodes* is ingendred. Againe, if flegme be mixt with bloud, and that equally, a middle effect commeth between *Phlegmon* and *Oedema*: Elſe the mixture being unequall, if flegme excell, there is *Oedema Phlegmonodes*: if bloud, *Phlegmon Oedematodes*. Melancholy mixt with blood equally, the tumor is *Phlegmon* and *Schirrhus* indifferently. But if bloud prevaile, *Phlegmon Schirrhodes*: if Melancholy, *Schirrhus Phlegmonodes*. The cold humors, alſo mixing with choler, bringforth the like order of names, for the tumors: as if flegme have equall parts with choler, the affect is juſt betwen *Eryſipelas* and *Oedema*: Whereas if flegme exceede the choller, it bringeth to paſſe *Oedema Eryſipelatodes*; or contrariwiſe, *Eryſipelas Schirrhodes*, when choler hath the preheminence over flegme.

Compound Tumors.

We have ſaid in the beginning of this Chapter, that Tumors are diſcerned both by the matter, whereof they are begotten, as alſo wherein they are ingendred: and hitherto we have proſecuted the matter onely of their generation. Now it remaineth to declare, how they differ in reſpect of the place, wherein they are ſituate. And firſt,

Hydro-

Hydrocephalus, Parotides, Polypus, &c. have their place in the head. In the belly are *Prominentia umbelici, Epiplocele, Enterocele, Cirsocele, Bubonocele, Sarcocele, Hidrocele, Pneumatocele.* To the glandules pertain, *Bronchocele, Phyma, Bubo venereus.* And to the limbs, *Paronichia, Verruca, Thymion, Mermecia, Ærochordon, Clavus.*

Chap. II.

Of Sanguine Tumors, and first of the true and legitimate Phlegmon.

THe true *Phlegmon* or inflamation is a Tumor begotten of pure bloud, and is specially incident to the fleshy parts. Definition.

The antecedent cause is abundance of bloud, like as when the partie is of a Sanguine complexion, and youthfull yeares, or it being at the spring time, or the dyet of the Patient be of much good juyce, and therefore fit to increase much bloud. And here is to be considered, both the part that sendeth it, the part that receiveth it, and the part that draweth. The part that sendeth it, doth it either through needlesse plenty of bloud, which it containeth, or strength, or straitnesse of the passages: which thing fulnesse descryeth. The receiving part doth it of weakenesse, or largenesse, else openesse of his passages, or by inferiour situation. The part that draweth, doth it, either through heat or paine within it, which things may easily be found out. The cause conjoyned, is bloud stuffed in the affected place it selfe, which whilst it is unchanged, and not yet come to suppuration, there is Tumor with redness, resisting heat, pain, &c. but being suppurate, and turned to *Pus*, the Tumor is soft, yeelding, and growing to a point, the paine is pricking, with some itching and pulsation. And all the while, before it come to an abscesse, the Tumor is red, outstretched, and resisting the finger, the heat and paine also is Causes and signes.

vehement. But when it commeth to the abſceſſe, the Tumor decreaſeth, yeeldeth out to a ſharpe point, and is ſoft, and eaſily preſſed: the paine is pulſ like beating, mixt with pricking and ſome itching. Finally the skinne in the ſuperfice or point of the Tumor goeth away, and there is made the iſſue. Sometime it proceedeth from outward cauſes, as by contuſion, wound, ulcer, ruption, convulſion, fracture, luxation: which things are diſcovered partly by ſight, partly by relation of the Patient. The end or termination of this tumor, is two-fold, viz. reſolution, and ſuppuration. It is poſſible to be reſolved, when the matter is thinne and little in quantity, the skinne thinne &c. and it is a plaine token that it doth reſolve, if there grow a certaine lightneſſe in the member, the pulſation waſting away. But if the humor be thicke, and much in quantity, if it lye deepe, the skinne be thicke, and ſo forth, then is the end of it come to ſuppuration, and how it groweth to that, you have heard by the notes before declared. There be iiij. times obſerved in this tumor, beginning, augmentation, ſtate, and declination. In the beginning the part begin-neth to ſwell, humors flow thither, and the paine is yet but little. In the augmentation, the Tumor is high heaped, the affected place filled, and the accidents increaſed. In the ſtate the tumor and accidents are at height. In the declination the greatneſſe of the tumor is diminiſhed, the accidents weake, and the matter begins to change into another ſubſtance.

The termination.

Severall ſignes of the 4 times.

There hapneth to this tumor (either for lacke of cure, or by errour in the cure, or ſuch other conſideration) evill diſpoſitions, worthy carefull fore-ſight: to wit, corruption: which is ſignified by blacke or leadie colour, ſtinking ſavour, &c. regreſſion or lurking of the matter, which you ſhall know by the ſudden diminiſhing of the tumor, and a ſpeedy following of a fever, with other evill accidents. Alſo induration or hardening: in which the ſwelling ſwageth, but the hardneſſe ſtill remaineth, &c.

Progn.

If this tumor *Phlegmon*, be not reſolved & evaporated,

it

it, must needs come to passe, that the matter doe either suppurate, or corrupt and putrifie, or else grow into a schirrous hardnesse. Note also that sometime the cure is inverted, by reason of some cruell accidents, which importunately urging, cause all the meanes to be bent against them, and so for a time, interupt the other proceedings.

Cure: The antecedent cause (which is blood flowing to the part) must first bee met withall, lest it come to the conjunctive: and this must bee by evacuation, either from thence, whence it floweth (the whole body, or a part thereof, as is the liver, which thing blood letting in the inside of the right arme, will profitably performe, if the strength and age of the patient be agreeable) or else from the part whither it doth flow, as by blood letting, either revulsive, as in a veine directly answering to the contrary: or else deriving, that is, drawing to the neer parts: cupping glasses fixed to the part opposite, as likewise ligatures and frications. The quantity of blood must be rated proportionably, after the measure of strength: and may bee repeated twice or thrice if need be. And the very beginning or increase, is the fittest time for this remedy. Medicines that avoyd the part affected of the matter flowing, must bee cooling and beating backe: *viz. acatia, vineger, balaustium, bolus armenus, caphura, capreoli vitium, folia vitium, folia Cupressi, malecorium, mirthus, omphacium, plantago, quercus, rubus, rosæ, rhus, solanum, succus hiosciami, terra sigillata, vinum austerum, &c.* or these compounds: as first, a fomentation of *oxicratum*, or *Posca*, or *Rec. ovi candidi, olei rosarum, aquæ rosarum, ana. q.s.* mixe them together, and therein wet your clothes to apply to the inflamed part. *Rec. suc. semper vivi, li. i. vini austeri li. ss. far. hordei, ℥. ij. malecorij, sumach. ana. ℥.ss.* boyle them, and make thereof a Cataplasme: or *Rec. santali, albi, rubri, ana. ℈.iij. glaucij. ℈. ij. terræ chimoliæ, boli armeni, ana. ℈.i.ss.* beat and searce them, and with the juyce of Housleeke, Lettuce, or Purslain, make a cataplasme. To this end also you may use *Ceratum è Psillio, Ceratum è*

Coriandro, Ceratum rosaceum, &c. These and all other repellent medicines you must vse in the beginning, and in applying they must be renewed often. But take with you this obiervation generall; that you apply not medicines that coole and beat backe. If the tumor bee in the glandulous parts, or the matter bee venomous, or thicke, and unapt to flit backwards. Also, if it bee exceedingly impacted, or if it bee a criticall tumor, or stirred of a primitive cause, or else neere situate to a principall member. Thus much of the antecedent by it selfe: now let vs consider of the blood impact in the affected part: which is called the cause conioynd. If the blood already flowed be thin, & apt to be evacuated; out with it, by scarification, or discutient medicines: of which sort are these simples: *Anethum, butyrum, fœnum Græcum, fermentum, ol. Camomelinum, ol. ricininum, ol. leucoij, malva agrestis, &c.* Likewise these compounds: *passulæ*, the stones pluckt out, mixt *cum pane, & modico melle*, or *hordei farina cum melle*, or *lana succida*, wet in warme wine, wrung out and applied, else a spunge used in the same manner. So that these digerent and discutient medicines are to be ministred onely in the declination, and to ly long to the place without removing. But if the matter be thicke, and unfit for resolution, then must you bend your skill to change it into *Pus*, with medicines that doe meetly warme and moysten; such as are these simples, *viz. aqua temperatè calida, butyrum, farina triticea, panis triticeus modicè salitus, adeps suillus, adeps vitulinus, adeps taurinus, adeps anserinus, &c. resina, oesipus, pix, caricæ, ficus, crocus, thus, &c.* or these compounds: *viz. farina triticea*, or *hordeacea* boyled *in aqua & oleo*, or *radix althææ* mixt *cum decoctione caricarum dulcium, & farina triticea*, or this: *Rec. decoctionis althææ, & caricarum puinguium li. i. farinæ triticeæ, li. ss.* boyle them together, and make a cataplasme, or thus: *Rec. cortic. rad. althææ, rad. lilij senecionis, malvæ, ana. m. j. farinæ triticeæ, ʒ. iij. axungiæ, suillæ recent. li. ss.* boyle the herbes in water, and stampe them with the rest, and make

Note.

Cause conjoyned.

If the matter be unfit for resolution.

make a cataplasme. These remedies for the moving of matter, must be applyed towards the declination of the disease: and renewed twice a day.

Thus much of the antecedent and conioyned causes, alone, and severally by themselves considered. But if it fall out, that both of them bee in force, and reigne together, then the disease is to bee considered of, as a complicate matter, and that according to the equall or unequall mixture of them. For when they are unequally matched, as when the antecedent cause, overwayeth the other, then answerably your medicines must be of mixed force: to wit, more repellent and lesse discutient. For that that floweth in vehemently, must be repelled also vehemently: and that which hath meanly flowed, and sticketh now in the place, must meanly be resolved, therefore are some discutient things here noted to be mixed with repellents. *Oleum Rosaceum* hath that faculty: or this plaster, *Rec. fol. malvæ m. i. absinthij, rosarum, ana. ℥. ss. farinæ hordei, ℥. i. ol. Camomel. ℥. i. ss.* boyle them and stampe them to the forme of a soft plaster. Or this *Epithema: Rec. sapæ ℥. iij. aquæ ros. aceti, ana. ℥. i. ss. croci. ʒ. ij.* let them heat a little at a soft fire, afterward straine them, and make your *Epithema.* Apply it with wet clothes, or wooll. These medicines consisting of repellents, somewhat mixt with discutients, are to bee used in the encrease and augmentation of the disease: and to be shifted seldomer then pure repellents are. Otherwise, if the antecedent and conjunctive causes fall out to bee of equall force in mingling: in such a case, with equall mixture of remedies, it is to be resisted: to wit, equally repelling and discussing, of which faculty you have these simples, *Althea, Malva, Camomilla, sem. lini, &c.* and these compounds, *unguentum Basilicum, Emplastrum diachilon, &c.* or a medicine made with bread and oyle of roses, or of melilote and bread boyled *in passo,* else made *ex dactylis in passo coctis,* and mingled *cum pane, & oleo Rosaleo:* or thus; *Rec. parietariæ, malvæ, ana. m. i. furfuris, farinæ volatilis, ana. P. i. fœnugreci,*

If the antecedent and conjoyned causes concurre. Vnequally mixed.

Equally mixed

fænugreci, anethi, ana. ℥*ß. ſs. olei Camomelini.* ℥*ß. i. ſs.* ſeethe them in oyle, and make a plaſter. Another, *Rec. medullæ panis, li. i.* ſteepe it in hot water, after ſtrain it therehence, and put to it *mellis* ℥*ß. ij.* and make a plaſter. Theſe medicines that are mingled to repreſſe and diſcuſſe equally, muſt be miniſtred in the ſtate of the diſeaſe, and need very ſeldome ſhifting. Hitherto we have handled the antecedent and conjoyned cauſes. Now we follow on to the formall, which is threefold : to wit, hot intemperature, greatneſſe, and breach of unity: hot intemperature (which is alſo ready to raiſe up fevers) muſt bee bridled, partly by diet, partly by medicines. Let the diet therefore bee cooling, and moyſtning : as cleere and coole ayre : reſt of the minde and body, moderate ſleepe, but not on the day, the belly apt to ſtoole, naturally, or artificially : meates of little nouriſhment, as Lettuce, Spinage, Borage, prepared Barley, &c. *Vinum oligophoron.* Theſe are convenient. The contrary hurt, as exerciſe of the part affected, anger, contention, loud crying, carnall act, fat, ſweet, ſharpe meats, or of much iuyce, &c. and likewiſe ſtrong wine. Generally a thin and ſcant dyet is the meeteſt. The medicines againſt hot diſtemperature, muſt bee cooling, ſuch as are *ſyrupus roſarum, ſyrupus endiviæ, ſyrupus granatorum, ſyrup. acetoſus ſimplex, oxyſacchara, &c.* The greatneſſe, or Tumor, which we call a part of the formall cauſe, if it bee without abſceſſe, may come to bee removed, by the reſolution of the conioyned matter, as is now before declared. But if it containe an abſceſſe, or breach, and but within, the outſide yet being whole, helpe it out with Chirurgicall inſtruments, as with a Lancet or cautery, the latter being yet of [a] leſſe ſafety then the former, the quantity of the orifice being according to the abundance of the matter collected, and to the place affected. The place for opening is fitteſt, which being moſt outpointed, is ſoft and eaſily preſſed in with the finger : which alſo is ſituate moſt commodiouſly for the purging out of the matter, being alway wary to ſhun the veines,

For the formall cauſe.
Hot intemperature.
Wateriſh wine
For the greatnes or ſwelling
[a] More ſafe ſaith *Calvetius*, and ſo generally, both antiquity, reaſon, & experience do confirme.
The place fitteſt to open.

nerves,

nerves and arteries: and above others, the morning tide is preferred for this buſineſſe.

If it muſt bee done with eating medicines (which neither is ſo ſafe as the iron) then have you ſimples for that purpoſe, lighter or ſtronger, the eaſier ſort are theſe, *Adeps ranarum viridium, Calx viva, Cantharides, Caulium radices,* burnt and pounded with old *axungia, fæx vini* dried, *fæx aceti, lac ficulneum, muſcerda, oſtreorum teſtæ crematæ,* powder made *è capitibus muſcarum, & lacertarum: radix cannæ, ſapo, ſemen urticæ* ſtampt with wine, *ſtercus caninum album, ſuccus Tithymallorum, theriaca, &c.* The ſtronger ones, are *Arſenicum,* and *Mercurius,* you have alſo compounds ſerving to the ſame end, as a plaſter made *ex radice narciſſi,* ſtampt *in Mulſo,* and boyled *cum oleo irino,* or *ex radice tenera arundinis,* ſtampt and mixt *cum melle,* or made *ex ariſtologia & melle,* or *ex pice arida,* with equall part of *propolis cretica:* either *ex ſemine lini, fermento, & ſtercore columbino, cum ſapone molli,* or *ex calce & ſapone.* Elſe *Rec. fæcis vini crematæ,* ℥. *ſs. ſimi columbini, propolcos, ſalis toſti, æruginis, ana.* ℈. *iij. aquæ marinæ,* ℥ *i. olei antiqui,* ℥. *y.* mixe them. Another, *Rec. Colophoniæ, butyri recentis, ana. li. i. picis aridæ, mellis, ana. li.ij.* ℥. *vi. æruginis,* ℥. *iij. viſci, q.ſ. miſce.*

Now when it is opened, it muſt firſt bee mundified, then filled with fleſh, and laſtly ſhut up with *Cicatrice,* as ſhall be ſaid. The third part of the formall cauſe, which is the breach of unity, when the veines are ſtrowted out by the effuſion of humour, and the ſpaces of the fleſh disjoyned, this (I ſay) is to bee removed, by taking away of the humor effuſed, &c. as hath been ſaid. For breach of unity.

Thus farre concerning the cure of *Phlegmon,* by his cauſes particularly provided for, and may ſeeme for the whole matter, ſufficient: but becauſe there are certaine accidents thereunto incident, and which ſometime hinder the cure of the whole, it is not in vaine, if before wee conclude hereof, wee doe conſider how alſo to remove them away when neede requireth. The accidents are theſe, Of accidents incident to to this tumor.

theſe, paine, regreſſion of the matter, putrifying of the part, and hardneſſe. Paine is therefore to be mitigated by aſſwaging medicines, called *Anodyna*, ſuch as are theſe ſimple ones : *olcum anethinum, ol. Camomælinum, ol. è ſemine lini, ol. amigdal. dulc. Iaſiminum, ol. ſambucinum, ol. ovorum, ol. roſarum, &c. butyrum, Oeſipus, lana ſuccida. Adeps ſuillus, vitulinus, aſininus, felinus, vulpinus, melinus, ſciuri, anatinus, anſerinus, gallinaceus, ex anguillis, &c.* Likewiſe *mucillago altheæ ſem. lini, fænigreci, malvæ, &c. lac muliebre, lac vaccinum, &c.* Compounds to that purpoſe there are both milder and ſtronger. The firſt ſort are either made *ex paſſo, oleo roſac. & pauca cera*, applyed *cum lana ſuccida*, or *ex roſaceo, ovorum luteis, mica panis albi, in aqua calente macerata, poſtea expreſſa & roſaceo permiſta.* Elſe *ex malva in aqua cocta, mixta cum furfure, & roſaceo, vel ol. viol. & pauco croco.* One more vehement then theſe have you alſo (if need be) to reſort unto : being *ſtupefactive*, and conſiſting, *ex folijs hyoſciami, ſub cineribus coctis, & recenti axungia mixtis.* Thus much for the paine. Now if there bee regreſſion of the matter to the inner parts, or to ſome principall parts, it muſt be revoked by cupping glaſſes, or attractive medicines, ſuch as theſe : *Ariſtolochia longa, adeps urſinus, pardalinus, leoninus, ammoniacum, calx viva, coagulum vetus, cantharides, dracontium, euphorbium, fermentum, fæx vini uſta, Galbanum, lepidium, naſturtium, opoponax, propolis, pyrethrum, ranunculus, radix arundinis, ſagapenum, ſtruthion, ſynapi, thapſia, tithymallus, viſcum, &c.* Or compounds, contrived of theſe, as need requireth. If the part putrifie, uſe many and deepe ſcarifications, and after waſh the place *cum aqua ſalſa*, and thenceforth apply thereon a plaſter, *ex fabarum, aut orobi farina, cocta in oximellite.* The inciſion in lancing muſt bee after the ſimilitude of an Olive or Mirt leafe : after which manner of inciſion it will eaſilyer heale. Laſtly, the hardneſſe that ſometime remayneth, muſt be mollified with convenient meanes, of which againe here bee both ſimple and compound

For aſſwaging paine.

If the matter turne back.

If the part do putrifie.

Hardneſſe of the part.

pound medicines for choice. The ſimple medicines are *butyrum, caricæ, bdellium, althea, crocus, cera, adeps, medullæ, ammoniacum, galbanum, Oeſypus, lana ſuccida, malva agreſtis, ſemen lini, fœnumgræcum, radix Liliorum, oleum Amigdal. dulc. irinum, lentiſcinum, Camomelinum, &c.* Compounds are theſe : *Radices cucumeris agreſtis, cum caricis, rad. brioniæ, vel aſari in aqua coctæ :* or, *farina, cum aqua & adipe anſerino, vel gallinaceo, vel ſuillo :* or elſe, *radices altheæ decoctæ cum pane, & adipe contritæ,* and ſo applyed.

Chap. III.

Of the Carbuncle.

Arbunculus, or (according to the Greeks) *(a) Anthrax*, is a little venomous puſtule, burning the place, and firſt rayſing a bliſter, bringeth afterward a cruſt. Definition.

The antecedent cauſe is *(b)* black, thick, hot and fæculent blood, flowing into the place, which is conjectured by the ſtate of the body, abounding with blood. The conjoyned cauſe is blood gathered in the part affected, and that eaſily diſcerned by the ſignes of the Carbuncle, *(c)* which are theſe : Many ſmall puſtules like burnt bliſters on the outmoſt skinne, which being broken, a cruſty ulcer enſueth. Sometime only one puſtule with the like cruſty ulcer. Otherwhiles without any puſtule, only the ulcer is in all ſorts cruſty. There is itching alſo, the cruſt is blacke, or of aſhy colour : the fleſh about inflamed : redneſſe, great and grievous paine, with a fever. Further (if any venomous matter be lurking) then there is loathing, oft vomiting, loſſe of appetite, trembling and beating of the heart with ſwooning. Cauſes and ſignes. Signes common to both. Signes of the peſtilent Carbuncle.

Carbuncles commonly come of cauſes generally raigning, & *(d)* for the moſt part are attendants on the plague. If the *Carbuncle* come in the *(e)* cleanſing places, called *emunctories*, Progn.

ctories, or neere the principall members, it is deadly: for it is to be feared, leſt the venomous matter have recourſe to ſome principall part. If it breake out about the ſtomach, or jawes, it ſuddenly choketh for the moſt part. That is leſſe dangerous which appeareth firſt red, and after yellowiſh, but that which is of blacke or blue colour, killeth. If the accidents which accompany this diſeaſe, doe much decay, and vaniſh, ſome hope of health is promiſed; contrariwiſe, if they more and more get ſtrength, and waxe vehementer, then is there no hope at all remayning.

Cure. Your curation muſt bee conſidered firſt, according to the antecedent cauſe, which being declared to be *(f)* thick, hot blood inflowing, muſt both be altered for his quality, and evacuated for his quantity. His quality is alterable by *(g)* cooling diet, and medicines, let his meat therefore bee ptiſan, lettuce, purſlaine, the broth of chickens with lettuce, pomegranates and Lemons. Let his drinke be Barly water, or wine much delayed. Medicines cooling and concocting are, *ſyrupus acetoſus ſimplex, ſyrupus de endivia, ſyrup. granatorum, ſyrup. acetoſitatis citri, (h) &c.* The quantity then is to bee diminiſhed, partly by *(i)* blood letting (if nothing hinder) not with drawing to the contrary part, (for, becauſe of the thickneſſe and malice of the humor, it cannot bee turned away) but neere the part on the ſame ſide. Likewiſe cupping glaſſes may be uſed, or ſuch like meanes. But the quantity of blood taken, would bee great; yea, even to fainting, or ſwooning, if there were not too much weakneſſe before. Medicines to diminiſh the quantity, may be *Manna, caſſia, diaprunum, &c.* Or looſing *(k)* gliſters. Outward medicines applyable to the place, muſt bee of diſcutient faculty, or meetly repreſſing: if ſo be the fluxion be vehement, *(l)* as is this: *Rec. arnoglоſſi, lentium, medullæ panis, ana li. i. coquatur in aceto, vel poſca*, or a plaſter *ex duobus malis granatis, in aceto coctis. (m)* The matter impact, which is the cauſe conjoynde, is to be taken away, partly by Chirurgery, partly by

by medicines. By Chirurgery, as ſcarification of the Tumor, (if nothing withſtand) and that ſufficient deepely, and after that waſhing the places ſcarified with warme ſalt water, ſo that by no meanes any blood ly cluttered in them, but be cleane purged forth. *Sanguiſuges* alſo ſerve to this purpoſe ; or ſucking that is done with the mouth. Horſeleeches.

Medicines you have *ex ficubus, fermento, & ſale*, or *ex vitellis ovorum, & ſale*, or *ex melle, farina triticea, & ovorum luteis*, or *ex conſolida majore, trita inter duos lapides*. And theſe medicines ſerve only to alter the quality of the humor, to wit, by ripening, eſpecially when the matter cannot be diſperſed for the thickneſſe of it, and the diſeaſe is not ſo fell, but giveth time : for otherwiſe wee cannot intend any ripening. But diſcutient medicines, (which is when the humour floweth not very vehemently into the part, for then meetly repreſſing things, as is aforeſaid, are required) you have both eaſie and vehement. Of the eaſier ſort are, *medulla nucis avellanæ, Emplaſtrum de arnoglossa*, or ſuch other, ſo *Scabious* eaten, or drunke out of wine, diſcuſſeth and diſſolveth inſenſibly more vehement, and even attractive (*n*) meanes alſo, are meet for the matter, if the affect be in the limbes, and ignoble parts of the body, and withall the fluxion move but (*o*) ſlowly. Here note, that a fit time for the gentle diſcutient medicines, is the beginning, but in the ſtate, and declination, the ſtronger ſort are to be applyed. And againe, obſerve that you lay your diſcutients to the place affected, but then defenſives alſo, to repreſſe the matter in the parts lying round about : as *unguent. ex bol. armeno, unguentum roſaceum*, or made *ex oleo mirthaceo & aceto* (*p*) : ſo that by theſe, likewiſe the humour that is come abroad ſhall have his courſe cut off, for running in againe. The heart, in the meane time, is not to be neglected, but ſtrengthened with a little (*q*) Triacle, given in Scabious, or Bugloſſe water, ſixe houres after meat : now if it come to paſſe, that the ulcer retaine a cruſty eſcar aloft, reſolve it with *butyrum recens, axungia porcina, &c.* or this compound plaſter :

Rec.

Rec. farinæ triticeæ, farinæ hordeaceæ, ana. ℥. *iij. cum decocto malvarum, violarum, & rad. altheæ, fiat Emplastr. solidum, addendo butiri recentis, axungiæ porcinæ, ana,* ℥. *ij. vitellorum ovorum, no. ij.* this resolveth the crustinesse, mitigateth the paine, and scattereth out the maligne iuyce. But if it bee corrupt and putrified, it hath need of incision, cautery or hot iron: and these must be executed so throughly, till it come well to the quicke, and paine grow into every place, and the corrupted parts, at last, taken hold of, with convenient instruments, and pulled up by the roots, this case also hath neede of very drying medicines, whereof you may here chuse some of the gentler, other some of stronger force. The easier are, *Pastilla Andronis, Past. Musæ, Past. passionis, Past. polyidæ:* these must be dissolved in sweet wine, or cute: or make a cataplasme *ex farina orobi, & oximellite,* or *ung. Egyptiac.* (r) *&c.* (f) Thus much for the affect it selfe, considered according to his severall causes: now remayneth the accidents incident hereunto, to bee provided for. These

Accidents.

symptomes principally are a fever, trembling (*t*) of the heart, and paine, the fever is to bee looked to after the order of a pestilent fever; trembling of the heart with comfortable and strengthening medicines, as odoriferous wine, or such a confection: *Rec. Coaguli hædini, agnini, vitulini, ana,* ℥. *ij. ss. testiculorum gallorum, coct. in aqua buglossæ, & aceto pauco, trium santalorum,* ℥. *i. ss. zaccari rosati,* ℈. *iij. omn. contusis, ad ignem secundum artem, cum syrupo rosaceo, & acetositate Citri, fiat Confectio:* Of this Confection let the patient take in a morning one spoonfull in odoriferous wine, adding to it *Pulpæ caponis,* ℥. *iij. & fragmentorum pretiosorum lapidum, omnium,* ℥. *i. ss.* for the trembling, likewise it is good to use frications, and ligatures, in the extreme parts, or cupping glasses fixed upon the hips and hanches. The paine is to bee

Fever.

Trembling of the heart.

Paine.

mitigated, as with this plaster: *Rec.* (v) *malvæ, violarum, ana, m. ij. coquantur in aqua, usque ad perfectam coctionem, deinde contundantur, addendo farinæ hordeaceæ,* ℥. *iij.*

butiri

butiri recentis, olei recentis, ana, ℥. y. vitellorum ovorum, no. ij. fiat Emplastrum : else an *Epithema* made *ex decoctione malvarum, violarum, & radic. altheæ.*

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) *IT differeth not from* Carbunculus, *as* Vigo *and others supposed : neither doth* ignis perficus & pruna, *but* Anthrax *being the Greeke word, is ever of learned interpreters translated* Carbunculus, *and the other two bee used as synonymies, all noting but one thing, as appeareth in* Gal. Paul. Ætius, Oribasius, *and is truly noted of* Fernelius, Tagautius, *and others.*

(b) *These causes touch but the Carbuncle not pestilent, particularly : for the other commeth of a venomous constitution of the ayre, which once taken in, is afterward expelled by nature to some outward parts, together with the humors, and spirits, that were by it defiled.* Fernel. li. 4. ca. 18. Simonius lib. de peste 1.

(c) *Our account of the Carbuncle is not the same with the ancient Writers, for with us it is ever pestilent ; theirs not so : but some of them call a certaine inflammation of the eyes, a Carbuncle, as doth* Ætius lib. 7. cap. 30. *and* Corn. Cels. lib. 6. & cap. 6. *some in the secret parts, as* Paul. l. 4. cap. 25. *who although he account, this may also bee ingendered of some pestilent occasion, yet doth hee and* Galen, meth. med. lib. 14. *reckon it to come ordinarily of a cause simply humerall. But use hath so prevayled with us, as to understand no otherwise of a Carbuncle, then a pestilent tumor, and symptome ; it shall be good therefore, somewhat to change our custome, and with* Vigo lib. 2. cap. 20. *divide the Carbuncle into pestilent and not pestilent, which distinction is not well omitted of others.*

(d) *In saying for the most part, he speaketh with* Tagautius *and our experience, truly : but yet not according to the minde of the old Writers fully: for they make the cause commonly otherwise.*

(e) At

(e) *At whose hands* Wecker *receiving this was deceived I will not gesse, onely let the Reader know, that whereas* Guido *and* Tagautius *pretend this to bee* Avicens *prognostick of the Carbuncle, they are deceived : it being indeed pronounced of Bubo, and not of the Carbuncle, as appeareth* lib. 4. fen. 3. Tr. 1. cap. 9. & cap. 17.

(f) *Consider that is noted afore in the letter* b.

(g) *In respect of the Fever, cooling things ; but in respect of contagion, such as assist the heart, and breake the force of venomous impression, must also be used.*

(h) *To assist the heart and expell the venome, looke the letter* q.

(i) *Here take the meaning of the ancient Writers, to be of the simple Carbuncle : otherwise, with* Iulius Palmarius, *and* Simonius, *I refuse to subscribe unto them : for that this is not to follow the motion of nature, from the center to the circumference, but contrariwise to draw backe to the center that nature had profitably discharged to the circumference.*

(k) *Which I deeme to be the safest in the pestilence.*

(l) *If the Fluxion be vehement : and these are to bee laid to the parts neere about the tumor, as is noted after.*

(m) *Or this rather of Fallopius :* Rec. malum punicum dulce i. & alterum acidum, sed maturum, coquantur in aqua hordei cum folijs scabiosæ, & sem. lenticulæ, pauxillo plantag. & aceti : cocta terantur optime, ijs admisceatur pulpæ pomorum odoratorum, & cydoneorum maturorum, coctorum in decocto prædicto, q. s. ad emplastrum: *but if the Carbuncle be pestilent, I councell no repellent medicine, till the matter be (for the most part) gathered, and then they are to bee set as a hedge betweene the Carbuncle and the heart, as also if the Carbuncle bee out of the emunctories, it is (as I may speake) to bee paled about with them.*

(n) *As this :* cepa excavatur, in cavitatem theriaca citri mali succo subacta inditur, cum modico aceti : tum calent. cinerib. obvoluta coqu. deinde teritur, *apply it plasterwise :*

ſterwiſe : or a plaſter ex narciſſo cocto fimo gallin. ſale, melle anacardino, & theriacæ tantillo.

(o) *As boxing, application of hot bread, fomentations, the warme lungs of new killed beaſts, oft ſhifted : the tayle or bum of a cocke made bare, and ſome ſalt put in, applyed to the place, or pigeons cloven quicke, and applyed warme to the place ſucceſſively.*

(p) *Calm. hath this* : Rec. bol. arm. ℥. iiij. terræ ſigil. ℥. ij. cornu cervi uſti, raſuræ eboris, an. ℥. ij. caphuræ, ℈. iij. ceræ, ℥. iij. olei roſ. li. i. aceti, ℥. iiij. aquæ roſarum, ℥. ij. albumina duorum ovorum, fiat unguentum.

(q) *Or this potion :* Rec. aquæ acetoſæ roſ. ſcab. ana, ℥. i. ſyrup. de lymon. ℥. i. ſs. pul. el. de bolo. ℈. ſs. diamar. frid. ℑ. i. fiat potio : *alſo this Epitheme,* Rec. aquæ ſcab. acetoſæ, roſ. nymph. an. ℥. iiij. troc. de caphura, ℈. j. coralli rub. ℈. iij. cornu cervi uſti, ℑ. i. croci, ℑ. ſs. aceti tantillum, *you may adde (if the ſicke bee rich)* diamar. fridg. ℈. i. ſs. *and ſome aromaticall wine, apply it to the region of the heart. Cal.*

(r) *Or this ſtone,* Rec. Vas fictile exiguis admodum foraminibus in fundo pertundito, calcem vivam, vitriolum, ſal nitr. & alumen in pulverem redacta, in vas conjicito, lixivium acerrimum (quale eſt ex tartaro) atque ferventiſſimum, paulatim inſtillato, idque ter, aut quater ita percolato : poſtea liquorem ſic percolatum coquito, donec in gypſei lapidis formam incraſſietur. *Or* Rec. Lixivium ex quo fit ſapo, in fictili ad mellis craſſitiem coquito, dein adde aliquid ſublimati, rurſumque donec in lapidis formam concreſcat, coquito : *keepe this in a Viall cloſe ſtopped.* Calmetius.

(ſ) *The eſchar being removed, mundifie the ulcer with ſome unguent,* ex tereb. ſucco apij, vitellis ovorum, & farina hordei, &c. *and ſo grow on to incarne and cicatrize as in other things.*

(t) *This is more properly a ſymptome of the peſtilence, as is alſo the Carbuncle it ſelfe, of that kinde.*

(v) *As all fatty things are ſoone ſet on fire, ſo if you*

ſuſpect this medicine, make a bagge (as Palmarius *counceleth)* ex altheæ & liliorum radicibus, lini ſemine, pinguibus ficubus, & ex malva, violaria, ſempervivo, & plantagine, *with which bagge boyled in water, foment the place, daily three or foure times, after it applying this cataplaſme:* Rec. malvæ, violariæ, oxalidis, ſempervivi, ſing. m.ij. fol. hyoſciami.p.i. *roule them round together, and roaſt them under the embers, then ſtamp them* cum quinque ovorum vitellis, mel. roſ. ℥. iiij. croci ℈. ſs. theriaces ℈. i. ſs. *adding alſo* farinæ hordei, q.ſ. *apply this oft, not ſuffering it to dry to the place.*

A RESOLVTION OF THIS CHAP. concerning the cure.

CArbuncles being either ſimple or maligne: or (as is noted before) peſtilent, or not peſtilent: have thus joyntly the uſe of the aforeſaid remedies pertayning to them. To the ſimple Carbuncle, the blood letting and and purging thereſpoken of, for the inner meanes: for the outward, and firſt as it is growing, the repreſſing and diſcutient medicines *de arnogloſſa, & de malis granatis*, when it is growne, or the matter gathered, then the ſcarifyings and ſimple diſcutients laid to the place; as alſo thoſe medicines that make and remove the cruſtineſſe that followeth. Not neglecting in the meane time the defenſives, if need be; to wit, if the fluxion bee violent. The maligne Carbuncle whileſt it is growing, muſt have the furtherance of meanes, both inward and outward; as the medicines ſtrengthening the heart (which in this caſe would no time of the cure be neglected) and boxing, or other artificiall applications, ſet downe to that purpoſe. When the matter is gathered, applying (as is there ſaid) the defenſives, lay to the place the ſtronger diſcutients, *ex cæpa, theriaca, &c.* then alſo commeth in uſe the cauſtike ſtone, or (which is chiefe) the hot iron, or gold button: after the cruſt is reſſolved, proceed to mundifying and

healing.

healing. As for the ſymptome of paine laſt mentioned, though I have added ſome choſen medicines thereunto, yet adviſe I the Artiſt, to bee but ſpare, and very conſiderate in the uſe of them, even as driven to them by extreme neceſſity.

Thus much for thy better addreſſe (friendly Reader) to take away confuſion in this Chapter, which hapned through the lack of a neceſſary diſtinction.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Furuncle.

THE Furuncle is a ſmall Tumor and ou t pointed, joyned or accompanied with paine and inflammation, eſpecially when it is growne to matter. The antecedent cauſe is thick blood thither flowing, and is to be judged accordingly, by the notes of abundance of thicke blood. The conjoyned cauſe, is the ſame thicke blood now gathered in the place affected: and this is knowne, like as the diſeaſe it ſelfe, by heat, rednеſſe, and paine vehement, and with pulſation about the time of ripening; it breaketh alſo of the owne accord, without inſtrument, the matter that iſſueth is thicke, and like putrified ſinewes, in other things it is like *Phlegmon*.

Definition.

Cauſes and ſignes.

A Furuncle by nature is not perilous, though no cure bee applied thereto, yet paine maketh medicines more welcome, for the ſooner diſpatch of the matter. The antecedent cauſe is to be emptied both from whence it floweth, whether it bee from ſome part, or from the whole body: and ſo it is convenient to open a veine of the right cubit, if age, ſtrength, time of the yeere, &c. hinder not: as alſo from thence whither it floweth: and ſo the drawing of the blood to the part, would bee cut off, either by

Progn.

Cure.

revulsion to the part oppoſite, if nothing let, or derivation of the ſame to the neere parts, if it be more convenient. The impulſion, or thronging in of the blood, into the part, is to be inhibited (if neither the thickneſſe of the matter, nor neereneſſe of the noble parts hinder not) by repellent medicines, all which are to bee ordered according as is ſet downe in *Phlegmon*, ſo the fitter time for repercuſſives is, in the beginning, while the matter violently floweth in, but in the ſtate and declination, maturatives, as now in the conjoyned cauſe, when the matter is impact in the place, and muſt be there avoyded, then (I ſay) muſt the crude quality thereof bee altered by maturitives: as wheat chewed and applied, Raiſins mixt with ſalt, dried figges boyled in *Hydromel*, leven mixt with Niter, Linſeed with hony, &c. or theſe compounded plaſters, *Rec. rad. liliorum alb.* ℥. *vi. rad. bugloſſæ,* ℥. *ij. malvæ, violarum, ana m. j. coquantur, deinde piſtentur, addendo farinæ triticeæ,* ℥. *iij. butyri recentis,* ℥. *ij. olei dulcis,* ℥. *iiij. axungiæ porc.* ℥. *ij. ſs. vitellorum ovorum, no. ij. croci* ℈. *j. fiat Emplaſtrum.* (*a*) Or *Rec. decoct. prædict. li. iij. farinæ hordeaceæ, farinæ triticeæ, ana.* ℥. *j. ſs. olei com. butyri, ana,* ℥. *ij. axungiæ porc.* ℥. *ij.* boyle them to the conſumption of the fourth part, then put to *vitellorum ovorum, no. iiij.* and make it an *Epithema,* to be applyed with warme ſtuphes. Then when it is opened, purge the ſame with this mundificative: *Rec. terebentinæ claræ,* ℥. *ij. ſs. mellis roſati,* ℥ *j. ſucci apij,* ℨ. *vi. coquantur uſque ad ſucci conſump.* Then put thereto *farinæ hordeaceæ, farinæ triticeæ, far. fabarum, ana,* ℥. *j. croci,* ℈. *ſs. vit. ovi. no. j. fiat mundificativum,* herewith anoint your plageats, to lay on the orifice of the Furuncle. After it is thus ſufficiently mundified, proceed to the conſolidation with this Emplaſter. *Rec. diachilonis albi, ſive gummi,* ℥. *ij. terebentinæ claræ, ping. porc. ana,* ℥. *ij. ſs. lithargirij aur. & arg. ana,* ℨ. *v. minij,* ℨ. *v. ceruſæ,* ℥. *j. ol. roſ.* ℥. *j. ſs. ad ignem fiat Cerotum, cum baculo ſemp. agitando, addendo ceræ albæ, q. ſ.*

ANNO-

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) *These are required, if paine greatly urge, otherwise, Ætius Macedonicum is greatly commended : and this is it :* Recip. Picis navalis, ℥. j. adipis ſuilli, ℥.v. adipis taurini & æſipi, ana, ℥. ij. reſinæ pini, ℥. v. liquefiant ſimul, & addantur ceræ, ℥.iij.

CHAP. V.

Of Gangræna and Sphacelus, or Syderatio.

GAngræna (*a*) is a mortification comming by the exceeding inflaming of any part yet not fully accompliſhed, but ſome ſenſe ſtill remayning in the part, and in the fleſhy parts onely is the place of it. *Sphacelus*, or *Syderatio*, or *Eſthiomenon*, is a full depriving of ſenſe, and utter mortification, ſo much, as the part affected being ſtricken, lanced, or burnt, feeleth nothing : and this invadeth not the fleſhy parts alone, but the ſinewie, and even the bones themſelves. The inward cauſes hereof, as firſt the antecedent, is blood aduſted or corrupted, flowing into the place, &c. The conjoyned cauſe is the ſame blood now already impact and gathered, outward cauſes to be much coldneſſe, either by outward ayre or medicines miniſtred, unmeaſurable heat and venomouſneſſe ; all which extinguiſh naturall heat. So againe, ligatures, compreſſions, contuſions, &c. all which deprive the part of vitall faculty. You ſhall know *Gangræna* by loſſe of ſenſe, (yet not wholly) heat of the member, black or ſwartiſh colour, by a fading of the flouriſhing colour, which was proper to the inflammation : alſo there is paine, burning, and pulſation of the arteries, going back. But in *Sphacelus* there is a whole priuation

Cauſes.

Signes.

of ſenſe, black colour, the member is ſoft, putrified, ſtinking, rotten, and being preſſed with the finger, yeeldeth to the bottome, and returneth not : to bee ſhort, all the ſignes of *Gangræna*, but all enhaunſt to a higher degree.

Progn. *Gangræna* is difficult to cure, but *Sphacelus* moſt hard, and not otherwiſe then by cutting, when the fleſh and ſinewes even to the bones are affected, it is not to bee cured. Vnleſſe *Gangræna* bee in the beginning and ſpeedily cured, the affected part eaſily dieth, and ſo it creepeth on to the neere parts, till it have ſlaine the body, but if it have not full poſſeſſion, but onely be entring, it is not very difficult to cure, eſpecially in a yong body.

Cure. Whileſt the blood is flowing into the part, ſeeke to temper the quality thereof, firſt ſetting downe a cooling

Diet. order of diet ; as bread crummes ſteeped in water, barley creame, almond cawdell, or oaten cawdell, broth of chicken with Lettuce, Purſlain, Spinage, Almond milke, Bar-

Medicines. ly water, &c. then give preparing medicines, ſuch as *ſyrupus acetoſus ſimp. ſyr. endiv. granat. de lupulis, de fumaria*, give of theſe, I ſay, in appropriate waters. Provide alſo for the quantity of the matter, to diminiſh the ſame, from the place whence it floweth, by blood letting (if age, ſtrength, time of the yeere, &c. ſuffer) and medicines purging and clenſing the blood, as *Diacathol. caſſia fiſtula, Tamarindi, lupuli, fumaria, &c.* alſo from the place whither it hath recourſe, as by repreſſing medicines layd to the parts round about : as a defenſive made *ex argilla cum aceto*. Or this : *Rec: ol. roſ. ol. mirrh. ana ℥.iij. ſs. ſuc. plantag. ſuc. ſolatri, ana, ℥. ij. coquantur uſque ad conſumptionem ſuccorum, colaturæ, adde ceræ albæ, ℥. j. ſs. farinæ fabarum, farinæ lentium, farinæ hordei, ana, ℥. ſs. ſantal. omi. ana, ℈. ij. ſs. boli armeni, ℥. j. pul. mirthi. ℈. j.* mixe them, and make a defenſive, to be applyed to the parts lying round about : defend and ſtrengthen alſo the heart with Mithridate and Triacle, (*b*) &c. This done, bend your force againſt the cauſe conjoynde, that the corrupt blood impact may neither by ſtopping cut off the courſe

of

of vitall faculty, nor by his exceſſive heat ſuffocate the naturall warmth ; to which purpoſe ſerveth blood letting, (if nothing hinder) ſcarification of the place, and after waſhing with ſalt water; cutting the member or burning with a hot iron. Take of blood as the patient may beare, let the ſcarifications bee in number and depth ſufficient, your burning betweene the ſound and unſound, according to the quantity of the affect, and your dividing of the member bee to the quicke, ſo that no part of the putrified be left : doe it alſo quickly, that the reſt of the body may bee ſafe : for that that is putrified, is after the manner of venome, by touching only, able to infect and corrupt that which is yet whole and ſound. Let your blood letting be in ſome moſt apparant veine, about the part affected, or neere to it ; the time for blood letting, and ſcarifying is, when putrifaction beginneth ; cutting and burning have place when the part is putrified. In the meane time locall medicines for the place are not to bee neglected : which muſt be ſuch as have property to dry and reſolve, for ſuch are able to hinder, and to take away putrifaction : and ſuch are theſe ſimple ones : as *erui farina, cum melle, acetum mulſum, far. orobi, vel lolij, vel fabarum cum oximelite : cortex nucum vetuſtarum, & tithimalli liquor, lupinorum decoctum, &c.* ſtronger than theſe are *arſenicum, ſublimatum, calx, &c.* Compound ones alſo you have here to uſe, and that of both ſorts, the gentler ſort is, *Farina lolij, cum raphano & ſale,* and ſometime with *aceto : (c)* or elſe *uva paſſa, cum ſale & oximelite :* the ſtronger ſort are, *(d) paſtilli polyidæ, paſtilli muſæ, paſt. paſſionis,* theſe ground and mixt with vineger and wine, or *Vnguentum Ægyptiacum,* ſuch as is made *ex flore æris, alumine, melle, & aceto,* mixt by equall portions, and boyled : and this unguent is meeteſt to bee uſed when the heat is now already delayed. Another medicine, *Rec. Æruginis raſæ, minij, aluminis, ſciſſilis, ana, ℥ j.* Theſe chafe in water, and apply them to the affected part, being firſt a little ſcarified. Note here, that you wiſely make choice of your medicines,

Simple medicines.

Canons.

medicines, according to the nature and age of the patient, knowing that the rusticall body may endure fittest, the stronger sort, but the effeminate bodies the weaker, infants and children likewise require the easier medicines. Because of certaine chirurgicall operations required in this disease, (as afore is said) there must necessarily ensue certaine (*e*) symptomes: as, after section of the member, flux of the blood; after burning, crusts and paine; after the crusts, or escars, ulcers, which must duly also be provided for: for the fluxe of blood therefore, it is convenient to seare the part with a hot iron, for so the fluxe is speedily stayde, and the putrifaction hindered for going further, then apply after the searing, *succum porri*, or *sal cum porro*, for these dry and restraine the putrifaction, as also well prohibit the flowing in of humours. The crusts then or escars (when the putrifaction ceaseth to goe any further) are to be removed either with butter or *axungia suilla*, or *cum pane, farina triticea*, or *farina hordeacea* boylde, *cum hydrelæo*: or *cum pane & apio trito*; else *cum iride, radice panacis, aristolochiæ, acori & melle*: else *cum cephalico ex melle*: or *cum tetrapharmaco* or *macedonico*, or such other. Now when the crust is removed, whilest the ulcer is purulent, it must bee clensed and mundifyed, as with this, *Rec. mellis li. ss. vitellorum ovorum no. ij. far. hordei, li. ss. misce*: after two or three dayes adde to it *mirrhæ, ℈. x.* you may for that purpose also make your mundificative to consist *ex far. orobi cum melle vel thure*. Then when it is faire, fill it with flesh, and after cicatrize it, as is said in other places. If paine do greatly urge, then take the leaves of *Faba inversa*, which being applyed to the affected part, doe marvellously remove the paine therof.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) *THis would more properly (in my opinion) be reckoned among the symptomes, and not handled in a particular chapter, as a new tumor, being described as a symptome,*

ptome, a ſlip common to many Writers.

(b) Or this opiate: Rec. Conſerva radi. bugloſſæ, roſarum, ana, ℥.j. conſervæ florum cichorij. ℈. vj. pul. diamarg. frigi. ℈.iiij. pul. bezoardici. ℈.j. pul. elect. de bolo, ℈. ij. pul. elect. de gemmis, ℈.j. ſyrup.de acetoſ. citri.q.ſ. fiat opiata. *Take as much as a beane, drinking after it ij. ſpoonfuls of bugloſſe and ſcabious water.*

(c) Calmetius *noteth one conſiſting* ex æquis partibus farinæ lupinorum, orobi & fabarum, cum ſyrupo acetoſo, aut oxymellite, *adding alſo if you liſt,* ſuccum abſynthij vel apij.

(d) Theſe are to be uſed, if thoſe other prevaile not: at which time alſo Calmetius *applieth his cauſticke, noted before, in the Carbuncle.* Canons.

(e) Theſe are accidents of the manuall operation, rather than of Gangræna: therefore I have rather thus tranſlated, than following Wecker, *call them the ſymptomes of Gangræne.*

The Gangræne comming alſo of other cauſes than inflammations, as of extreme cold, impreſſed poyſon, and utter extenuation, and waſting of the radicall moyſture, (as Fallopius *obſerving, hath teſtified,) muſt (therefore) require their ſeverall courſes of cure: and all divers from the Gangræne before entreated of. For that which commeth of cold, requireth not the inciſions before ſpoken of, but ſome warme and comforting fomentations, plaſters, &c. The malignity of venom muſt more ſpecially be dealt againſt according to the order delivered in the chapter of venomous wounds. As for the latter ſort of theſe, ſeeing it chanceth in bodies which for their extreme conſumption, are utterly incurable, there is no device of man can ought prevaile.*

To the Tumors of blood are alſo referred Parotis, Phyma, Rubo, and by ſome Phygethlon or Panus: though this laſt (by Galen) *is indifferently referred to Phlegmon, or Eryſipelas.*

Chap. VI.

Of Cholerick Tumors.

Of Eryſipelas, true, or legitimate.

Definition.

Eryſipelas, or (according to the Latines) *Ignis ſacer*, called commonly in Engliſh, Wilde fire, is a branch of cholerick fluxion, cheifely conſiſting betwixt or about the skinnes.

Cauſes and ſignes.

The antecedent cauſe is yellow choler abounding and flowing to ſome part, which you may eaſilier be reſolved of, if you note the complexion of the party to bee cholerick, his age high floriſhing, and colerick diet, &c. The conjoyned cauſe being choler, now pact in the part, is knowne by reddiſh or yellow colour, great heat, ſmall tumor, the colour vaniſhing in touching, and after returning. Alſo a fever, ſtirred up by the heat, but pulſation (which is the proper ſigne of a *Phlegmon*) is in this not ſo great: the paine is a biting or pricking, not cauſing tenſion or ſtrowting. There is a motion of a tertian fever, &c. The times, as beginning, augmentation, ſtate, and declination, and the ſymptomes, or accidentall affects, as turning back of the matter, hardneſſe, corruption, paine, ulceration, &c. are obſerved to bee the like in *Eryſipelas* as in *Phlegmon*. *Eryſipelas* about the head, is a buſie thing to cure, it catcheth the face moſt commonly, and beginneth moſt of all in that part of the noſe that is called *Lepus*: and thence by and by ſpreadeth all over the face, by reaſon both of the lightneſſe of the humour, and the thinneſſe of the fleſh in that part. If *Eryſipelas* fall in the baring of a bone, it is evill, and the wombe of a woman with child, deadly. An exquiſite *Eryſipelas* is ſeldome ended by ſuppuration: but is delivered (for the moſt part) by inſenſible out breathings: that which becommeth

commeth ſuppurate, corrupt, and putrified, is evill, ſo is it a very evill thing alſo, when it returneth from the outer parts to the inner againe.

To take away the antecedent cauſe from within, whence it floweth, firſt order your patients diet ſo, that it may bee cooling and moyſtning, and ſo let the ayre bee ſuch, either by nature or elſe artificially prepared : as his lodging low, and cellar like, in the earth : let there bee where hee is, often pourings of cold water from one veſſell to another, and the pavement ſprinckled continually with the like : and ſtrew the place with roſes, violets, vine leaves, willow branches, &c. keepe his belly ſoluble, and his body in reſt : avoyding exerciſe, watching, anger, crying, &c. Let his meat bee Lettuce, Purſlaine, Sorrell, Gourd, Barley meate, Ryce, Ptiſan, Creame, &c. His drinke, barley water, or ſmall beere, or ale, but forbid him wine, and hot, ſharp, ſweet, and fat meates, &c. And in all theſe, let him obſerve a temperate meaſure alſo. The diet thus ordered, come to your ſenſible evacuations of the matter : as inward medicines, moſt ſpecially here available. For blood letting is not in uſe in a legitimate *Eryſipelas* : but when it is *Eryſipelas Phlegmonoſum* onely : and then the humorall veine, or elſe the faireſt in ſight, is to bee opened : ſpecially, if the affect bee in the face. To come to your euacuation, it is meet, firſt to prepare and concoct the matter thus : *Rec. ſyr. de ſucco Endiviæ, ſyr. nymphæa, ana, ℥.ij.ſs. aquarum cichorei, aquarum bugloſſæ, ana, ℥.iiij. ſantal. moſcatellini, ʒ.j. fiat ſyrupus* : clarifie, and aromatize it for iij doſes. Or thus : *Rec. ſyr. acetoſi ſimpl. ſyr. capil. ven. ſyr. de bugloſſa, ana, ℥.ij. aquæ acetoſæ, aquæ lupulorum, aquæ graminis, ana, ℥.iiij. fiat ſyrupus:* clarifie, and aromatize it for iiij. doſes. Elſe thus : *Rec. ſyr. violarum, ſyr. roſ. ſyr. lupulorum, ana, ℥.j. aquarum violarum, aquarum lupulorum, ana, ℥.i.ſs.* mixe them, and make your ſyrup for one doſe. The humor being by theſe meanes ſufficiently prepared : purge the ſame, either by cliſter, or potion, as followeth. *Rec. altheæ, malvæ, violariæ,*

Cure: Diet.

Inward medicines.

lariæ, attriplicis, parietariæ, branchæ ursinæ, lactucæ, ana, m. j. 4. sem. frig. ma. contus. ana, ℥. iij. anisi, feniculi, an. ℥. j. prunorum, par. vi. florum viol. borag. buglossæ, nenupharis, ana, P. j. polipodij, sennæ, ana, ℥. j. fiat decoctio: de qua, accipe li. j. cui adde, cassiæ, ʒ. j. diacatholiconis, ʒ. ss. mellis violati, ʒ. iij. salis, ℈. j. misce, fiat chister. Your potion you may thus prepare: *Rec. tamarindorum, ℥. vi. prunorum, jujubarum, ana, par. 5. passularum, ʒ. ss. hordei, P. j. sem. melonum, lactucæ, ana, ℥. iij. florum violarum, boraginis, buglossæ, ana, P. j. fiat decoctio, de qua accipe ℥. iiij. in quibus dissolve cassiæ, ʒ. ss. diachathol. ℥. iij. rhabarb. infusi, ʒ. iiij. cinamomi, gr. v. syr. ros. lax. ʒ. i. fiat potus.* Or thus: *Rec. rad. & fol. lapathi acuti, summitatum asparagi, lupuli, fumariæ, endiviæ, cichorij, scariolæ, sonchi, lenticulæ, borag. buglossæ, acetosæ, adyanthi, agrimoniæ, ana. m. ss. 4. sem. frig. ma. lactucæ, portulacæ, papaveris, alb. ana, ℥. ij. tamarindorum, ʒ. i. senæ, ℥. x. prunorum, par. vi. passularum. par. xij. florum cordial. ana, P. j. fiat decoctio ad quart. v. in colatura dissolve, syr. viol. & rosati, ana, ʒ. y. zacchari. q. s. rhabarbari, ℥. ij. ss.* mixe them for iij. doses. Else thus: *Rec. cassiæ recentis, Diaprunorum lenitiv. ana, ʒ. ss. mannæ, ʒ. j. rhabarbari infusi, ℥. j. syr. ros. laxat. ʒ. j. cum decoctione florum & fructuum, fiat potio.*

Locall medicines.

By these meanes empty the body, according to the time, age, and strength of the patient. And to the part, whither the humor flieth, adde strength and ayd, by cooling and

Repellents.

repelling medicines: such as cold water is, poured upon the place, and the juyce of *solanum, sempervivum, portulaca, psylium, hyosciamus, lactuca, sedum, intybus, cucurbita, & lenticula palustris.* Or thus framed: *Rec. aquarum plantag. rosarum, lactucæ, sempervivi, ana, part. j. aceti parum, misce, fiat Epithema.* Liniments of no lesse force also, may bee thus ordayned: *Rec. ol. ros. ʒ. iij. olei nymphææ, ʒ ij. santali citr. & rub. ana, ℈. ij. troch. de caphura, ℥. j. succi solani, aceti, ana, ʒ. j. misce.* Another: *Rec. succi plantag. ʒ. j. rosacei, ʒ. iy. lithargirij nutriti, ʒ. j. cerussæ lotæ, ℥. iij. lactis mulieris, ʒ. ss. misceantur in marta-*

reo

reo plumbeo, fiat linimentum. Or, *ex ceruſſa mixta cum aceto, & lycio, vel terra chimolia.* Elſe *ex ſpuma argenti, cum roſaceo :* among the unguents, *unguentum roſaceum* is moſt uſuall; or you may thus prepare one: *Recip. unguenti roſati, Meſ. ℥.j. albumina ovorum mucilag. ſem. cydoniorum, ana, q.ſ. miſce.* Profitable alſo is *Ceratum album,* or *infrigidans Galeni.* But the cauſe conjoyned, which is choler now received in the part, muſt bee removed by medicines that have property to evacuate, and diſcuſſe: as *Epithema ex aqua calida,* or this unguent: *Rec. litharg. auri, ℥.j. ceruſſæ lotæ, ℈. vi. ſucci plantag. lactis mulieris, ana, ℥.j. ſs. olei roſati ℥.iij. ceræ albæ, q.ſ. miſce, fiat unguentum,* or a plaſter *ex hordei farina :* or *ex cruda polenta :* or thus compoſed. *Rec. altheæ novellæ, li.j. coquantur in hydrelæo, contundantur, addanturque ol. roſati. ℥.iiij. argenti ſpumæ, ceruſſæ, ana, ℥.ij ſs. ſucci ſolani, micæ panis, ana, q.ſ.* forme them to a plaſter. Elſe this: *Rec. virgæ paſtoris, m.ij. arnoglоſſæ, m.j. coquantur in aqua extinctionis ferri, terantur, addanturque farinæ lentium, ol. roſ. ana, parum, fiat Emplaſtrum.* Thus have you your repellents for the beginning, as alſo diſcutients for the ſtate and declination. Diſcutients.

There remayneth now, to conſider of the ſymptomes, (that here may interrupt the cure,) and how wee ſhall buckle with them, as occaſion offereth. They are reckoned up together, before in this chapter, among the ſignes. Symptomes.

The firſt of them is, a returning backe of the matter, which muſt be met withall, by drawing it forward again: in like ſort, as is ſet downe in the chapter of *Phlegmon.* Going back of the matter.

Hardneſſe is the ſecond, which muſt bee taken away by ſome cerate, on this wiſe prepared: *Rec. ol. violati, ol. roſati pingued. gallinæ, butiri, ana, ℥.ij. axungiæ caprinæ, axungiæ vitulinæ, ana, ℥.j. medullæ cruris vituli, ℥.j. mucilaginis altheæ, mucilaginis malvæ, pſyllij, ana, ℥.vi. coquantur ad mucilaginum conſm. deinde adde lithargyrij auri, ℥.iij. ceræ albæ, q.ſ. fiat ceratum.* Hardneſſe.

Further, if there bee paine, and burning, thoſe muſt bee mitigated and extinguiſhed with an unguent made *ex folijs & radicibus hyoſciami,* Paine and burning.

hyosciami, in stupis, & coctis sub prunis, deinde mixtis cum unguento populeone, or with *unguento albo cum caphura*; or this: *Rec. sem. hyosciami, ℈. j. sem. papaveris albi, ℈. ij.* Vlceration. *ung. popul. q. s. misce.* The fourth symptome is ulceration, which you must againe consolidate with *unguentum album,* or *de lithargirio, cum pauco recremento plumbi,* or thus make your unguent: *Rec. ol. violati, rosati, ana, ʒ. ij. ung. ros. ʒ. j. ss. lithargirij auri & argenti, ana, ʒ. ss. rhutiæ, ℈. ij. cerussæ, ℈. vi. caphuræ, ℈. j. succi sempervivi, & plantaginis, ana, ʒ. ss. misce, fiat unguent.* Here is also a liniment: *Rec. succi rubi, succi solani, ana, ʒ. j. olei rosati, ʒ. iij. cerussæ, lithargirij, ana, ʒ. ss. aceti parum, misce.* Another: *Rec. Trochisorum alborum rasis, ℈. j. ss. plumbi usti loti, ℈. j. caphuræ, ℈. ss. olei rosati, ʒ. iij. ceræ, q. s. misce,* Putrifaction. *fiat linimentum.* The last of the aforenamed symptomes, is putrifaction, which is to be cut off by the meanes afore used in *Phlegmon.*

Chap. VII.

Of Herpes exedens, or depascens.

Definition.  Hese are evill pustules, of cholerick generation, eating, and feeding (as it were) upon the skin.

Causes and signes. They proceed of a thicke, and sharpe sort of yellow Choler, flowing into a part. Therefore consider, if there bee abundance of yellow choler in the body: for so you shall acknowledge the disease it selfe the better. As for the other signes thereof, they are evident: as ulceration of the skinne, even downe to the flesh underlying, small eating and spreading pustules, with inflammation, itching, &c.

Cure: The antecedent cause, which is a full flowing of Choler to the part affected, must bee scoured out from within, whence it descendeth: as also from the part, whither it maketh

maketh his resort, by convenient meanes. First therefore, set downe the diet that is appointed for *Erysipelas*; then alter and prepare the humor on this wise: *Rec, syrupi endiviæ, syr lupulorum, syr. acetos. simpl. ana, ℥.ij. aquæ graminis, aquæ buglossæ, aquæ lupulorum, ana, ℥.iiij. santal. moscat. ʒ.j.ss.* Mixe them, and make of them a syrup for iij. doses: then prepare your purgation, either in forme of bole, potion, or electuary, on this wise: *Rec. cassiæ noviter tractæ, ℥.i. rhabarbari, ϑ.ij. cinamomi, gr.iij.* mixe them, *& cum Zaccharo* make your bole. The potion: *Rec. pulpæ tamarindorum, ʒ.vi. sennæ, ℥.ss. mirabol. citr. ϑ.iiij. thymi, epithimi, ana, ʒ.i. passularum, par. vi. florum cordial. ana, P. i. fiat decoctio in aqua hordei: in colaturæ, ℥. iiij. dissolvantur, diacatholiconis, ʒ.vi. diapr. sol. ʒ.i.ss. syr ros. lax. ℥.i. fiat potio.* The electuary: *Rec. pulpæ tamarindorum, ℥.i. cassiæ noviter extractæ, ℥.i.ss. sennæ, ʒ.vi. elect. de succo rosarum, ʒ.iij. rhabarbari, ʒ.ij. cinamomi, ϑ.ss. syr. violati. q.s. fiat electuarium*: of which, let them take once a weeke, the dose is ʒ.*vi.* or ℥.*i.* Now that in the affected part, the humor may finde no setling, you shall use revulsion, both by frication and ligatures, on the contrary parts: as likewise, cooling and drying medicines, to the place it selfe, to beat them back againe: to wit, such as these: *balaustium, calix glandium, capreoli vitium, folia oleastri, folia salicis, folia rubi, lactucæ, lens palustris, malicorium, poligonion, plantago, portulaca, rhus, seris, sempervivum, solanum, &c.* of which you may compound your medicines, fit for the purpose: as for example: a plaster, *ex corticibus mali granati in vino decoctis, & rhu, & farina hordei*: or made thus: *Rec. malicorij, ℥.iiij. Rhois utriusque, ana, m.ij. farinæ hordei, ℥ iij. coquantur in vino austero, & fiat emplastrum.* Another: *Rec. plantaginis, summitatum vitis, rubi, oleastri, ana, m.i. balaustiarum, P. ij. fiat decoctio, de colatura accipe ℥ x. quibus adde, farinæ hordei, ℥ i. farinæ lupinorum, ℥ ss. olei rosacei, ℥ i.ss. coquantur, & fiat Emplastrum.* Thus much for the antecedent cause: the course whereof being cut off, you shall tame the conjoyned,

Inward medicines.

Outward meanes.

ned, (that is, the tumor already ſetled in the place) with diſcutients, and drying medicines: ſuch as *unguentum diapompholygos*: or *Rec. lanæ ſuccidæ uſtæ, ℥ ij. corticis pini uſti, & loti, ℥ i. ſs. adipis caprini, ʒ iij. ceræ, q. ſ. fiat unguentum.* Elſe this plaſter: *Rec. ſucci plantaginis, ſucci ſolani, ana, ʒ i. ſucci rad. lapathi, ʒ ſs. balauſtij, P. i. roſarum rub. ℥ i. ſs. aluminis, ℥ i. aceti, ʒ ij. coquantur ad aceti, & ſuccorum conſm. deinde terantur in mortario plumbeo, addendo lithargirij utriuſque, ana, ʒ ij. ceruſſæ, ʒ i. thutiæ, ℥ ij. (a) ſcoriæ ferri præparatæ, ℥ ij. floris æris, ℥ i. fiat emplaſtrum.* Laſtly, the ulcer it ſelfe, muſt be wyped, dried, and brought to conſolidation, proceeding (as need requireth) from gentler, to ſtronger meanes: as, *Recip. centinodiæ, plantaginis, ſolani, ana, m. i. calicum glandium, vel nucum cupreſſi, ana, par. x. baccarum, & fol. mirthi, malecorij, balauſtij, ana, ʒ i. acatiæ, hypocyſtidis, ana, ℥ vi. mirrhæ, thuris, ℥ v. fiat decoctio in aqua faborum,* and therewith waſh and foment the place. Alſo: *Rec. lanæ tedaceæ combuſtæ, ℥ xij. ſs. ceræ, ℥ xxxv. olei mirthini, ʒ v. miſce*: or *Rec. malecorij dulcis, ℥ vi. ſpumæ argenti, ℥ vi. lanæ tedaceæ, illotæ, combuſtæ, ℥ iij. ceræ, ℥ xij. ceruſſæ, ʒ i. thuris, aluminis ſciſſi, ana, ℥ i. cum vino vel oleo myrthino, fiat unguentum.* A ſlight unguent alſo may you make *ex plumbi recremento, & ſucco rutæ.* When you finde theſe of the gentler ſort, unſufficient in force, you may have theſe of vehementer working: *Paſtilli muſæ, paſtilli Polyidæ, paſtilli Andronis*: or, *Avicen* his *Paſtilli calidicon*, and *Aldaron*: Elſe, *arſenicum ſublimatum, tritum, & mixtum cum unguento albo*, and applyed with lints, plageats, or ſuch like: obſerving by the way, that alwayes, when you uſe ſuch vehement workers, you defend the place round about, with *unguentum de bolo*: or, *oxycratum*, which is a mixture *ex aqua & aceto*.

ANNOTATION.

(a) *These you adde, if you covet a medicine very drying: elſe, at your diſcretion, leave them out.*

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Herpes miliaris.

THeſe are certaine ſmall puſtules riſing upon the outmoſt skin, like the ſeedes of *Millet*. The antecedent cauſe is yellow choler, mixt with ſome thinne flegme, which the ſignes of choler and flegme, abounding in the body, will declare: beſide the puſtules, there is heat alſo, or a little inflammation, with itching, and the colour tending towards *Citrine*. Definition. Cauſes and ſignes.

To deale with the cauſe antecedent; firſt ſet downe a diet that may contrary both choler and flegme: then prepare and concoct the humors with this ſyrup: *Rec. ſyrupi de Endiviæ, ℥ i. ſyr. de duabus radicibus, oxymel. ſimpl. ana, ℥. ſs. aquæ endiviæ, aquæ lupulorum, aquæ borag. aquæ capillorum veneris, ana, ℥. i. miſce, fiat ſyrupus, pro una doſi.* Then purge either with this bole: *Rec. caſſiæ noviter extractæ, ℥. i. diapheniconis, ℈. i. ſs. rhabarb. ℈ i. miſce, cum zaccharo, fiat bolus*: or this potion: *Rec. endiviæ, m. i. rad. cichoreæ, fænugræci, ana, ℥. ſs. florum cordial. ana, p. i. ſem. aniſi, lactucæ, ana, ℨ. ij. paſſularum, jujubarum, ſebeſten. ana, ℥. ſs. glizerizæ, ℨ. ij. ſennæ, ℨ. x. agarici, rhabarbari, ana, ℨ. ij. zinzibris, ℨ. i. ſpicæ indicæ, ℈. ij. ſalis gemmæ, ℈. ij. coquantur ſecundum artem, & fiat potio pro duabus doſibus: cui addantur, ſyr. roſ. laxat. ℥. ij.* Elſe if you had rather have pils, thus: *Rec. pill. agregativarum, pil. de fumoter. ana, ℨ. i. agarici troch. ℈. ij. turpeti, ℈. i. cum ſyr. acetoſo, fiant pillulæ*: whereof give ℨ. i. for a doſe. To the part whither it floweth, muſt you miniſter repellents, unleſſe the matter be very abundant, and the body unpure, as a plaſter, *ex duobus granatis*: or, *ex arnogloſſa, cum pulvere balauſtiorum, & gallarum viridium*: elſe made, *ex ſucco rad. lapathi acuti, aceto, & pulvere balauſtiorum & aluminis.* Cure. Inward meanes. Outward meanes.

aluminis. Either: *Rec. gallarum, balauſtij, malecorij, boli armeni, ana, ℥. i. aquæ roſarum, ℥. iij. aceti, ℥. i. miſce.* Now that which hath ſetled it ſelfe, and ſo ſticketh in the affected part, muſt bee diſcuſſed *cum aqua ſublimata,* or, *ſucco aſphodeli, ſmilacis, aſperæ, ſolani, plantaginis:* or, *cum oleo geniſtæ, &c.* or elſe compounded ones: as, *ex glaucio diluto cum aqua:* or, *ex gummi prunorum cum aceto:* or, *ex capitibus piſcium ſalſorum, crematis, & in pulverem redactis, & vino dilutis:* or, *ex lana ſuccida, uſta, & trita, cum aqua peculi roſarum.* Elſe, *Rec. æruginis raſilis, ſulphuris, ana, ℈. i. aquæ ſarmentorum vitis, dum comburuntur, q.ſ. miſce, fiat linimentum.*

A liniment.

Of Flegmatick Tumors.

Of the true or legitimate Oedema.

CHAP. IX.

Definition.

Œdema is a certaine looſe, unpainfull tumor, (a) proceeding of flegmatick humors, flowing into any part. It is therfore apparant, that the antecedent and conjoyned cauſes are flegme, the one yet flowing, the other flowed, and heaped now together in the member: both which alſo may have procurement from outward cauſes, as fals from height, ſtrokes, ſurfetting, &c. which are eaſily underſtood by the patients relation. The tumour is looſe and ſoft, eaſily yeelding to the preſſing of the finger, and retaineth the pit after the finger is removed. The paine is little or none, the heat ſmall, the colour whitiſh or pale.

Cauſes and ſignes.

Progn.

The termination of *Oedema* is moſt by reſolution, ſeldome by ſuppuration: and often by changing into nodes and other abſceſſes. Winter is the cheife time of their reigne. And old age is ofteſt troubled therewith.

First,

Firſt, for the antecedent cauſe, ſet down your diet con- Cure.
trary in quality : to wit, heating, drying, and making Diet.
thin : As thin and dry aire, moderate exerciſe, and ſpeci-
ally of the contrary parts : ſhort ſleepe, and onely on
nights : if the belly keepe not ſoft naturally, order it by
Art thereunto : as by giving figs faſting, ſtuffed with the
pulp of *ſem. carthami*. Let his bread bee well baked, his
meat, Weather mutton, mountaine birds, or made with
Otemeale, &c. his wine, white, cleere, ſweet ſmelling,
or pallet ; forbidding all pottage, herbmeat, teige, or pap-
meat, all *(b)* pulſe, fruits, fiſhes, milkmeates, cheeſe, &c.
The diet ſo appointed, come to the purging of the flow-
ing humour, that ſo the courſe thereof may haply bee in-
tercepted. Not omitting alſo, firſt to prepare the humors
to evacuation, to which purpoſe, theſe ſimples ſerve very
fitly : *radic. cyperi, acori, galangæ, ireos, enulæ, apij, petro-
ſelini, graminis, aſperagi, ruſci, fæniculi*. Alſo *betonica, ſal-
via, hyſſopum, meliſſa, polium, pulegium, calamentum, ori-
ganum. majorana, abrotanum, mentha, abſynthium, cama-
dryos, chamæpyteos, herba paraliſis, agrimonia, capil. ven.* Preparatives.
ſem. calida lignum ſanctum, &c. Of which you may com-
pound ſimples on this wiſe : *Rec. mellis roſ. colati, ſyr. a-
cetoſi ſimpl. ana, ℥. iij. aqua meliſſæ, majoranæ, buglo ſſæ, a-
na, ℥. iiij. cinamomi, macis, ana, ℈. ij. miſce, fiat ſyr. clarif.
pro iiij. doſibus*. Or thus : *Rec. ſyr. de hyſſopo, de ſtæcade,
oxymellis ſcil. ana, ℥. ij. ſs. aquæ ſalviæ, betonicæ, fæniculi,
majoranæ, ana, ℥. iiij. cinamomi, aromat. roſ. ana, ʒ. i. miſce,
fiat ſyr. pro 5. doſibus*. An apozeme to the ſame purpoſe :
*Rec. rad. ireos, galangæ, ana, ʒ. vi. rad. apij, petroſelini,
aſparagi, ana, ℥. i. betonicæ, meliſſæ, chamedrios, cha-
mæpiteos, herb. paraliſis, ana, m. i. capil. communium, ana,
m. ſs. ſem. aniſi, ℥. ii. ſem. fæniculi, carui, cimini, ana, ℥. ii.
ſem. melonum, ʒ. vi. paſſularum, par. 8. ſem. carthami. ℥. ii.
ſennæ, ℥. i. ſs. florum geniſtæ, cicerum rub. ſtæcadis, bluglo ſ-
ſæ, ana, P. i. fiat decoctio : de qua accipe li. ii. quibus adde,
mellis roſ. colati, ſyr. de abſynthio, ana, ℥ ii. zachari. q. ſ. a-
romatici, roſati, ʒ ii. ſs. fiat apozema, clarificetur pro vi.
doſibus.*

doſibus. The humors being now well prepared, muſt bee purged out, either by the belly, or by vomit. Of the firſt ſort you have your choice, both in number and forme. *Rec. diapheniconis*, ℥ *ii. electuar. Indi majoris*, ℥ *i ſs. diacatholiconis*, ℥ *ſs. zacchari, q. ſ. miſce, fiat bolus.* Another: *Rec. electuar. diacarthami, elect. de citro ſol. ana*, ℥ *ſs. zacchari, q. ſ. miſce, fiat bolus.* A potion for the purpoſe thus: *Rec. medul. ſem. carthami contuſi*, ℥ *iii. ſennæ*, ℥ *ii. agarici trochiſc.* ℥ *i fiat levis decoctio: in colaturæ*, ℥ *iiii. diſſolve electuarij diaturbith, vel de citro ſolutivi*, ℥ *iii. ſyr. roſ. laxat.* ℥ *i. miſce, fiat potus.* If you had rather have pils, *Rec, pillul. chochiarum, pil. arthriticarum, ana*, ℥ *ſs. cum ſyr. de ſtœcade fiant pillulæ, n. ix.* or, *Rec. pil. de agarico, pil agregat. ana*, ℈ *ii. cum aqua betonicæ fiant pil. no. vii.* elſe *Rec. pil. imperialium, pillul. fœtidarum, ana*, ℥ *ſs. cum aqua abſynthij fiant pillulæ no. vii.* If you thinke to doe it by vomit more commodiouſly, as if the Tumor bee in the inferiour parts: (for then it is commended, becauſe of revulſion:) you ſhall provoke the ſame with *oleum commune*, or *oxymel*: or a decoction made with the ſeeds of *Attriplex*, or *nauſturtium*, or with the roots of Radiſh. In the meane time, that the matter flowing may finde no ſetling in the affected part: the ſame muſt bee fortified in the beginning with repellents, ſomwhat mixt with diſcutients: but if the affect bee in the augmentation, the diſcutients muſt be ſomewhat more forcible; for thus defending and ſtrengthening therefore of the affected part, make an *Epithema, ex duabus aceti partibus, & una aquæ*, wherein a new ſponge being dipped, miniſter it to the place: but on ſuch wiſe make your binding on the ſponge, that the beginning of your rowling bee beneath, and the finiſhing thereof above: elſe your *epitheme* may be made *ex nitro, aphronitro, & lixivio*, a cloth alſo wet therein, and applied: or it may conſiſt, *ex decoctione nitri*, or *ſpumæ nitri, & cinerum & aceti*: or thus compounded, *Rec. lixivii acerrimi, ex cineribus caulium, ſarmentorum vitis, ficus, & tartaro confect. q ſ. aceti q ſ. olei parum, miſce, fiat epithema*:

Purgatives.

Outward meanes.

ma: in this alſo wet a ſponge and foment the place: another, *Rec. cinerum ſarmentorum vitis, ficus braſſicæ, tamariſci, ana, p. i. fol. ebuli, tamariſci, ana, m. ſs. boli armeni, ℥ i. ſs. aquæ in qua ferrum fuerit extinctum, li. iij. aceti, ℥ iiij.* make a decoction to the waſting of the third part, and therewith foment the tumor, and bind it up with your rouler, being dipped in the ſame; but firſt the part muſt bee anointed with this liniment, before you binde it up: *Rec. cineris braſſicæ, vel ilicis, ℥ ij, axungiæ ſuillæ, ℥ iij. miſce, fiat linimentum*; an unguent for the matter you muſt thus prepare: *Rec. boli armeni, acatiæ, ana, ℥ i. cyperi, ℥ ſs. aloes, mirrhæ, ana, ʒ v. croci, ʒ ſs. ſucci braſſicæ, ℥ ij. ol. roſati, ℥ iiij. aceti, ʒ i. ſs. ceræ, q. ſ. miſce, fiat ung.* if you wiſh your medicine in forme of a plaſter, *Rec. aloes lycij, mirrhæ, acatiæ, ſief de glaucio, cyperi, croci, boli armeni, ana partes æquales: pulverizentur, & cum ſucco caulium & aceto, fiat emplaſtrum:* another: *Rec. nucis cupreſſi, ſquinanthi, farinæ hordei, farinæ lupinorum, ana, ℥ ſs. blattæ, bizantiæ, aluminis, ana, ʒ ij. ſem. papaveris corniculati, ʒ iij. aloes, mirrhæ, ana, ʒ i. ſuc. braſſicæ, aceti, ana, q. ſ. acatiæ, hypoſiſtidis, ana, ʒ ij. ſtercoris columb. ſtercor. capr. ana, ʒ iij. miſce, fiat emplaſt.* when the matter is impact, and hath now got lodging in the place, conſider whether the ſame be thicke, or elſe of a thin ſubſtance, that may be reſolved. For if ſo be, that it may be otherwiſe ſpent, then by ripening, frame your ſelfe thus to it by digerent or diſcutient medicines: as an epitheme made *ex lixivio, ex cinere, ſicus, vitis, & ilicis facto,* and apply the ſame with a ſponge, or a liniment thus prepared: *Rec. aluminis, ſulphuris, mirrhæ, ſalis, ana partes æquales, ol. roſati, aceti, ana, q. ſ. fiat linimentum.* Another: *Rec. ſuc. ebuli, ſambuci, oxylapathi, leviſtici, fæniculi, ana, ℥ i. ung de altheæ, ℥ iij. mellis ℥ i. ol. chamomelini, ℥ ij. coquantur ad ſuccorum conſ. fiat linimentum.* In forme of a plaſter, thus: *Rec. ſtercoris vaccini, li. ſs. olibani, ſtyracis, muſci arborum, calami aromatici, ſpicæ, abſynthij, ana, ℥ ſs. confire omnia cum aceto, & decocto caulium, & fiat emplaſtrum.* Another: *Rec. ſulphuris, ℥ i. ſtercoris*

ceris columbini, ℥ *x. far. fabarum,* ℥ *i. ſs. mellis,* ℥ *i ſs. ſucci braſſicæ, q. ſ. fiat emplaſtrum.* Another: *Rec. fol. ebuli, ſambuci, abſynthij, ana, m. i. aluminis, ſulphuris, ſalis, ana,* ℥ *ſs. coquantur, terantur, addendo, dialtheæ,* ℥ *ij. ſs. axungiæ ſuillæ,* ℥ *i. ſs. mellis,* ℥ *i. fiat emplaſtrum.* Another: *Rec. rad. cucumeris agreſtis,* ℥ *ii. origani, vel braſſicæ, m. i. far. hordei,* ℥ *i. coquantur, terantur, & fiat emplaſtrum.* If contrariwiſe the matter being conſidered, be found groſſe and unfit for reſolution, frame to maturate it, *cum ung. Diachylone,* or plaſters, to the ſame end contrived, in this ſort: *Rec. malvæ, branchæ, urſinæ, rad. lily, ceparum, aſſarum limacum, fermenti, ſem. lini, ana, q. ſ.* boile them and work them in a morter *cum axungia vel butyro,* to the forme of a plaſter. Another: *Rec. ſucci ebuli, ſambuci, oxylapathi, leviſtici, marathri, ana, part. i. dialtheæ, mellis, olei, butyri, ana, q. ſ. coquantur, & fiat emplaſtrum.* Another: *Rad. altheæ,* ℥ *iii. rad. liliorum,* ℥ *ii. caricarum, par. v. florum chamomelini, & meliloti, ana, p. i. farinæ hordei, & fænugræci, ana,* ℥ *i. coquantur, & terantur, addendo pingued. gallinæ, butyri recentis, olei chamomelini, liliorum, ana,* ℥ *iiij. rad. brioniæ, rad. cucumeris agreſtis, ana,* ℥ *ij. ol. liliorum, li. ſs. ol. de coſto,* ℥ *iiij. vini,* ℥ *iij. coquantur ad vini conſumptionem, terantur, addendo far. ſem. lini, & fænugraci, ana,* ℥ *ij. fermenti,* ℥ *i. ſs. pingued. anſeris, anatis, ana,* ℥ *iij. miſce, fiat emplaſtrum.* Another: *Rec. rad. liliorum,* ℥ *ij. cepæ,* ℥ *ij. ſs. altheæ, malvæ, ana, m. i. ſs. chamomillæ, meliloti, ana, p. i. far. ſem. lini. fænugr. ana,* ℥ *i. coquantur, & terantur, addendo axungiæ ſuillæ,* ℥ *iiij, miſce, fiat emplaſtrum.* When the tumor is ripe, let it be opened with ſome hot iron, or cauſtick. And becauſe that in this caſe the naturall parts (many times) are weake enough, and the body ſtandeth in need of hartening: you ſhall not neglect to provide for the ſtomach both inward and outward meanes, as followeth: *Rec, conſervæ florum ſtæcados, conſervæ roriſmarini, ana,* ℥ *i. cortic. mali citri, conditi,* ℥ *ſs. mirabol. emblicorum condit.* ℥ *ij. ſpecierum diacinamomi,* ℈ *ij. cum ſyr. de corticibus citri, fiat electuarium,* whereof let the patient take

To ſtrengthen the naturall parts.

the

the value of a nut, an houre and a halfe before every meale. Lozenges. *Rec. ſpec. aromat. roſ.* ℥ *i. ſp. diagalangæ,* ℈ *i. pul. corallorum, ſantali, citrini, ana,* ℈ *ſs. corticum citri conditi, conſervæ roſ. vet. ana,* ℥ *i, ſs. zacchari in aquis menthæ & abſynthij diſſoluti, q. ſ.* make them lozenges, every one weighing ℥ ij. and let him eat one faſting every day. A dredge: *Rec. coriandri conditi,* ℥ *iij. aniſi, fæniculi, ana,* ℥ *i. pul. cotoneorum,* ℥ *ij. cinamomi, elect.* ℈ *iiij. ſpec. aromat. roſ.* ℥ *ij. zacchari, q. ſ. fiat tragema,* whereof give after every meale one ſpoonfull, commanding the patient to abſtaine from drink after it: for the outſide you may make for the ſtomach this unguent. *Rec. ol. lentiſcini, maſtichini, roſ. an.* ℥ *i. ſs; nucis moſcatæ, cariophilorum, ana,* ℥ *i. cortic. citri ſicc.* ℈ *ij. coralli utriuſque, ana,* ℥ *ſs. florum chamom. aneti, ana,* ℈ *iiij ſpicenar. ſquinanthi, ana,* ℈ *i. aceti parum, ceræ, q. ſ. fiat unguentum.* A plaſter for it thus: *Rec. maſſæ empl. pro ſtomacho,* ℥ *ij. cerati Galen. emendantis vitia ſtomachi,* ℥ *i. ſs. tereb. parum, miſce, fiat emplaſtrum.* If now in the proceſſe of the cure, there fall out accidents troubleſome, and hindering the cure, as paine, hardneſſe or ulcer, you ſhall not bee without meanes likewiſe to anſwere them accordingly: and firſt delay the paine with *Oeſypo humida,* or *vino cocto,* or a *cerate* compounded *ex ol. chamomel. nardino, abſynthino, & cera,* or this liniment: *Rec. Oeſipi,* ℥ *i. ſs. paſſi, ol. chamomel. vel anethini,* ℥ *i. miſce, fiat linimentum.* Hardneſſe, if there bee any, you ſhall ſoften with *medulla bubula,* or *cervina, &c.* or an unguent thus provided: *Rec. axung. bubul.* ℥ *iiij. galb. bdel. ammoniaci in aceto diſſol. ana,* ℥ *i. ſs. picis,* ℥ *ij. terebent.* ℥ *iij. mirrhæ,* ℥ *iij. cortic. thuris,* ℥ *ij. ol. veteris,* ℥ *iiij. miſce, fiat unguentum.* Another: *Rec. mucilaginis altheæ, ſem. lini, mucilaginis ſanugræci, ana,* ℥ *iiij. farinæ hordei,* ℥ *iij. axungiæ gallinæ, ol. liliorum, ana,* ℥ *ij. butyri,* ℥ *i. croci,* ℈ *i. ammoniaci, bdellij, ſtyracis, ana, q. ſ. vitellorum ovorum, numero ij. miſce, fiat unguentum.* If it come to an ulcer, then whileſt it is foule, cleniſe it with a mundificative *ex apio,* or apply *ung. apoſtolorum*: ſo after it be clenſed,

clenſed, fill it up with fleſh, and when it is plaine, cover it with a cicatrize, as in many other places you are inſtructed.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) *THis Tumor is of two ſorts : one gathered & limited within a certain place; called properly and ſimply,* Oedema : *the other diffuſe, and unbounded, more rightly termed* Tumor Oedematoſus. *This is of Phlegmaticke blood, joyned with evill diſpoſition of the liver, and uncon-cocted juyce diſtributed, and that alwayes : the other, though ſometime with ſuch infirmity of the naturall parts, yet other ſome time of naturall Phlegme, and of outward cauſes only: which is then alſo to bee cured by outward medicines. But*

Tumor aqueus

Tumor Oedematoſus, *called of ſome, the Watry Tumor, requireth both inward and outward meanes, though of like nature, to the helps of a ſimple* Oedema : *yet by ſo much the more forcible, as it is in degree a ſtronger enemy, and ſo for this cure, you may proceed in the ſame way of the laſt chapter, intending and ſtrengthening all your meanes as circumſtances ſhall lead you: knowing that the difference of the diſeaſes, is not ſuch as might require other ſcopes of cure, or new natured medicines, but rather diſcreet proviſion, that thoſe your remedies may be of ſtrength enough to match, and finally vanquiſh the power of a ſtronger diſeaſe : and this not in the inner medicines only, but in the outer alſo, as here for a ſupply, followeth : Apply a new ſponge dipt in* oxyrhodino, *wherein ſalt is diſſolved, or foment the place* cum lixivio ex cineribus ſarmentorum, caulium, ficus, ilicis, quercus & tartari, addito ſale, vel aphronitro, vel ſulphure, *ſome adde to their Lixivium,* Ariſtilog. rotunda, ammoniac. & bdellium, *but firſt ever arming the parts againſt the ſharpneſſe of the lee with ſome oyntment, as you may doe with this liniment or unguent following :* Rec. Salis nitri, ℈ x. piperis, baccarum lauri, ana, ℈ i. ol. laurini, ℥ vi. ceræ, q.ſ. fiat linimentum : *ſome adde* pulpam paſſul. Rec. rad. ireos, & cucumeris.

A mixture ex oleo tobacco & aceto.

cucumeris agreſtis, nucum cupreſſi, oſſis tibiæ hominis, cinerum rad. braſſicæ, ana, ℥ ij. boracis, nitri, ana, ℥ i. ol. anetini, ceræ, ana, q. ſ. fiat unguentum. *A plaſter of great commendation:* Rec. ſem. ſinapi, ſem. urticæ, ſulph. ariſtolochiæ rot. ſpumæ maris, bdellij, ana, ℈ i. ammoniaci, ol. vet. & ceræ, ana, ℈ ij. fiat emplaſtrum, *good alſo for the flatuous tumor. Hitherto pertaineth hydrocephalus, and hydrocele, handled among the paticular tumors.*

(b) *It comprehendeth all peaſe, beanes, chiches, rice, and ſuch like.*

Chap. X.

Of the flatuous tumor.

Vmor flatuoſus ſpringeth of a gathering of windy ſpirits, either under the skinne, or elſe under the membrans which couer and cloath the bones or muſcles. The efficient cauſe is imbecility of naturall heat, and then the party hath weak concoction, and is given to a quiet or idle life, &c. the materiall cauſe antecedent, is flegmatick humor, out of which windineſſe is eaſily gendred, and therefore cold and moiſt temperature, flegmaticke diet, ſurfetting, idleneſſe, ſlothfulneſſe, old age, &c. be ſignes thereof. The conjoyned cauſe is the flatuous ſpirits now already retained, either under the skin, or ſome membrans, thorow which they can get no paſſage, for the thickneſſe or cloſe ſubſtance of thoſe parts: the ſignes of the conjoyned cauſe, and ſo of the diſeaſe, are a tumor or ſwelling in any part, with a certaine brightneſſe or ſhining, which being preſſed with the finger, ſheweth a certaine reſiſtance, and ſometime being ſmitten vpon, yeeldeth a ſound like a bladder, or taber, the party feeleth very often, ſome wandring windineſſe run hither and thither thorow their body: the paine is extenſive,

Definition.

Cauſes and ſignes.

ſiue, or ſtretching,&c. Flatuous ſpirits not diſcuſſed,bring
Prog. many diſcommodities. Vaporous pufts courſing hither and thither thorow the body, with paine and anguiſhes, are greatly to be feared, for it is a token that ſome venimous matter was the occaſion of them. Becauſe the ante-
Cure: cedent cauſe which is the flegmatike humour, aboundeth in ſuch a body, or ſpecially the ſtomacke, firſt provide by dyet to diminiſh the ſame, *viz.* let his aire be temperate, his ſleepe ſhorter, his belly ſoluble, his exerciſe moderate,
Diet. his bread of barley, wherein alſo beſide ſalt there is ſome cummin mingled, his brothes of Chiches with Onions and Parſley, his fleſh meates, Weather mutton, Veale,and mountaine birds, his drinke (*a*) white odoriferous wine or pallet, in the meane time forbid as hurtfull, all groſſe, viſcous, raw, flegmaticke, and flatuous meates, ſuch as are ſweet things,pulſe,raw fruits,rape roots,cheſtnuts,milke, cheeſe, &c. generally alſo obſeruing,that his diet all times be ſpare enough in quantity, ſecondly his dyet ſo ſet, prepare by medicines, the humours fit for purging, thus: *Rec.*
Inward meanes, *ſyr,de duabus radicibus, mellis roſ. an* ℥ *vi. aquæ fæniculi, aquæ capil.ven. aquæ ſcabioſæ, ana.* ℥*j. miſce, fiat ſyr. pro vna doſi*, and ſo after accordingly for fiue or ſix doſes,then purge either with cliſter, made with things diſcuſſing windineſſe, or this potion: *Rec. diacatholici* ℥*j. diaphœnic.* ℥*ſs.cum aqua fæniculi & de fumo terræ, fiat potio brevis, addendo, diacymini,* ℥*ſs.* the meaſure of your purging, in this,as alſo in other matters, muſt be according to the age, temperature and ſtrength of the Patient, and ſo the quantities to be increaſed or diminiſhed accordingly. thus having foreſeene for the antecedent cauſe: the con-
Outward meanes. joyned muſt be attenuated, diſcuſſed and ſcattered by all meanes. Simples ſerving to that purpoſe, are theſe: *aniſum, fæniculum, daucus, carum, cuminum, ſeſeli, apium, petroſelinum, ruta, baccæ lauri,ol.Irinum, laurinum,rutaceum, nardinum, coſtinum, Ricininum, ol. ſpice, nucum, de euphorbio, de piperibus, lixivium* applied with a new ſponge. Of theſe againe and ſuch like,may be compounded divers

diuers formes, for your vſe as here followeth. An Epitheme, *Ex ſapa, cum vino, & exiguo aceto, & oleo,* applied with *lana ſuccida,* or an Epitheme, made *ex parietaria, Centaurio, aniſo, fæniculo, dauco, caro, cumino, Chamomilla, anetho, ſtœchade, roremarino, melle, furfure, &c.* or *ex lixivio, cum ſapa & oleo mixto, & ſpongia excepto.* Or, *ex (b) ſtrigmentis gymnaſiorum, calce viva, ex aqua, & vino, ſimul coctis.* Elſe, *ex lixivio, cum nitro, & aceto:* otherwiſe, *ex decocto hyſſopi, cum oleo rutaceo,* or, Rec. *ſapæ. ℥ ij. olei anetini, ſaponis mollis, ana, ℥ ij. miſce. fiat Epithema:* and herein moyſt a ſponge or ſlanke wooll, and apply the ſame. A quilt for the ſame you may make, after this ſort: *Rec. mily li. j. ſs. ſalis, li, j. artemiſiæ, maioranæ, an. m. j. ſem. carui, fænugreci, cumini, ana. ℥ j. florum Chamomillæ, florum meliloti, florum ſtœcadis, florum anthos, ana, p. j. torrefiant omnia in ſartagine,* and make thereof two quilts, which being ouerſprinckled with ſome pleaſant wine, muſt be warme applied to the part affected. Afterward annoynting the part with this vnguent: *Rec. rad. gentianæ, ℥ j. agrimoniæ, chalamenti, origani, ana, ℥ ſs. rubiæ tinctorum, ʒ iiij. ſquinanti, maſticis, ana, ʒ j. ſs. ſpicænardi, croci, ana, ℈ iiij. aquæ vitæ. ℥ j. ſs. olei anethini, ol. nardini, ol de caſtoreo, ana, ℥ iiij. ceræ, q. ſ. fiat vngent.* Or this: *Rec. ol. anethini, ol. cutacei, ol. laurini, ol. ſpicæ, ol. maſtichini, an ℥ j. calamenti. centaury, abſinthij, maioranæ, tritorum, ana, ʒ j. ſem. fæni, rutæ, lupinorum, baccarum lauri, an. ʒ ij. mellis crudi, q. ſ. fiat vng.* Another: *Rec. ol. chamomelini, olei anetini, olei amigdal. amar. olei rutæ, ana, ℥ j. ſem. aniſi, fæniculi, dauci, ſem. cuxini, carui, ameos, & rutæ, ana, ℥ j. ſs. Vini albi, ℥ iij. coquantur uſque ad vini conſm. expreſſione adde, ceræ, q ſ. fiat unguentum.* Plaiſters likewiſe for the purpoſe you haue: *de baccis lauri, & de ſemine ſinapi:* Or thus compounded: *Rec. propoleos, li. i. ſs. roſ. rubr. ℥ i. coquantur in vino albo, pinſantur, addanturque piperis, caryophilorum, nucis moſchatæ, zinzibris, ana, ʒ ij. cumini, aniſi, fæniculi, ſem. apij, ameos, ana, ℥. ſs. ol. chamom. ol. anethini, ol. rutæ, an. ℥ ij.*

℥ ij. *fiat Empl.* Miniſter this plaiſter warme: but firſt ſcarifie the place ſuperficially: and chuſe of theſe for your turne, the moſt convenient, and of proportionable facultie, both for the place affected, and tractability of the matter. In the meane time, if naturall heat be weake, and ſo be found an efficient, in this matter, ſtirre up and refreſh the ſame both by heating dyet, afore preſcribed, as alſo by medicines ſtrengthening the concoctive vertue, chiefly of the ſtomacke, to which end, you have both inward and outward ones. To take inwardly for that purpoſe, *diaciminum, diacalamenthum, aromaticum roſ. diagalanga, diacinamomum, dianiſum, &c.* very availeable alſo is this dredge. *Rec. aniſi marathri, carui, dauci, cumini, bac. lauri, an. ℥ j. glycyrrhizæ, galangæ, zinzibris, an. ℥ ſs. caryoph. cubebar. piper. ſem. rutæ, an. ℥ ij. aniſi, zaccha. obducti, ℥ iij. zac. li. ſs. miſce fiat pulvis.* Outwardly apply *ol. Nardinum, abſynthinum, menthæ, coſtinum, rutæ, nucis moſchatæ, &c.* Now, if in the caſe of a flatuous tumor there be paine found as a companion joyned with it, ſtrive firſt to mitigate the ſame, and then diſcuſſe the flatuous matter afterward: and if the flatuous ſpirit proceed of a venemous matter, then ſhall you uſe this Art to remove the ſame: firſt bind the part both aboue and beneath the place, & in the middeſt between, open the tumor with your inciſion knife, or a hot iron, ſo as that the venemous matter may have eaſie paſſage out, this done, dreſſe up the wound with a mixture made *ex aloe, bolo armeno. ol. ro. & aceto.* After three or foure dayes, indeauour to fill it up with fleſh, and ſo to cicatrize it, as Art requireth.

Paine.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) *VEry availeable have I found it to tunne up in new Ale, the hearb called of* Matthiolus Common Eupatorie, *and when it is ſtale enough, giue it to the Patient, for his continuall drinke.*

(b) *The uncleane ſweatineſſe of men of great exerciſe.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Tumor called ſtruma.

STruma is a tumor, in which underneath certaine as it were, glandules made of matter and bloud, (*a*) doe grow, and theſe have their place moſt of all in the necke: though they ſometime bee found in other places alſo. The inward cauſe is flegmaticke humour wherewith then likely the body aboundeth, by reaſon of ſuch a diet, uſed before time: and ſurfeting, idleneſſe, or reſty life whereto the party is addicted, &c. Outward cauſes befals, ſtrokes and ſurfeting life, &c. which things by the Patients relation are eaſily found out. Cauſes and ſignes.

They which have a narrow and ſhort forehead, with temples flat, as it were compreſſed, and large jawes, thoſe are ſubiect to the Queens evill. Theſe kinde of tumors doe not lightly come to maturation: but if they do, and after be ſo healed, for the moſt part, yet they ſpring againe, neare the cicatrize of the old. The Struma that is ſmall, of a gentle condition, and ſuperficious in the skinne, is eaſily cured; contrariwiſe, if it be great, of a maligne nature, and deepely lodgde, it is hardly healed. Againe, if it be of late growth, it may be reſolued and diſcuſſed, but the inveterated ones cannot. Children often, old men ſeldome are taken with this tumor. Paine and heate in *ſtruma*, ſheweth that it eyther tendeth to ſuppuration, or elſe degenerateth into a fiſtule, or Cancer. Prog.

Appoint your diet ſuch, as may both drie, ſomewhat heat, and make thinne: as temperate aire, exerciſe before meat, the meats of good juyce and eaſie concoction, pleaſant wine, &c. avoiding moiſt, marriſh, low, or cellarlike habitation, overmuch repletion and ſatiety: alſo ſuch things as breed upbreyding, and loathing in the ſtomacke, Diet.

groſſe

groſſe meats, drinking of cold water, idleneſſe, or reſtie life, &c. let the quantitie alwayes bee ſpare, yea ſo that if the partie ſometime abſtaine utterly from meat, it ſhall be verie available for him, then proceed on, to the more ſenſible taking away of the antecedent cauſe, by medicine: as firſt, preparing the humour by this ſyrupe: *Rec. oxymellitis compoſ. ſyr. de ſtæchade, mellis roſati, ana, ℥ ſs. aquæ ſcabioſæ, aquæ fumiterræ, ana, ℥ j,* mixe them and make a ſyrupe for one doſe, and ſo after for moe, as need requireth: when the humour is prepared, purge them with this potion: *Rec. diaphæniconis, diacatholiconis, elect. indi majoris, ana, ʒ ij. cum decoctione communi fiat potus.* Or the powder of *Tirbith*, of *Avicen* or *Rhaſis* his deſcription, or elſe prepare a magiſtrall powder, in this order: *Rec. rad. ariſtol. rot. raphani, rad. ſpathulæ fætidæ, an. ʒ j, pimpinellæ, piloſellæ, rutæ, ana, ʒ ij, ſcrophulariæ, philipendulæ, ana, ℥ ſs. aniſi ʒ ij. zinzibris, ʒ j, turbith. ſennæ, ana, ʒ ij. zaccha. ℥ iiii.* make hereof a powder, whereof let the patient take everie morning faſting j ſpoonfull in white wine: you may purge alſo with *hiera pigra, pil. chochiæ, or pil. de agarico, &c.* After competent purging, by the common paſſage of the belly, it will be further alſo convenient to cleanſe the bloud by the wayes of urine: whereunto this potion ſerueth: *Rec. ſcrofulariæ m. iii. philipend. m. ii. pimpinellæ, piloſellæ, tanaceti, caulium rub. rubiæ ma. an. m. j. rad. ariſt. rot. ſpathulæ fætidæ, raphani, ana, m. ſs.* boile them in *vino albo, & melle, uſque ad conſumptionem medietatis,* then ſtraine them, and giue thereof to the patient every third day, three ounces in the morning faſting. The conjoynde cauſe, is to bee conſidered two wayes: to wit, as it is apt or fit for Reſolution, or elſe utterly unfit for ſuch kinde of meanes. If it may be (therefore) reſolved, then uſe medicines meet to mollifie, make thinne, diſperſe and ſeparate the matter, ſuch as *Diachylon commune, Diachylon magnum, or Diapalma*, theſe bee of vulgar uſe, but you may provide you of more choice and tried medicines among theſe that follow: firſt, *ex-*

Inward meanes.

Outward meanes. To reſolve the matter.

ſtercore

ſtercore caprillo, cum melle & aceto, 2 ℞. *ex fœnugræco, ſem. lini, & braſſicæ, cum muſcilag. altheæ,* 3 ℞. *ex calce viua, melle vel oleo, vel adipe ſuillo,* 4 ℞. *ex ſtercore bubulo & aceto coctis* 5 ℞. *Rec: ol. antiqui.* ℥ *xii. æruginis* ℈ *xiii. picis ſiccæ,* ℥ *vi. ladani.* ℥ *iii. lithargi.* ℥ *xii. galb.* ℥ *iii. miſce fiat emplaſtr:* 6 ℞. *Rec. rad. brioniæ, cyclaminis, cucumeris agreſtis, altheæ, lilii cæleſtis, ana,* ℥ *ii coquantur in vino albo, terantur, addendo, ammoniaci in aceto diſſoluti, bdellii, opoponacis, in ol. ſeſamino diſſoluti, ana,* ℥ j *ſtercoris columbini, ſtercoris caprini, ana,* ℥ j ſ*s. ladani, ſtiracis calamitæ, ana,* ℥ ſ*s. picis navalis, q. ſ. fiat emplaſtrum,* 7 ℞. *Rec. farinæ fabarum, far. hordei, ana,* ℈ *x. rad. glizerizæ, altheæ, ana,* ℈ *v. picis* ℈ *v. ceræ albæ, adipis anſerini, ana,* ℈ *x. ol. veteris, urinæ pueri, ana, q. ſ. fiat Emplaſtrum,* 8 ℞. *Rec. ſtercoris bubuli,* ℥ *ii. radic. caulium. radic. capparorum, ſquillæ, ficuum, ana,* ℥ ſ*s. lupinorum, bdellii, ana,* ℈ *ii. aceti, mellis, axungiæ ſuillæ, fœcis olei antiqui, ana, q. ſ. fiat emplaſtrum* 9 ℞. *Recipe ammoniaci, bdellii, Galbani, ana, partes æquales, macerentur triduo in aceto, diſſolutis addatur ſurfuris ſubt. q. ſ. fiat emplaſtrum.* 10, ℞. *Rec. radic. filicis, aſphodeli ana, q. ſ. coquantur in vino optimo, tundantur addendo ſulphuris vivi, parum.* 11 ℞. *Recipe Stercoris bubuli, caprini columbini, anſerini, ana,* ℈ *ii. farinæ hordei, farinæ lupinorum, farinæ lolii, ana,* ℈ *ii.* ſ*s. ammoniaci, bdel. galb. in aceto diſſol. ana,* ℥ ſ*s. mel.* ℥ *iii. ſuc. ebuli, ſuc: caulium, ana,* ℥ *iii. axungiæ ſuillæ, q. ſ. fiat emplaſt.* 12 ℞. *Rec. ol. lily. vellauri,* ℥ *xii, picis ſiccæ,* ℥ *vi, ladani,* ℥ *iii, litharg.* ℥ *xii, galb.* ℥ *iy, ſtyracis,* ℥ *ii, ærug.* ℈ *xiii, fiat emplaſtrum.* 13 ℞. *Recipe rad. ireos,* ℥ *iii, coquantur in aceti & mellis ana,* ℥ *ix. terantur, addendo, terebenthinæ, reſinæ, dealtheæ, ana,* ℥ *iii, pulveris cumini, fœnugræci, ana,* ℈ j, *fiat Emplaſtrum.* 14 ℞. *Rec. ſinapi, ſtercoris columbini, ana,* ℥ *ii, micæ panis,* ℥ *iiii, mellis,* ℥ *iii, aceti, li.* ſ*s.* boile them to the thickneſſe of a plaſter. An unguent you may make thus: *Rec. cinerum limacum,* ℥ j, *axungiæ ſuillæ,* ℥ j, ſ*s. miſce, fiat unguentum.* Now if ſo bee you perceive the matter to be altogether unfit for reſolution, then have you two wayes

If the matter be unfit for reſolution.

wayes to endeavour the emptying of it: to wit, ſuppuration and inciſion. If you ſee, it be meet to ripen it, faſhion it to your purpoſe, with a plaſter made *ex farina hordei, pice, olibano, & urina pueri*. Or, if that will not ſerve, this: *Rec. rad. altheæ, liliorum, ana, li. ſs. coquantur in aqua, contundantur addendo, alliorum ſub prunis coct. cæparum coctarum, ana, ℥ iii. ol. liliorum, butyri, ana, ℥ ii. pingued. ſuillæ, anſerinæ, ana, ℥ ii. ſs. farinæ triticeæ, fænugræci ſem. lini ana, q. ſ. vitellorum ovorum, n. ij. fiat emplaſtr.* Another: *Rec. myrrhæ ℈ x. ammoniaci, thymiamatis, ana, ℈ vij. viſci quercini, ℥ j, galbani, ℥ ſs. propeleos, ℈ j. miſce.* When it is ripe, open it with inſtrument or ruptorie: as, *ex calce & ſapone:* or, *Cantharides:* or, with Arſenicke. The laſt meanes, and utmoſt in this caſe, is manuall operation: which is to be uſed, when the tumor will neither give place to reſolutives, nor yet be ordered by maturatives, as hath beene hitherto ſaid. The ſame manuall operation is thus to be performed. Let the patient be laid along upon his bed, his feet faſtened ſundrily to the bedpoſts, and his head firmly holden of ſome that are aſſiſtant to you in that worke: then divide the skinne, that lyeth over the Tumor, with a ſtraight line, or ſomewhat ſlopewiſe: becauſe likewiſe, the veſſels and nerues, contained in the ſame, do lie in ſtraight manner anſwerably: This alwaies provided, that you worke not ſo roundly, as to ruſh through the thickneſſe of the skinne, at once, with one inciſion, but by leiſure: for nothing is violently to be performed in this buſineſſe: And in the leſſer ſort of them, which are alſo of the gentler condition, a ſimple lined ſection will ſerve; but in the greater ſort, the inciſion muſt be made after the figure of a Mirt leafe: and the veines and arteries gently, and by little and little, bared, muſt be put aſide. After this, dilate, and ſtretch wide open, with mullets, or little hooks, the lips or borders of the divided skinne, and either with your fingers, lancet ſcale, or ſpatule, ſeparate the membrans, untill by little and little the lumpe being delivered from all his holds, may bee ta'en forth.

Manuall operation.

forth. But if it bee enwrapped with veſſels, with great heed then is the buſineſſe to bee handled, leſt by any negligence committed, great fluxe of bloud ſhould follow. In ſuch a caſe therefore, it is beſt to draw open with your mullets but one of the ſides, and ſo with your lancet, by little and little ſever the ſame from the parts tied to it. And this once done on the one ſide, performe ſo much after on the other ſide. There being ſpeciall care taken, leſt either the arteries called *Carotidæ*, or yet the recurrent *Nerues* be violated or touched. Now, if it doe fall out, that in making inciſion, through hitting upon ſome veſſell, there follow ſuch profuſion of bloud, as tendeth to the hinderance and trouble of this your buſineſſe, then ſhall you tie up the ſame veſſell, or (unleſſe it bee verie great) cut it quite aſunder: either elſe, if it bleed not with any full force, ſtop it with remedies for ſuch a purpoſe: and ſo proceed on with your worke begun. *(b)* And when you have proceeded ſo farre, in undermining it, that you have brought the foundation of it to a narrow point, it behooveth to cut it up expertly, and cunningly: as alſo, to ſearch diligently the place, whether there bee other moe *ſtrumæ* thereto adjoyning, which in like manner (if you finde any) you muſt draw out, as is aforeſaid. As for the fluxe of bloud, that is not verie forcible, but in meane ſort, ſuch (I ſay) you may eaſily ſtay, by medicines of drying facultie: as ſtuphes, ſpunges, or battes of cotton dipt, and againe wrung out in cold water, or vinegar, or *oxycratum*: which is a mixture of them two, and ſo applied. But if your proceeding hitherto be free, and without any interruption of bloudie fluxions, then go on to fill the wound with powder of *thus*, and *(c)* lints, binding upon (for the better ſtaying on of the lints) wooll wet in wine. Againe, if the caſe ſo fall, that any notable or large veine bee growne faſt to the root or bottome of it, then ſhall it not be good to cut it up by the root, but to make a ſtrong tiall or binding upon the ſame veſſell, and ſo leaving it in his place, till by little and little, it may

breake looſe from his hold, and fall forth without danger. The tiall or band muſt be of ſuch a matter, as may not eaſily putrifie: as threed of ſilke: for thoſe things that eaſily putrifie, do ſoone let ſlip the hold that they have. Moreouer, if your worke thus finiſhed, there yet remaine any part of the bladder, or membran that enwrapped the matter of the aforeſaid Tumor, or any other outward thing elſe remaine behinde, it is to be conſumed by filling the wound, the firſt daies, with Cotton, wet in ſalt water: and after applying *unguent.* (d) *Ægyptiacum.* To conclude: if the ſore being opened, appeare filthie, cleanſe it with *unguentum apoſtolorum, unguentum Ægyptiacum, Emplaſtr. Diachylon, Diapalma, mundificative ex apio:* or, *pulvis Mercurij.* After, if it be hollow, fill it up with fleſh: applying *thus, ariſtolochia, pompholygos, aloes, cadmia, manna, myrrha, fuligo thuris, unguentum aureum, Meſuæ, unguentum fuſcum Nicholai, croceum, Tetrapharmacum, &c.* Laſtly, to the Cicratrize, with ſuch as, *gallæ immaturæ, mirthus, malicorium, ſquamma æris, Chalciteos, ærugo, ſcoria plumbi, ſtibium, ceratum mirthinum, cadmia cremata, ceruſſa, pompholygos, thutia, bolus armenus, terra ſigillata, plumbum uſtum:* or, *unguentum alb. Rhaſis, &c.* And if paine much ſolicite the cure, ſtrive to mitigate the ſame, with a ſtuphe wet in the white of an egge, and oile of Roſes, or with *unguentum Populeon*, or any ſuch other medicines mitigatorie.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) *ANd incloſed with a membran.*

(b) *Here, though I haue not followed the words of* Wecker, *yet by the light of ſenſe, and evidence of* Ægineta, *I haue aymed nearer the truth.*

(c) *(As you would ſay) lintie properties, including plageats, dozelles, or any ſuch formes, as the Chirurgion uſeth to dreſſe up a hollow wound.*

(d) *Or pulu. præcipitati, or ſuch other practiſe as all common*

common points are ever referred to the Artists iudgement.

Struma is called of the barbarous sort, scrofula, *and Englished the Kings or Queenes euil, being commonly cured by the hand of the Prince, and otherwise therefore, seldomer striven withall amongst us.* Queenes evill.

Supplie.

HItherto may bee also reduced, the Tumour called *Glandula*, which is like a little kernel, soft, moveable, and separate from the parts round about it: growing commonly in the emunctories. It is cured by artificiall incision, or the like resolving, and outspending medicines, as other like tumors: or, *Rec. nucum cupressi, ℥ j ficus acerbas, iij. misceantur cum succo sambuci*, and apply it: Else, *ammoniacum in aceto acerrimo eliquatum:* or, *emplastrum de bdellio:* or the medicines used to *Ganglion*, which tumor also, for supply sake, may here bee ranged: though not for likenesse of generation and place: yet for agreeablenesse of proportion and cure. Glandula after Guido.

Ganglium, is a concretion, or knottie growing upon some sinew, or *tendon*: the place is commonly the wrest of the hand, and instep or ankle of the foot. It commeth of some stroke: or extreme labour and straine of the parts: through which slimie flegme, or (as *Fernel.*) natural melancholie: or yet (perhaps more rightly) the viscous nourishment of the *tendon*, and panniculous parts (partly pressed out by the present violence: partly, afterward excerned through resolution of the bruised places) gathereth there together, and wanting cure, in time, compacteth, and groweth to hardnesse. *Calmetius* often cured it, by rubbing it often with spittle onely. Howbeit, in others, he hath used this processe of cure. *Rec. fol. sambuci, P. j. salis modicum, masticentur simul,* and chafe the *Ganglium* therewith, till there bee no juyce or moisture left: then anoint it with this *unguent. Rec. mucilaginis altheæ,* Ganglium. Li. 7. ca. 3. Li 1. ca. 13.

lini & fænugræci, ana, ℥ ij. ol. chamom. lilior. & irini, ana, ℥ iij. ol. sambuci, ℥ ij. coquantur ad consm. mucilaginum, postea adde, gummi ammoniaci, bdellij, opoponacis, & sagap. in aceto dissol. ana, ℥ j. ss. axungiæ anseris & anatis, an. ℥ j. axungiæ suillæ veteris salis expertis, li. ss. medullæ cruris vituli & cervi, ana, ℈ x. spumæ maris, ℥ ss. fiat unguentum. A plaster, *Rec. empl. oxycrocei, ℥ j. muccaginis altheæ, lini & fænugræci, ana ℈ v. euphorbij, sagapeni, ammoniaci, ana, ℥ iij. resinæ, ℈ vj. ceræ albæ, ℈ iij. dissolvantur gummi in aceto, fiatque emplast. When Ganglium by these meanes, is softened, upon the fresh removing of the plaster, whilest the place is yet warme, fixe your thumbe upon it, and with fine force, crush it in sunder, and binde laminam blumbi, rubd over cum mercurio, upon the place for nine or tenne dayes. Nodus is the like knotty formed gathering, as Ganglium, growing any where without the joynts, and kernelly places: as saith* Fernelius *loc. cit. It is cured by the like resolving and discutient medicines, as those others aforesaid. The Arabians, and their sectaries are yet full gorgde, with needlesse names, and differences of Tumors, which (wishing for a* Hercules) *I will not touch.*

Nodus.

Chap. XII.

Of Atheroma, Steatoma, and Meliceris.

Def. *Atheroma,* is a Tumor voyde of paine, or change of colour, containing in the membran, or some sinewie coate, a clammie humour, *(a)* like a pulteis made of sodden meale. *Meliceris* is a Tumor in like sort voyd of paine, but round, and containing in a sinewie coate, a thinne humor representing the substance of Honey.

Steatoma, is likewise a Tumor in colour nothing differing from other parts: soft in feeling, small in the beginning,

ning, but much inlarging and increasing in processe of time: the humor it containeth is like sewet, and is also inclosed in his proper membran.

The inward cause is Phlegmaticke humor, which the signes of flegme abounding in the body, will declare. Outward causes be fals, strokes, surfeting, drunkennesse, &c. which may be descried by the Patient. You shall acknowledge *atheroma*; by that it is a tumor lying longwise and somewhat high ridged, and which being printed in with the finger, returneth slowly to his forme againe, by reason of the humors clammineſſe. Also *melliceris* is discerned by his roundnesse and thinner substanced humor, then that in *atheroma*: being (as is said before) like honie, and this tumor being pressed with the finger, both yeeldeth backe speedily, and also returneth as hastily to his olde fashion againe. But *Steatoma* contrarise, is hard, resisting in feeling, and giving no place to the fingers pressing it, the humor being indeed sewet like. Causes and signes.

Meliceris is to be dealt with by discutients, corrosives, and incision. *Atheroma* with corrosive medicines and incision onely. But *Steatoma*, no other way then by incision. For the abating of the antecedent cause, set downe the same dyet, that before is appointed in Oedema. Then prepare the humor, with *syr. acetosus, de bizantijs, de hissopo, de duabus radicibus, de quinque radicibus, de stœchade, oxysaccharum, mel. ros. colatum, oxymel simplex, oxymel scyllyticum*: of these, as shall be thought good, given with waters appropriate, as, *de betonica, hissopi, fœniculi, salviæ, melissæ, primulæ veris*. So afterward make your purge of *semen carthami, polypodium, agaricum, &c.* Or if stronger be required, *Colocynthis, Turbith, esula, euphorbium, elleborus albus, &c.* These also you haue ready compounded, *Diaphœnicum, Indum maius, Elect. diacarthami, elect. de citro sol.* Againe, *Pill. de agarico, pil. Cochiæ, fœtidæ, de benedicta, pil. arthreticæ, pill. de opoponaco, de euphorbio, &c.* Now if the conjoynde cause be meete for resolution, discusse the same with these plasters. The Prog. Cure: Inward meanes. Outward meanes.

firſt, *Rec. rad. cyclaminis, q. ſ. axungiæ veteris, ſulphuris vivi, ana, part. i. contundantur & fiat emplaſtrum.* 2. ℞. *Rec. paſſul. enucleatarum, n. xx. ſquammæ,* ℥ *ſs. miſce.* 3. ℞. *Rec. paſſularum enucleat. li. j. cumini triti,* ℥ *vi. nitri,* ℥ *iij. contundantur & miſceantur.* 4. ℞. *Rec. ſalis ammoniaci, ſpumæ arg. ceruſſæ, ana, li. j. ceræ, terebentinæ, galbani, opoponacis, ana,* ℥ *j. rubricæ ſinopicæ* ℥ *vi. aceti.* ℥ *vij. ſs. miſce.* If they will not be reſolved, conſume them with eating medicines: as with a plaſter made *ex calce, ſapone & lixivio*: or, *Rec. calcis vivæ,* ℥ *ſs. fæculæ vini combuſtæ, nitri liquidi toſti, ana,* ℈ *ij. minij* ℈ *j. cum lixivio fiat empl.* or, *Rec. ſquammæ æris,* ℥ *ſs. arſenici rubri,* ℈ *ij. ellebori nigri,* ℈ *ij cum roſaceo fiat empl.* or, *Rec. erynaceorum uſtorum, teſtæ ſepiæ, auri pigmenti, ana, part. æquales: cum roſaceo fiat empl.* Apply your plaſter and make a deepe eſcar: then make inciſion directly through the middeſt of it, euen to the quicke, putting after into the place of the inciſion, *arſenicum ſublimatum,* or one of the cauſtickes aforeſaid. Elſe, if you chooſe rather, to accompliſh the matter by inciſion, then by the courſe of eating medicines, now delivered: then muſt your inciſion be after the forme of a Mirt leafe, and ſlopewiſe: ſo that no nerve, veine, or arterie underlying may receive hurt: unleſſe the tumor be in the flankes, or ſuch places, in which, the inciſion muſt be ouerthwart, becauſe of the doubling or pleating of the skinne, in thoſe places, whileſt the parts be moved. And ſo the very purſe or bladder, wherein the humor is lodged, muſt be wholly taken out, leſt the ſame affect eftſoones revive againe. The bloud that iſſueth while the bladder is rooting up, is to be ſtayed, with applying a ſponge dipt in *oxycrato*: or the white of an egge, mixt with aſtringent powders: and ever in ſuch kindes of operations, medicines that aſſwage paine are to be uſed: as the white of an egge, with roſe oyle. If there hap to remaine any part of the bladder of it, waſte it away after, by corroſive medicines: ſuch as *unguentum Ægiptiacum*, or the powder of Mercurie.

Annota-

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) *Sometime it is as ſtarch, ſometime thicker, ſometime mixt with hayres, fragments of bones, pieces (as it were) of brimſtone, or ſuch other matter.*

Of Melancholike Tumors.

Chap. XIII.

Of the true, or legitimate Scirrhus.



The legitimate *ſcirrhus*, is a tumor very hard, and void of paine: nevertheleſſe, not altogether inſenſible. It is ingendred of the naturall melancholike humor. The inward cauſe is melancholike juyce, gathered in the body, by reaſon that the Spleene hath not well performed his office in draining it. And this is the antecedent cauſe, acknowledged by the ſignes of Melancholie. Def. Cauſes and ſignes.

The conjoynde is, when the ſame Melancholike juyce is impacted (now) in the part affected. The outward cauſe is, evill regiment of life, that ingendreth and heapeth up thicke and melancholike bloud, which by the Patient his relation is underſtood. The tumor is hard, and ſtiffely reſiſting: the colour, meane, betwixt red and blacke: as it were browne, or ſwartiſh colour. The ſenſe or feeling of the place, dull.

Scirrhous tumors, in the beginning, appeare ſmall, but in proceſſe of time, by little and little, they are increaſed, and become greater: theſe melancholike tumors, if they be well handled, are cured by reſolution: ſometime they continue indurate: and many times degenerate into a Cancer. For the cure of this tumor: firſt, provide for the melan- Progn. Cure:

Diet. melancholike humor, abounding in the body, and being the antecedent cauſe of the ſame, by dyet: as, providing for a temperate ayre, the ſleepe longer then accuſtomed, moderate exerciſe, ſoluble belly, and tranquility of mind. Let the bread be of wheate meanely ſalted and levened, but well baked. Let his meate be reare Egges, Chicken, Henne, Capon, Indian Pecocke, Partridge, Feſant, Quaile, yong Kidde, Veale, Weathers fleſh, &c. Alſo, Spinage, Lettice, Borage, Bugloſſe, Hoppes. His drink, wine, both thinne and ſweet ſmelling: being warie to avoide all immoderate exerciſe, exceſſive affections of the minde, as carefulneſſe, ſadneſſe, &c. watching, coorſe or brannie bread, Biefe, Goates fleſh, Hares fleſh, Foxes, Snailes, and ſalted meates. Of potherbes ſhunne Coleworts, and of pulſe, moſt of all Lintels: and all groſſe wines, and red. To conclude, let the whole order of his dyet be ſober and moderate. The dyet thus appointed: if you ſpie the bloud to be very thicke and blacke, and no other impediment ſtand in the way, open a veine, then prepare the humor, with medicines heating and moyſtening, as with this apozeme:

Inward' meanes. *Rec. rad. & fol. lapathi acuti, rad. & fol. bugloſſæ, boraginis, fumariæ, herbarum capil. com. cichorij, endiviæ, roſtri porcini, lupulorum ana, m j. meliſſæ, m. ſs. 4 ſem. frig. ma. contuſorum, ana. ℥ ij. ſem. portulacæ, ℥ ij. aniſi, fæniculi, ana, ℥ j. paſſularum mundat. ℥ vj. polipodij ℥ j. ſenæ. ℥ j. ſs. thymi, epithimi, ana, ℥ ij. florum violarum boraginis, bugloſſæ, ana, P. j, fiat decoctio, in colaturæ li. ij. diſſolve, ſucci pomorum odorif. ſucci bugloſſæ, ana, ℥ iiij.* boyle them againe to *li. j. ſs.* and with ſufficient quantity of ſuger, make your apozeme. Clarifie the ſame after, and aromatize it *cum pulveris diamargar. frig. & diatrag. frig. ana. ℥ j.* uſe it at iiij. doſes. Either may you for that purpoſe uſe ſyrops: as, *de fumaria, bugloſſa, boragine, endivia, cichorio ſine rhabarbaro, epithemo, ſcolopendria, &c. oxyſacchara, &c.* elſe one thus compounded: *Rec. ſyr. de fumaria, ſyr. de bugloſſa, vel endivia, ſyr. de ſcolopendria. ſyr. de epithimo, ana. ℥ j. ſs. aquarum lupuli, aquarum cichory, ana, ℥ vj.*

℥ vj. *pul. ſantal. moſc. cinamomi, ana,* ℈ j. *fiat ſyr.* clarifie and aromatize it, for iiij. doſes. The humor thus made readie, craveth out purging by theſe meanes inſuing: as ſimple medicines: *ſena, epithimum, polipodium, fumus terræ, lupulus, volubilis, caſſia fiſtula, mirabolani indi, lapis lazuli, eleborus niger, &c.* Compounds are, *Diaſena, diacatholicum, hiera ruffi, &c. Triphera perſica, &c. confectio hamech.* Or, *Rec. ſennæ orient.* ℈ ij. *rhabarb. opt.* ℑ iiij. *cinamomi, gr. v. infundantur in* ℥ iiij. *ſeri caprini, & exprimantur, adde ſyr. violacei,* ℥ j. *fiat potio.* Stronger ones: *Rec. diacatholiconis, Trifera perſicæ, ana,* ℈ iij. *diaſennæ ſol.* ℈ ij. *rhabarbari in aqua endiviæ infuſi, & expreſſi,* ℈ j. *cinamomi, gr. iiij. aquarum lupul. & endiviæ, an.* ℥ ij. *miſce fiat potio.* Another, *Rec. confect. hamech, diaſennæ ſol. ana,* ℈ ij. *mannæ granatæ,* ℥ i. *medullæ caſſiæ,* ℈ v. *aquæ cichoriæ, aquæ fumariæ, an.* ℥ ij. *decoct. thimi, & epithimi &* 4. *ſem. frig.* ℥ iij. *fiat potio.* As for the melancholike juyce, gathered into the affected part, being the cauſe conjoyned: that muſt be ſoftened, ſeparated and diſcuſſed, by all good meanes, to which purpoſe ſerveth: *Oeſypus, lana ſuccida, butyrum, ol. æmigdalarum, ol. chamomælinum, anethinum, liliorum, &c. adeps gallinaceus, vulpis, anſerinus, taxi, anatinus, urſi, ſuillus, leonis, aquilæ, vulturis, medulla vituli, cerui, &c. mucilagines, propolis, cera, caricæ pingues, malua, althea, lilium, brancha urſina, ammoniacum, bdellium, galbanum, ſtyrax, pix liquida, reſina, &c. Rec. caricarum ping. xij. coquantur & terantur, addendo ammoniaci, bdellij, galbani, in aceto diſſolut. ana,* ℥ ij. *ſtyracis liquidæ,* ℥ j. *mucillag. altheæ, fænugræci & ſem. lini. ana,* ℥ ij. *Oeſypi, butyri recent. ana,* ℥ j. *ol. ricini, vel ſeſamini, vel liliorum,* ℥ iij. *ceræ, q. ſ. fiat emplaſtrum.* Or, *Rec. rad. liliorum & altheæ coctarum et contuſarum, ana, li. ſs. adipis lupi, aquilæ, vulturis, ana,* ℥ iij. *adipis anſeris & gallinæ ana,* ℥ ii. *ol. Iaſmini vel ſambucini, ceræ, propoleos, ana, q. ſ. fiat emplaſtrum.* Another: *Rec. muccaginis rad. altheæ, medij cort. vlmi, mucilag. ſem. lini, et fænugræci ana,* ℥ iiii. *ol. chamomelini, anetini, liliorum, ana,* ℥ i. *ammoniaci, galbani,*

Outward meanes.

bani, opoponacis, ſagapeni, in aceto diſſolutorum, ana, ℥ ſs. terebynthinæ, ℥ ii. croci ℈ ii. ceræ, ℥ ii. ſs. fiat emplaſtrum. Another plaſter: *Rec. ſtercoris aſinini li. ſs. ammoniaci in aceto diſſoluti, ℥ iiij. ladani puri, maſticis, ana, ℥ iij. axungiæ anatis, gallinæ, ana, ℥ ij. ol. maſtichini, cheirini, ana ℥ ij. ſs. ceræ q. ſ. fiat emplaſtrum.* An unguent: *Rec. rad. geniſtæ, hyperici, fol. cupreſſi, et ſcrophulariæ ſiccorum, ana, ℈ v. lithargirij auri, ℥ j. mucilag. ſem. lini et fænugræci, ana, ℥ ij. ol. vulpini et liliorum ana, ℥ iiij. ceræ q. ſ. aceti parum fiat unguent.* Another: *Rec. ammoniaci, bdellij, in ſapa diſſolut. ana, ℥ iij. mirrhæ, thuris, olibani, ana, ℥ j. pingued. anguillæ, gallinæ, et aquilæ, ana, ℥ j. adipis vituli, ℥ j. ſs. olei antiqui et liliorum, ana, ℥ iij. ceræ, q. ſ. aquæ vitæ parum, fiat unguent.* An Epithem: *Rec. rad. cucumeris agreſtis, rad. altheæ, ana, ℥ ij. malvæ, branchæ urſinæ, ana, P. j. ſem. lini et fænugræci, ana, ℥ ij. fiat decoctio,* and therwith foment the place.

After *coque in aceto ſatureiam, et* caſt off the ſame *acetum, ſuper lapidem molarem* made hot in the fire, and let the vapour thereof be received of the place affected. And againe alſo by courſe, uſe your mollifying and diſcutient medicines, as teacheth *Ætius* out of *Galen.*

Chap. XIIII.

Of Cancer not ulcerate.

Def. *Cancer* is a hard, unequall, round, and venomous tumor, hot, blacke of colour, ſodainly increaſing, very vexing to the Patient, and almoſt with perpetuall paine afflicting, called in Greeke, *Carcinoma.*

Cauſes and ſignes. The antecedent cauſe being melancholike humour abounding in the body, is ſpied out by the parties melancholike temperature and dyet: Alſo by conjecture of the time of the yeere, declining age, &c. The conjoy-

conjoyned cauſe is melancholike juyce, contained in the part affected, and appearing with a hard and reſiſting, unequall, ſwartiſh or browne tumor, ſwelled and exalted veines, in the compaſſe round about, like the Cancer that falleth into the throte. The Patient feeleth about the place affected, certaine jerkes, (as it were) a ſodaine pricking. Sometime againe, it is heavie and dull offenſe.

The thicker and blacker that the humor is, ſo much the worſe is the affect. This diſeaſe can grow in any part of the body, but eſpecially about the face, eares, lips, and womens breaſts, that lacke their naturall courſe. It is of his whole nature, a grievous and pernitious diſeaſe. It is hardly at any time healed, through the thickneſſe of his juyce, which indeed, can neither be repelled, nor diſcuſſed, nor yet be ſpent away by purgation of the whole body. But rather very often, of a not ulcerate Cancer, it becommeth ulcerate: either whileſt the humor, lurking in the veſſels, in ſpace of time doth putrifie: or elſe the affect it ſelfe being provoked, and ſet on miſchiefe by medicines, unadviſedly miniſtred. Onely thoſe Cancers that be in the moſt outmoſt parts of the bodie, receive curation: but thoſe that have gotten deeper lodgings, admit no cure. The Cancer likewiſe that is inveterate, and now confirmed, admitteth not curation: otherwiſe then by rooting up the ſame with inciſion or burning. Cancers for the moſt part, light upon thoſe men, which have beene accuſtomed to hemrhoidall purging, and have now loſt the benefit of the ſame. Prog.

Firſt, to buckle with the antecedent cauſe, you muſt provide both for the prohibiting of the generation of melancholy throughout the whole body, as alſo, for the manifeſt evacuation of the ſame, if it be abundant. Appoint your rule of diet therefore moyſtening, and alſo meetely cooling: his meate of good juyce, as barley creame, mountaine birds, fiſh of ſtonie rivers, reere egges. His herbes, mallowes, arage, betes, ſpinage, gourde, borage, &c. wine thinne and delaied, avoyding ſalt and ſharpe meates, Cure. Diet.

meates, and all that gender melancholike juyce. Seeing alſo that the whole dyet be ſpare, and moderate. It is good to open a veine, ſpecially if the bloud appeare blacke and thicke, and the age and ſtrength agree thereto: or if the menſtruous courſe or hemrhoydes have beene ſuppreſſed before fiftie yeeres of age.

Inward means. Then prepare, and concoct the humours, with that apozeme preſcribed in the curation of *Scirrhus*: adding moreover to it, *acetoſæ, m. j. ſs. ſem. acetoſæ, ſerici crudi, ,ana, ℥ j. corticum citri, ſem. citri, ana, ℥ vj. tamarindorum ℥ j. coquantur in aqua decoctionis ranarum viridum decoctioni miſce, ſucci mali punici maturi, ſuc. roſ. ſuc. pomorum odoratorum, ana, ℥ iij. aceti paſſulati, li. ſs. zacchari, q. ſ. fiat ſyr. perfectè coctus, ad li. ij.* Vſe the ſame with whay for five or ſixe daies. The ſirupe likewiſe ſet downe before in *Scirrhus*, is fit in this caſe. The humor thus prepared, purge out with *hiera ruffi, pillulæ indæ, confectio hamech, diaſena, &c.* or this: *Rec. florum violarum, florum boraginis, bugloſſæ, an. p. j. epithimi ℥ iij. ſenæ, ℥ ſs. macerentur per decem horas, in ℥ iiij. ſeri lactis*, then ſtraine it, and adde to, *ſyr. violati, ℥ j. ſs. diaprunorum ſol. ℥ ij. fiat potus. Rec. fumariæ, m. j. ſennæ, epithimi, ana, ℥ iij. florum roriſmar. p. ij. infundantur in ℥ iiij. ſeri lactis, & iis expreſſis, diſſolve, rhabarb. in aqua boraginis infuſi, ℥ j. cinamomi, gr. iiij. mannæ, ℥ i. ſs. caſſiæ, ℥ vi. fiat potio.* Beſides this courſe of purging, it is convenient alſo, to provide this electuarie: for the further conſumption and drying up of the matter, by little and little: *Rec. pul. cancrorum, ℥ iiij. pul. limacum, pul. ranarum, ana, ℥ ii cortic. citri condit. ℥ ſs. raſuræ eboris, oſſis de chorde cerui, ana, ℥ iii. oxylobalſami, ligni aloes, ſantali moſc. coralli rub. limaturæ chalybis, ana, ℥ ii. ſem. acetoſi, ſem. citri. ſem. endiviæ, ana, ℥ j. ambræ, ℥ ſs. conſervæ boraginis, bugloſſæ, anthos, ana, ℥ ij. aquæ meliſſæ & tormentillæ, ana, ℥ ii. ſs. fiat electuarium.* Hereof let the patient bee taking euerie houre as much as he liſteth. And in all your purging, obſerve this rule, that you prepare the humour often, and ſo purge gently,

gently, and by little and little, not at once, nor abundantly. The antecedent cauſe thus tamed, lay your ſiege to the conjoynde, with all ſuch engines, as may both ſcatter all the force of it, in the member contained, as alſo hearten and confirme the part againſt all the new invaſions of humorall hoſtilitie. To the which buſineſſe, theſe ſimples are aſſiſtant: *ſolanum, ceterach, agrimonia, hypericum, centrum galli, ſuccus coriandri, lentes in aceto coctæ, carnes coclearum, elixæ, cancri fluviatiles, ranæ virides, ſtercus humanum, plumbum uſtum & elotum, ol. ranarum, ol. ſulphuris.* Vſuall compounds alſo are theſe: *ung. de pompholyge, ung. de cancris fluviatilibus, cum axung. gallina & thutia, & diapalma.* Leſſe uſuall are theſe: *Rec. ſucci plantaginis, ℥ v. ſucci ſolani, aut. vermicularis, ſucci ſymphyti minoris, ana, ℥ ij. ſs. olei roſ. omphacini, ℥ iij.* In the heat of the Sunne ſtirre theſe well together, in a morter of lead, till it become thicke as glew. Another: *Rec. boli armeni, terræ ſigillatæ, ana, ℥ j. lapidis calaminaris, ceruſſæ lotæ, an. ℥ ſs. thutiæ præparatæ, marcaſitæ, ana, ℈ iij. pul. ranarum viridium, pul. coclearum, in clybano exiccatarum, ana, ℈ iij. lythargyrij aur. ℈ ij. ol. roſ. omphacini, ℥ iij. ol. ranarum, ℥ j. ſs. aceti, ℥ ij. albuminum ovorum. no. ij. ceræ q. ſ. contundantur diu, in mortario plumbeo, & fiat unguentum.* Another: *Rec. lithargirij loti, ceruſſæ lotæ, thutiæ præparatæ, ana, ℥ j. plumbi in vino loti, ℥ ij ol. roſ. ℥ vi. aquæ roſ. ℥ iij. aceti, ℥ j. alb. ovorum, no. ij. ceræ albæ, ℥ j. ſs. camphoræ, ℈ j. fiat unguentum.* A liniment to the ſame purpoſe: *Rec. Teſtarum cancrorum fluviatilium, uſtarum, ℥ j. pul. ranarum, ℈ iij. litharg. auri, ℥ j. plumbi uſti & loti, thutiæ præparatæ, an. ℈ ij. ceruſſæ, in aq. roſ. lotæ, ℈ j. ſs. ſuc. burſæ paſtoris, & plantag. an. ℥ iij. ſs. ol. roſ. omphacini, vel mirthini, ℥ iiij.* ſtirre them long in a leaden morter, and make a liniment. The force of your medicines is to be quickened or rebated according to the greatneſſe of the affect, and temperature of the part, againe the times of the diſeaſe muſt be conſidered. For in the beginning, and in time of purging, your locall medicines muſt beat backe, in the augmen-

Outward meanes.

Canons.

augmentation, and when ſome reaſonable purging hath beene, you muſt both beat backe and diſcuſſe. In the ſtate and declination, and when the whole bodie hath beene purged, then abſolutely thoſe things that diſcuſſe and ſpend it away the part affected being alſo thus provided for, it is further neceſſarie to uſe meanes for the ſtrengthening of the heart, and liver: which ſcape not ſcotfree, at the hands of ſo great an enemie, but feele annoiance: though the ſame come to them (as it were) at the ſecond hand. For the better arming therefore, of thoſe noble parts, make this electuarie: *Rec. confectionis de hyacintho,* ℥ j. *ſs. confectionis alchermes,* ʒ *iij. conſervæ roſarum, conſervæ radicum bugloſſæ ana,* ℥ j. *ſyr. de pomis, q. ſ. fiat elect.* Of which electuarie, let the patient take foure times in a weeke, two houres before his meale, the value of a nut, drinking upon it a little good wine, delaied with bugloſſe water. Or theſe lozenges alſo you may apply to that purpoſe, at your liking, *Rec. fragmentorum lapidum pretioſorum, ana,* ℈ *ij. margaritarum præparatarum,* ʒ j. *coralli rubri, coralli albi, ana,* ʒ *ſs. ſem. endiviæ, ſem. citri, ſem. portulacæ, ana,* ℈ *iij. limaturæ eboris,* ℈ *ij. ſantali moſc.* ʒ j. *ſs. mirabolanorum emblic. condit. cortic. citri zaccharo conditi ana,* ʒ *ij. moſci, ambræ, ana, gr. vi. zacchari albiſſimi, in ſucco pomorum diſſoluti q. ſ. fiant tabulæ.* Which the patient ſhall uſe euerie morning daily. In the meane time, if there happen any furious motion, or paine in the place, which breedeth extraordinarie diſquietneſſe, mitigate the ſame with this unguent, *Rec. olei roſ.* ℥ *iiij. ſem. papaveris albi,* ℥ j. *ſem. hyoſciami, opij, ana,* ʒ *ſs. gummi arabi.* ℥ *ſs cereæ parum, miſce fiat unguentum.*

Cordials.

To appeaſe paine.

CHAP.

Of the Tumors in particular : And firſt of thoſe that be incident to the head.

Chap. XV.

Of water in the head of a childe.



His Tumor, called *Hydrocephalus*, happeneth in the head of an infant, newly borne, being of water, encloſed betweene the skull and the skinne. Def.

The inward cauſe is watriſh humour outſweating, by reaſon of the openneſſe of the pores. Outward cauſe, unskilfulneſſe of the Midwife, not cunningly preſſing the head of the childe. If it be betweene the outer skinne and the skull, the tumor is ſoft, of a like colour, ſometime without paine, and ſometime painfull, outſwelled, and yeelding eaſily to the preſſing of the fingers, &c. If it bee betweene the skull and the membran, then is not the tumour ſoft, and eaſily preſſed in with the finger. But the paine is ſharper, they ſhead teares often, their forhead buncheth out further: they looke winking with their eies, and move their heads diverſly. Cauſes and ſignes.

If ſo be the diſeaſe bee gathered, and lurke under the skull, then as a deſperate caſe apply no hand unto it. Prog.

For the ſpending of that watriſh humour, ſee that the childe in diet, uſe drying things, avoiding the contrarie. Alſo let it live thinly, drinke little, and bee kept ſolluble, &c. Medicines waſting the humour, and ſtrengthening the part, are of this ſort: *Calamenthum, origanum, pulegium, ſerpillum, ſalvia, betonica, ſavina, chamom. melilotum, ſtæchas, flores anthos, anethum, roſæ, furfur.* With theſe boiled in lee, or ſowre wine, may you make means to moiſten and bathe the head. Alſo liniments and plaſters for the purpoſe, as followeth: *Rec. pul. abſynthij, pul. chamomillæ,* Cure. Diet. Outward meanes.

momillæ, pul. meliloti, an. ℥ *ij. butyri recentis, olei chamomelini, an.* ℥ *iiij. ceræ parum, fiat linimentum.* Another: *Rec. ol. chamomillæ, vel anethini,* ℥ *iiij. sulphuris,* ℥ j. *fiat liniment.* Wherewith twise a day anoint the head of the child, and cover it with *lana succida.* A plaster: *Rec. mellis li. ss. origani, m.* j. *ss. salis,* ℥ *ss. misce fiat emplast.* The Chirurgians hand is not so safely to bee used in this case. Nevertheless if it be thought necessarie, then must the incision be made according to the quantitie of the matter. Some make incision from the hinder part to the fore part, (a) diameter wise. Othersome in cutting, make a triangle: Others againe do it in fashion of a crosse, but howsoever it be done, observe this stedfastly, that the water be let out but by little and little, lest the strength of the infant faile: and as for caustick medicines, which are sometimes used instead of incision, they seeme not so safe, or allowable in this case: for the nearnesse of the braine, &c. amongst the rest, the part affected, which is the head, must bee strengthened with drying and warming medicines: as this, in forme of a pomander. *Rec. castorei, rutæ, ana, partes æquales, mosci, gr. aliquot: cum succo majoranæ,* make your Pomander, which often applie to the infants nose. You may use to the same purpose, *Cyperus, galanga, nux muscata, caryophilla, belzoin,* and such like.

Manuall operation.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) *Diameter is a line, dividing any figure just in the middest.*

CHAP.

Supply.

Chap. XVI.

Struma and Nodus in the head.

THeſe particulars, for their antecedent cauſe are ſo to be provided for, as before is put downe in the generall: Obſerving in purging, to uſe moſt ſpecially pills, which through their long aboad in the ſtomacke, doe draw from farre. If the matter you would purge bee cold, uſe theſe: *pil. alephanginæ, pil. de hiera, pil. aſſajeret, de agarico, coccię, arabicæ,* or *aggregativæ:* or if it be hot, theſe: *pil. de rhabarbaro, de mirabol. pil. aureæ, aſſajeret, aggregativæ,* or *de fumaria.* If it may be reſolved, or elſe, if it muſt needs bee ſuppurated, proceed in either purpoſe with locall medicines: As is alſo in the generall. Obſerving, that when the tumor commeth to matter, you procure vent ſo ſoone as is poſſible, leſt it corrupt the bone. Now if the bone be foule, then is the cure the ſame, as in the corruption of the bone, through the French diſeaſe. In both which, if the corruption be but ſmall in compaſſe, deale with it by inciſion and mundification, *ex melle roſ. terebinthina, pulvere ireos, myrrhæ, thuris:* according to that is handled hereafter in the fracture of the skull: conſuming the putrified fleſh (if there be any) with *merc. præcipit.* or other ſuch, ordinarily practiſed in the curing of ulcers. But if the corrupted bone be verie large in compaſſe, ſome counſell to leave the cure to his prognoſtication: notwithſtanding, I alwaies deeme a doubtfull cure worthie to be preſcribed to a deſperate forſaking: ſo that a Chriſtian reſolution bee firſt ſtood upon by the patient, and his friends: and then, ripe judgements with an expert hand, applied to the buſineſſe. By which manner of proceeding, that we may (at

Calm. li. 13. cap. xx.

the leaſt) ſometime do great cures, *Calmetius* even himſelfe, that doubteth ſo much, giveth great hope: in declaring that he tooke out the whole coronall bone once, and cured yet the partie ſafely. No leſſe alſo are wee in this confirmed, by the practiſe of *Arcæus* and *Botallus*, as appeareth by manifold teſtimonies, in their Treatiſes of wounds in the head. Go forward therefore, to take away whatſoever nature hath ſeparated as unprofitable, ſo that you do it ſtill with ſuch moderation as you may appeare, to follow nature alwaies at the heels, but not to go before her one ſtep. Which you ſhall doe (if you finde the bone largely putrified) by taking away, not all at once, but peece after peece, as nature ſupplieth fleſh in the roome thereof. If the bone corrupted be in one entire peece, ſo that the removing thereof at once, ſhould bee dangerous, for the ſudden alteration of the braine by the aire (which is the doubt and the caſe that *Calmetius* remembreth) then ſhall you worke ſafeſt, either to breake away the ſame peecemeale, if it will eaſily breake, to elſe to bore it, in divers places, and ever after, as by your medicines, fleſh groweth about it, to breake it off further: till ſo at the length, you have removed the whole. Your medicines in the meane time, applied to the hard membrane, muſt bee ſuch, as are ſet downe in the wounds of the head: except onely there bee exceeding foulneſſe in the ſame, with ſuperfluous fleſh, and thicke matter abounding: in which caſe, you are rather to reach into the cure of ulcers, for ſome mundificative: or elſe apply præcipitate, of *Arcæus* preparation: which he warranteth, then appliable, to the hard membrane it ſelfe: and this is the order of it: *Rec. Præcipitati merc.* ℈ *y. agitetur paululum piſtilo, in mortario ſtanneo, cum aquæ roſ.* ℥ *j.* Afterward poure forth the water, and ſet the morter to the fire, till the powder be dried, and againe put in like quantitie of water and do as before. If you perceive great quantitie of matter gathered, or fallen betweene the skull and hard membrane, appoint the patient three or foure times a day cloſing his mouth

De vul. li. 2. cap. 8.

and

and noſtrils, to ſtraine his breath hard: that ſo, by the inlarging of the braine and membrane, the matter under the skull may be excluded. In which caſe (if you ſee it good) you may bring in uſe the decoction of *Guaiacum*.

CHAP. XVII.

Of Pſydracia.

Def. THeſe are hard whitiſh puſtules, which yeeld out matter by preſſing, or they are little ſwellings in the head like puſhes, exceeding the top of the skinne.

Cauſes and ſignes. They are manifeſt to the eye, and are knowne of what offending humor they take their originall, by the like notes expreſſed in *Alopecia*.

Cure: And the humorall cauſe hereof once detected, contend (firſt) to the taking of it away, by the inſtruments and means delivered in *Alopecia*. Then apply the affected part it ſelfe, with diſperſing and drying medicines: ſuch as are, *Nux cypreſſi, ſulphur, ceruſſa, lithargyrum, Nitrum, Acatia, gallæ, hypocyſtis, oſſa myraholanorum, malicorium, gallia moſchata, Oleum roſatum, acetum, &c.*

Of compound things, ſome be uſuall, ſome leſſe uſuall, the uſuall for this purpoſe, are *Vnguentum Enulatum, & unguentum Citrinum.* Others be of this ſort, *Recipe ſpumæ argenti, ceruſæ, ana, ℥ ſs. aluminis, ℥ ij. fol. rutæ viridium, ℥ ij. clei mirtini, aceti, ana, q. ſ. miſce, fiat unguentum.* Another: *Recipe rutæ, aluminis, mellis, ana, q. ſ. miſce, fiat unguentum.* Wherewith anoint the head, it being firſt ſhaven. A third: *Rec. ſpumæ arg. ceruſæ, an. ℥ j. ſs. ſulph. viui ℥ j. cerati myrthini, q. ſ. miſce.* A fourth: *Rec. rad. enulæ, rad. lapathij, an. q. ſ.* boile them in vinegar, and mixe them *cum axungia.*

Chap. XVIII.

Lippitudo: Inflammation of the eyes.

Def. *Ophthalmie.* Cauſes and ſignes,

Lippitudo, is an inflammation of the Coat, or membrane of the eye, called *Adnata*. It proceedeth ſomtime of humors, ſometime of (*a*) flatuous ſpirits. Of humours: as bloud, choler, (*b*) Flegme or Melancholie. Of bloud through the abundance of it (teſtified by redneſſe of the face, and of the membrane *Adnata*) by largeneſſe of the veines, ſenſe of heavineſſe, and unaptneſſe of the bodie to accuſtomed actions. The teares that iſſue, not ſharpe or fretting, alſo the complexion, yeare time, region, age, or diet hot and moiſt; of choler the ſignes are theſe: no fulneſſe of the whole bodie, ſharpe and fretting teares, ſo as not onely the corners of the eies, but even the cheeks whereon they fall are fret and exulcerate by them: (*c*) ſadneſſe, care, hot diet going before, and complexion cholerick. (*d*) Tokens of flegme are great heavineſſe or unaptneſſe, little redneſſe in the tunicle, or face, complexion, age, region, yeare-time, Diet cold and moiſt. Of melancholie: ſwart colour in the face and membrane, complexion, age, region, yeare-time, Diet cold and drie. Now if flatuous ſpirits be in cauſe, you ſhall finde the tunicle *Adnata* extended, as if it would breake, and with paine: but few, or no teares, no dulneſſe of ſenſes, no fretting nor heat (*e*) of the eie. If the flegme be drie and withered, or the tumor large and drie, and without paine, there is ſpeedie recoverie. Contrariwiſe, abundance of hot teares, little matter, ſmall tumor, and that in one eie. Or againe, hot teares, with white moiſt matter and ſoft Tumor, betoken ſlow recoverie. If the matter begin to be white and ſoft, and mingled with tears, or have invaded both the eies at once, there is danger of ulcers. If the Tumor be great, drie, and painfull, it com-

Prog.

monly

monly exulcerateth, and ſometime in that caſe it happeneth, that the eye-lid groweth to the eye.

Cure. The inflamation being of bloud, let the Patients order of diet be cooling and drying: to wit: his ayre ſuch, his lodging ſomewhat darke: ſleepe moderate, his meate cooling, and of little nouriſhment, his drinke barley water, boylde with Coriander ſeedes, prepared. Keepe his belly looſe, and his body and minde in reſt. And for the quantity both of his meate and drinke, ſee that it be ſmall enough, in the beginning of the inflamation ſpeciallie. Yea rather (by *Celſus* counſaile) they ſhould abſtaine from meate and drinke, if it were poſſible, for the chiefeſt things in this caſe (ſaith he) is reſt and abſtinence.

Diet.

Medicine. If the humor yet be flowing, draw it other whither by bloud letting, in the middle veine of the cubite, or in the foote, on the ſame ſide. Vſe alſo frications to the inferiour parts, binding the legges, and looſe the belly. But in the time that the humor ſtayeth, and floweth no more, worke by evacuation, as opening the humorall veine of the ſame ſide, and emptying the ſame even to ſounding: if the inflamation be great, the body ſtrong, &c. Cuppings alſo with ſcarifying, would be applied to the hinder part of the head. Your locall medicines in the beginning, muſt be repellents, and mitigatives of paine: as fomentation with warme water. *Albus liquor ovi. lac mulieris inveneula.* Or a medicine compounded, *ex lacte mulieris, vitellis ovorum &* (g) *roſaceo*, all mixt together, which moderately repelleth, and wonderfully mitigateth paine. Or a cataplaſme, *ex papauerum capitibus in aqua decoctis, & lini ſem. farina* (h) *&c.* In other times of the inflamation, digerent and diſcutient medicines: as *decoctum* (i) *fœnigræci.* If the humor be choler, the like diet as aforeſaid, ſave more moiſtening, will ſerve, and for diminiſhing the quantitie, as alſo for revulſion ſake, if it abound mixt with the bloud, open firſt the humorall veine, and after purge downeward by medicines, thus firſt altering and concocting it if it be crude. *Recipe Syr. violacei. de papavere,*

vere, nymphea, ana, ℥ ſs. aqua. viol, endiv. lactuca, ana, ℥ j. miſceantur, et fiat ſyr. and giue the Patient the ſame many daies together; to the eye, in meane time applying, (k) *Albumen ovi, lac mul. aq. roſ. alb. cum candido ovi liquore,* the matter being concoct, purge firſt univerſally, *cum caſſia recent. tracta:* or *manna cum tamarindorum decocto:* or *cum ſyrupo roſarum,* made of many infuſions, *cum diacatholicone,* and ſuch other medicines. After come to ſuch as doe it particularly, as *fomentum ex aqua tepida,* uſed oft in the day, or *Balneum aquæ dulcis.* Noting that in all theſe evacuations, there be due regard had of the quantity: as alſo of your medicines: increaſing or leſſening, every thing, according to the multitude, ſtrength, temperature, yeare, time, &c. according to the vehemency of the affect, condition of the part, &c. If the cauſe be *(l)* Flegme, let his aire be hot, the place where he is, obſcure: his ſleepe moderate, and nightly, his minde and body at reſt, his belly daily looſed, his meat heating, of good nouriſhment, not vaporous, nor ſlowe to concoct: his drinke in the beginning, *decoctum cinamomi, aq. mulſa.* but at other times thinne wine watered, &c. alwaies obſerving that in quantity, he be very ſpare, ſpecially in the beginning of the diſeaſe. The diet thus appointed, conſider if the bloud be yet flowing, wherewith the flegme is mixed, if it be, make revulſion, with bloud letting in the middle veine of the cubite, frications and ligatures of the lower parts, cuppings, &c. but if it now ſtay, and flow no more, firſt immediately empty the bloud, by the humorall veine, and after purge the body: but preparing and concocting firſt, if the humor be crude, as with this Syrupe: *Recipe ſyr. de Betonica, Hyſſopo, Stœcade, ana, ℥ ſs. aquarum Majoranæ, Betonicæ, Roriſmarini, ana, ℥ j.* Mixe them and make a ſyrupe thereof, which you ſhall give the Patient, and repeat it many daies. Or elſe this decoction: *Rec. ſaluiæ, betonicæ, hyſſopi, ſerpilli ana, m. j. florum ſtœchados, m. ſs. rad. fœnic. pœoniæ, ana, ℥ j. ſem. Aniſi Fœniculi, ammi, an. ℈ j. nucis moſcatæ, Cinamomi, ana, ℈ j. miſceantur et coquantur,*

Caution.

Flegmatike cauſe.

tur, usque ad consumptionem tertiæ partis, deinde coletur & zaccharoque dulcis reddatur potio, cui denique addantur syrupi de betonica, ℥ iiij. Thus the matter being now concocted, evacuate first universally with medicines purging flegme, taken by the mouth or belly: then also particularly, and insensibly, by way of resolution, as *cum decocto fænigræci*, or *decocto meliloti*, and *fænigræci*, or a fomentation *ex aqua tepida, cum spongia* applied. All which things must be guided for their quantity: varying or diminishing for the greatnesse of the affect, condition of the part, time of the yeere, &c. And if this affect come of melancholy, proceed also by the same meanes, as against flegme, save that in this, you must use medicines purging Melancholy.

Supply concerning the Symptomes.

THere are Symptomes also in *Ophthalmia* not to be neglected, and especially paine, for which (if it be vehement) make a medecine *ex pomo inter prunas cocto, vitello ovi, aquaros. et lacte muliebri, modice coctis,* and apply it: Or else *ex mica panis, in aqua rosarum, et lacte muliebri infusa.* Convenient also is, *portulaca trita, et admota,* or *muccago sem, psylli, et cydoneorum, in aqua rosarum, vel papaveris, vel ejus decocto extracta.* Paine. Calm.

If the paine be yet more raging, adde to it, *Succi Coriandri, et cæruſæ modicum, cum aliquot granis opij.* The hurt of which astonishing medicine, you may afterward take away with a fomentation, *ex decoctione chamemillæ, meliloti, et fænugræci.* If *Pus* appeare in the tunicle *cornea,* through long continuance of *Ophthalmia,* that shall you wipe away *cum trochiscis de thure, vel de mirrha.* Matter upon Cornea.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) HEreof may come distention, and so paine, as a symptome in Ophthalmia, but we can give it no place a-

mong the proper causes of Ophthalmia, and the Author afterward saith enough against it.

(b) *Neither flegme nor melancholy can thus cause an inflamation: I deny not but the bloud with these may be qualified (as in such compl.) yet thereof it followeth not that they should be causes of the inflamation. Else why are all the Tumors of flegme and melancholy before, shut out of the Catalogue of inflamations. And likewise the inflamations derived from other Fountaines, then Flegme, Melancholy, or Winde.*

(c) *Rather anger and furious hastinesse.*

(d) *Regard the causes and Signes following, as the two notes afore doe give you occasion.*

(e) *If there be no heate, what kinde of inflamation is it?*

(f) *These Prognostikes I take to be drawne from* Corn. Celsus, lib. 6. ca. 6. *and then by this word, Flegme is meant the matter, the eye yeeldeth in lippitudine: and so I have here translated it, in the Prognostikes following.*

(g) Calmetius *also counselleth immediately after bloud letting, to lay some plaster to the forehead and temples, to restraine the Fluxion: as made* ex bolo arm. gallis, acatia, hypocistide, malicorio, balaust, aloe, thure, far, fabarum, *Mixto* cum ovi albumine, vel muccagine gummi tragaganth.

(h) *Or this rather:* Rec. aquæ ros. ℥ ss. album. j ovi, lactus mulieris modicum, *mixe them together, and instill them, to this may you also adde* Muccag. sem. psyllij, & cydon. gummi tragag. & arabici. *Else dissolve in* Aqua ros. collirium album Rhasis, sine opio.

(i) *Or* Collirium album *dissolved in* aqua ros. & lact. mulieris recens mulcta, *or* muccag. sem. cydon & fa nigr. in aqua ros. extrahito, & addito lacte, instillato. Caphura *also may be added if the heat be great. After, to make a medicine more resolving, put to* Thutia præparata: *as thus:* Recipe Muccag. cydon. in aqua ros. per decoct. extractæ, ℥ iij. lactis mulieris recens mulcti. ℥ j. syr. ros. ℥. ss. in

quibus

quibus diſſolve collirij albi Rhaſis ſine opio, ℥ ij. thutiæ præparatæ, ℥ j. ſs. zacchari candi, ℥ j. myrabol. citr. ℈ ij. agitentur & percolentur: *hereto add* caphuræ, ℈ j. *If the heate be vehement. In the ſtate let a Woman often, milke from her breſt into the eye: and further,* Rec. Muccag. cydon. & fœnig. in aqu. roſ. extr. an. ℥ j. ſs. ſyr. roſ. ℥ j. ſs. troch. alb. ſine opio, ℥ ij. ſarcocollæ nutr. ℥ ſs. zacchari candi. ℥ j. ſs, fiat Collyrium. *In the declination,* fœnugræcum diligenter lotum in aqua hordei & roſarum coquito: *and with that decoction foment the eye: applying then upon it while they be warme. Egges hard ſodden and lapt in a cloath. Elſe* Recipe ſarcocollæ nutritæ, ℥ x. aloes ℥ ij. myrrhæ, ℥ j. fiat pul. tenuiſs. *Whereof put into the eye: or rather,* diſſolvatur in aqua euphraſiæ fiatque Collirium. *In the end, bathing is profitable, and drinking of good wine, to diſcuſſe the remnant of the humor.*

(k) *Or like meanes as in the cauſe of bloud, ſave for ſharpeneſſe of the humor, or paine, which you muſt take away by purging (as here) and locall medicines, as in the ſymptome of paine is ſet downe heretofore.*

(l) *Conſider of theſe things following, according to the former annotations, that I be not driven needleſly in every place, to cut off ſuperfluities and inconvenient matters with particular annotations.*

CHAP. XIX.

Supplie.

Epiphora, after some (perhaps) Opthalmia non vera, bleare and watering eyes.

Fernel. Def.

Epiphora, (in this sense) is a thronging in of thinne humors, (like teares) into the eyes, sometime inflaming the edges of the eye liddes, but not the membran *adnata.* The originall thereof is commonly from the crown of the head, and mould: where under the skinne, humors lightly resort out of the skull: which thence distilling downe by *pericranium* into the adherent membran, doe at length issue out into the eye. Other times they come from the interiour veines of the head. The tumor is sometime cold and plainely wateriſh, causing no paine, burning nor redneſſe. And sometime againe hot biting or salt, with paine, fretting, burning, and redneſſe in the eye liddes: whereof followeth itching and scabbedneſſe. The first being called *xerophthalmia,* the latter *Psoropthalmia:* this comming of a hot and sharpe humor, the other of a salt and brackiſh: and this itch is called of many, *sicca lippitudo.* It is easily gotten by beholding other like sore eyes.

Causes and signes.

Pruritus Scabies.

Prog.

The cure of *Epiphora* being neglected, bringeth many times the Webbe in the eye. If skabbbed or mattering eyes grow from infancie (as in some) it is in vaine to attempt the cure. And if it come through the periſhing of the fleſh, in the great corners of the eyes, it is hardlie recoverable. If the humor flowe by the interiour veines, there is scarce (nay I may leave out scarce) any hope of cure. That can be done, muſt be done by abſtinence, and often purging: by concocting the humors, and forthwith outpurging them by the ſtronger sorts of pilles. If it flowe

Cure.

by

by the exteriour veines, being not of long continuance, and in a perſon of government: execute the univerſall parts of the cure, according as in *Ophthalmia* aforegoing. To the eye miniſter a Collirie made *ex pauco vitriolo, in multa aqua roſacea diſſoluto.* Or thus: *Recipe aquæ fæniculi, & euphraſiæ, ana, ℥ ij. aquæ roſarum, ℥ j. thutiæ præparatæ, ʒ ij. vitriol. roman. diligenter loti, ʒ ſs. ſarcocollæ nutritæ in lacte mulieris, ℈ ij. aloes, ʒ ij. ſs. zacchari candi, ſyr. roſ. ana, ʒ ij. agitentur, & fiat collirium.* Or, in caſe of itching and burning of the eye: *Recipe aquæ roſarum vini albi, ana, ℥ j. ſs. aquæ fæniculi, ℥ ij. ſucci limonum, ℥ ſs. myrabol, citr. thutiæ præparatæ, ana, ʒ ſs. æruginis raſilis, gr. v. caphuræ, gr. ij. coquantur in phiala vitrea ad tertias:* ſo ſtraine it, and hereof droppe morning and evening into the eye. Againe: *Recipe aqua roſarum & fæniculi, ana, ℥ j. ſs. vini albi, ℥ ij. ſarcocollæ nutritæ, thutiæ præparatæ, aloes, myrrhæ, ana, ʒ ſs. zacchari candi, ʒ j. æruginis raſilis gr. v. coquantur ad tertias,* it being ſtrained, inſtill a droppe of it morning and evening: and it availeth not onely in this caſe, but alſo cleareth the ſight, and taketh away the ſpotte or webbe, new growing. In the meane time, if the fluxion be too headie and unrulie, it ſhall bee ſafe, to apply to the forehead and temples, ſome reſtraining plaſter, as either that, put downe in the former Chapter of *Ophthalmia*, or elſe this liniment much commended of *Montag.* *Rec. amyli, ʒ j. ſs. terræ ſigillatæ, ʒ vj. thutiæ præparat. ℥ ſs. ſeif memitæ, ʒ j. roſarum, ſpodij. ſandal. rub. acaciæ hypociſtidos, ana. ʒ ij. gummi arab. torrefacti ℥ j. ſucci plantag. ſucci conſolidæ ma. ana, ℥ ij.* labour it long in a leaden morter, with his peſtell, and therewith anoynt the forehead and temples twiſe a day, either cold or warme. If the diſeaſe be inveterate, or theſe meanes availe not, ſhave the forepart of the head, and applie to the crowne, temples and forehead, ſome aſtringent and drawing plaſter: as *pro Ruptura:* or, *Rec, picis, corticis thuris, boli arm. roſ. rub. ſiccarum, gallarum, ana, ʒ i. ſem. berberis. ſumac. Maſticis, thuris, ana, ʒ ſs. ſpicenardi, opij, ana.*

Calm.

Conc. 63.

Rondel.

ana ℈ j. incorporentur ſimul cum terebinth. fiat emplaſtrum. Or this: if the tumor be cold: *Rcc. picis navalis, ℥ ſs, maſticis, thuris myrrhæ ana, ℨ j. cyperi, ſpicænardi, ſchenanthi, roſarum. ana, ℈ j. acaciæ, licij. ana ℨ ij. fiat emplaſtrum incorporando cum terabynthina.* If *Licium* may not be gotten, take double quantitie of *acacia.* Further, you may proceed to divert the humor by cupping, rubbings of the head towards the hinder part, and applying the ſeton in the necke: yea, ſome much commend the application of a cauterizing iron to the crowne of the head: ſo as it be done to the very bone, that it may skale, and the iſſue there be kept open long time.

Chap. XX.

Puſtules in the eyes are called Phlyctænæ.

Def. *Phlyctænæ*, are certaine puſtules, growing out of the membran *Cornea*: They are cauſed of ſerous humours, which do ſometime participate with bloud: the partie being of ſanguine complection, youthfull yeares, having red eyes, &c. In others they be hot biting humors, cauſing accordingly biting paine, and it falleth then on a cholericke complexion, or by reaſon of the yeare-time, being hot, or hot diet uſed, and the Patients eyes are yellow. If they be but ſuperficiall, they are eaſily, but if they have deepe footing, they are hardly cured.

Cauſes and ſignes.

Prog. If the ſerous humor participate of bloud, open the humerall or median veine, and that not once onely, but ſcarifying to the necke, and ſhoulder blades. If the humor be hot and fell, appoint a cooling dyet: with meates cooling, ſoft, and of eaſie concoction. Barley water, or thinne ale for his drinke, appointing the Patient reſt, and frication, with bindings to his lower parts: Forbid wine, much

ſpeech,

ſpeech, neeſing, anger, much light, and moving. Prepare the humour with *ſyr. violarum, de papavere roſarum,* and ſuch like: then purge with *manna, caſſia, diacatholicum, decoctum tamarindorum, prunorum, ſebeſten, mercurialis ſiclæ, ſenæ, &c.* or with *ſyr. roſ. laxat.* or *Diaſereos, &c.*

The place it ſelfe muſt bee applied with digerent, and withall, lightly repellent medicines, as are *album ovi cum aqua plantaginis, ovorum album & luteum cum pauco croco, paſſo & pane, acatia cum ſucco olivæ, ſuccus fol. virga paſtoris per ſe,* or *cum ceruſſa, ſuccus fol. mali cotonei cum ovi liquore, mucilago fænigræci, &c.* Elſe, *Rec. lycij, croci, ana,* ℈ j. *ſarcocollæ,* ℈ j. *ſs. thuris,* ℈ *ij. cum duobus vitellis & albuminibus ovorum, & aqua roſarum, fiat collyrium.* Or this: *Rec. hæmatitis lotæ in aqua roſ.* ℥ *ij. ceruſſæ lotæ, lycij, ana,* ℥ j. *amyli, gummi arab. tragacanthi, æris uſti, antimonij, ana,* ℥ *ſs. opij,* ℈ j. *formentur paſtilli cum ſucco foliorum olivæ,* and inſtill of them into the eie, *cum ſucco faniculi.* Symptomes: to wit, paine and inflamation; if they happen, muſt be aſſwaged and ſmoothed, *cum opio in lacte diſſoluto:* or, *cum hypociſtide & acacia in aqua roſarum, cum malocotoneo elixo:* or, *Pomo auſtero cocto,* and warme applied, or ſuch like.

Chap. XXI.

Ægylops and Anchilops.

Egylops is a ſmall ſwelling, or inflammation, in the greater corner of the eye, which after ſuppuration, it is come to an abſceſſe, it is called *Anchilops.* It cometh of vicious juyce, eſpecially of hot and biting qualitie, flowing to the eie, and that either from the whole bodie, or elſe but from the head. If it be in a thin bodie, and with putrifaction of the bone, it is hardly cured. For the diminiſhing of the humour, ſet firſt

Def.

Caule.

Progn.

firſt the patients order of diet, to bee with meat of good nouriſhment, and thinne ale: with exerciſe of walking, and uſing frications and bindings in his inferiour members. Then to the end, to divert and evacuate, open the humerall veine of the ſame ſide, and ſet boxes in the neck, or in the jugular veines. Purge alſo *cum pill. lucis, arabicis, aureis, coccijs,* or ſuch other. And to come to the place inflamed, if the inflammation be yet but growing, ſtrive to ſtay it, partly by ſuch bloud letting and boxing, and partly by repellent medicines, as this: (a) *Rec. ſucci ſolatri* ℥ *vj. thuris,* ℈ *ij. miſce, &* (b) *ſuper ponatur.* Or, *Rec. ſucci ſempervivi, ſucci parietariæ, ana,* ℥ *iiij. glaucij, croci, ana,* ℥ *ſs. miſce.* Now the humours being impact, and the inflammation being made, your medicines muſt be to waſt and diſcuſſe them: as, *Emplaſtrum divinum, ceroneum, Diapalma, farina erui cum melle, parietaria elixa, & malaxata cum pauca myrrha. Alica cocta in aceto & probe trita.* Or a medicine *ex glaucio, croco & parietariæ ſucco:* or, *Ruta cum lixivio primario trita & cocta:* or, *thus,* applied *cum ſtercore columbino:* elſe *folia maluæ:* or, *chamæmeli, commanſa, & cum ſale impoſita.* Alſo *cinis nucis combuſtæ injecta:* or, *arundinis membrana cum melle impoſita, &c.* If paine buſily urge you, provide to mitigate the ſame *cum pomo cocto in lacte.* Or, *lacte mulſo:* or, *muccagine Pſylli & fænugr. cum aqua violarum extracta:* or, a defenſive, or fomentation *ex decoctione roſarum Chamæmeli in vino rubro, &c.* The abſceſſe being (c) ſuppurate, muſt be opened (if not otherwiſe) by inſtrument, and the reſt of the cure to bee performed, as in the fiſtule of the eies is ſet downe among the ulcers.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) THis is much commended, of Rond. *Rec. acaciæ, balauſtiorum, myrtillorum, cort. mali granati, rad. biſtortæ, gall. immaturarum, ana,* ℈ *ij. boli arm.* ℥ *ſs. cort. thuris, croci, ana,* ℈ *ſs. ol. roſ. & myrth. ana,* ℥ *ij. ſucc. cotoneorum,*

toneorum, & aceti ros. ana, ℥ j. incorpora simul & reduc. ad formam nutriti.

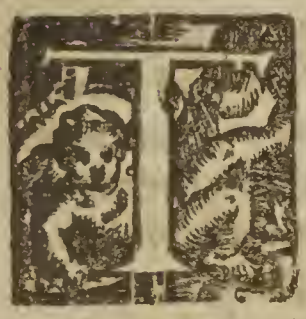
(b) *These medicines would bee applyed not onely to the great corner of the eye (where the tumor is) but to the eye-brows also, and to the cheeke and neather jaw: occupying all the circuite so, unto the eare.*

(c) *Be diligent to spie out the suppuration, lest it being, ere you be aware, the matter worke a hollow, and also defile the bone.*

Chap. XXII.

Supplie.

Phlegmonous tumor in the Eare.



His tumor accustometh to gather in the inner part, betweene the hard membran of the braine, and the panicle spread before the passage of hearing. It is engendred of most thinne and sharpe bloud, which rushing in thither, from the interiour veines of the membranes covering the braine, at length doth putrifie. It bewraieth it selfe by heat and grievous paine: both through sharpnes of the humor, whereby it pricketh, and through the plentie gathered, whereby it stretcheth and sundreth the membranes, whereof commeth a panting and tearing kinde of paine: even such, as is found in all inflammations, kindled about the arteries and membrans. There ariseth also a fever, accompanied with his symptones. But all this while, no tumor, or redneſſe seene without, unlesse (perhaps) by a double growth of evill, the outside happen to be drawn into consent. At length the putrified matter, by little and little, changed with concoction, maketh an abscesse, whereupon *pus* either eateth or breaketh, or (at the least) is conveied out

Place. Fernell.

Causes and signes.

out, through the pores of the membrane of hearing, and so issueth out by the common passage, to the great ease, and lightening of the part, both of the paine, and burthen, wherewith it was oppressed. Such as in this case have weake braines, and abounding with excrements, have their eare the longer issuing: yea, the suppuration sometime verie long abiding: still casting forth either white *pus*, or liquid *sanies*. The universall points, of diet, revulsion, and evacuation being ordered, as is taught in *Ophthalmia*, come to your locall medicines, according to the time of the tumor. In the beginning (regarding the nature of the affected part, and sharpnesse of paine) your medicines may be repellent, for all the nearnesse of the braine. Make a decoction therefore *ex plantagine, solano, violaria, lactuca*, and such other, *in aceto & aqua*, and by a funnell, let the fume thereof be received into the eare: adding to such a decoction (if you list to make it more cooling) *papaver, hyosciamum, & mandragoram*. Afterward of the herbes of that decoction, make a cataplasme, by mixing therewith *ol. ros. vel cydoneorum, vel papaveris*: or other cooling and astringent oile, and apply the same to the eare. Else, boile *oleum rosaceum myrtinum, cydoneorum, violarum, papav, nymphea*, or such other, *cum aceto, ad aceti consumptionem*: and thereof instill into the eare, by a drop at a time, warme: or *Rec. ol. rosarũ part. ij. ol. amygd. dulc. part. j. aceti part. iij. coquito ad aceti consumptionem*, and drop thereof in like sort, into the eare: or (if the heat be great) you may drop in of the juyces, or waters of cooling and astringent herbes, *cum granis aliquot Caphuræ*: or, *albumen ovi cum lacte muliebri agitatum*: which will coole and ease: or, *oleum rosaceum, cum succo mali punici, & tantillo croci, coquito*, and put it likewise warme into the eare. Observing alwayes, in this case, that those things you put in to the eare, bee warme and in little quantitie.

Prog.

Cure.

Calm.

Conon.

In the encrease of this tumour, you must mixe discutients with things cooling and repelling: and therefore adde to the former oyles, fumes, and catapl. *althea, malua, chamomilla*,

milla, melilotum, hordeum, & lentes. The ſtate approaching, wherein you muſt more largely diſcuſſe, adde to the decoction, *ſemen lini, fœnugræci, abſynthium, calamentum, origanum,* and ſuch other, in ſuch due quantitie, as may directly ſerue your purpoſe, in more or leſſe diſcuſſing, and repelling, or mixt with the juyces, or waters of thoſe herbes, oiles both repelling and diſcuſſing, and uſe them by way of fume, fomentation, or dropping into the eares: or of the remnant of the decoction make a cataplaſme, by adding unto it, convenient quantitie of oiles and fats. Vnguents may you alſo prepare *ex muccagine pſyllij, cydon. ſem. lini, fœnugr. butyro, adipibus gallinæ, anſeris, anatis,* and oiles convenient to repell and diſcuſſe, according to the diverſitie both of your intention, and alſo of the time of the tumor. Diſcutient oiles are *chamomelinum, anethinum, amigdal. irinum, liliorum, nardinum, &c.* The tumor tending to ſuppuration, though it muſt receive ſome furtherance from your medicine, yet ſparingly: for as much as large uſe of ſuppuratives, would bring perill of great putrifaction, in that place. Likewiſe your ſuppurative muſt be drying: anſwerable to the nature of the part: as this: *Rec. rad. altheæ, ℥ ij. mal. viol. ana, m. ſs. chamomil. meliloti, ana, P. ſs. fiat decoctio, cui adde, farinæ faborum & hordei, ana, ℥ ſs. paſſularum, ℥ j. ol. chamomillæ: ℥ ij. fiat cataplaſma:* or, *Recipe adipis gal. anſeris, capræ, ana, ℥ ſs. butyri recentis & ſalis expertis, ℥ ij. mellis & œſypi, ana, ℈ vj. ol. liliacei, ℥ j. ſs. ceræ, q. ſ. fiat unguentum.* Canon.

If there be (in the meane time) vehement paine, ſtudiouſly provide to eaſe it, as with cooling oiles, waters and juyces mixt *cum lacte muliebri.* Alſo availeth *ſuccus cucurbitæ & mali granati, cum oleo roſac. & lacte:* or (if there be much heat) *cum ol. nymphææ, papaveris, mandragoræ.* Elſe, *oleum cum aceto, vel ſucco mali granati, ad aceti conſumptionem coquito:* Adding unto it, *muccaginem, ſemen Pſillij, & cydoneorum, vel nonnihil caphuræ, vel gr. aliquot opij, & croci, cum lacte.* Paine.

Available here likewiſe are, *oleum de vitellis ovorum*

(which is good also in the ulcer of the eare, being mixt *cum tertia parte mellis*) *oleum lumbricorum, oleum Chamomælium, anethinum, & de semine lini:* So are, *pinguedo leporis, cuniculi, vulpis.* Further, *adeps ac medulla cruris vituli, si cum lacte misceantur:* or, *lumbricos lotos, coquito in oleo ros. & exigua vini quantitate, terito & addito semen lini, pingued. gall. seu. cuniculi, & croci tantillum.* This was verie familiar with *Calmetœus: Rec. olei ros.* ℥ j. *vitellum ovi.* j. *opy.* ℈ j. *misce diligenter in mortario æreo, fiat linimentum.*

Chap. XXIII.

Of Polypus.

Def. *Polypus* is a tumor beyond nature, growing in the nostrils, of substance loose and fungous, like the flesh of the fish called *Polypus.*

Causes and signes. The cause thereof is a thicke and viscous humour. The signes: a loose and fungie swelling in the nostrils, greater in the change of the Moone, but lesser in the declination. Sometime it appeareth betweene the nostrils, but not much: Sometime it hangeth quite out of the nostrils. Other some times also it lieth more backwards: as in the hollow way betweene the nostrils and the mouth.

Prog. If it be a cancrous, or inveterated *Polypus*, it is hardly or never cured.

Cure: Diet. Appoint a slender diet: the meats such as bee of good juyce, and do attenuate or make thinne. The drinke, water of *Guaicum, &c.*

Evacuation. If nothing hinder, let bloud in the *Cephalica* veine, specially, if the head bee replete with bloud: else, set cupping glasses behinde the head. Purge the bodie universally, *cum pillulis coccijs, aureis, sine quibus, &c.* and the head also particularly, with masticatories, of masticke,

maſticke, and ſcammony, &c. Then ſee that your medicines for the place bee partly aſtringent, partly piercing: partly attenuating, and partly diſcuſſing, as is this water: *Rec. uvarum immaturarum, li. iij. mali granati, balauſtiorum, ſumach, ana, li. ij. macerentur in aceto & deſtillentur, deinde adde, aluminis, li. j. vitrioli, ℥ iij. diſtillentur, omnia, iterum*, and with that water, touch the inner parts of the noſe. An unguent for that purpoſe: *Rec. argenti ſpumæ, ceruſſæ, vini, aceti, olei mirthini, ana, q. ſ.* To theſe being boiled, you may put and mingle, *aliquid roſarum, balauſtiorum, & aluminis*. Another: *Rec. ſpumæ arg. ℥ j. ceruſſæ, ℥ ij. malecory, ℥ ij. aluminis ſciſſilis, ℥ ij.* with theſe powdred and odoriferous wine. Frame it to the thickneſſe of honie: after that put in ſome *ol. mirthinum*, and ſtir them together, and reſerue it to your uſe, in a leaden boxe. If you ſee that theſe medicines bee too milde, and that you ſtand in need of ſtronger: you may thereafter get unto you ſtronger alſo: ſuch as *chalcitis, æs uſtum, ſandaraca, an ripigmentum, &c. empiraſt. Macrionis, Tetrapharmacum, cum duodecima parte æruginis: Ceratum mirthynum, ceratum è cera rubra, cum oleo mirthino, & decima parte æruginis: Pſoricum Meſuæ, Trochiſci Andronis, Muſæ Polyidæ, &c.* Elſe theſe powders of later invention: *Rec. ſquammæ æris, ℥ j. atramenti ſutorij, ℥ vi. ſandaracæ, ℥ iij. veratri nigri, ℥ ij. miſceantur:* and blow up of this powder into the noſtrils. Another: *Rec. Chalcanti, chalcitidis, æris, uſti, myſi, ana, ℥ ſs. miſce cum vino ad mellis craſſitudinem:* then burne it in a fornace, and powder it, and uſe it as afore. If it bee rebellious to theſe kinde of meanes, the laſt refuge is, inciſion, or burning: as if they bee ſoft, they are fit for inciſion. Let the partie therefore be placed in ſome Sunneſhine or lightſome place: then holding open the noſtrill with your left hand, cut off the *Polypus* round, with the right hand, with a ſpatule made ſharpe for that purpoſe, and like the faſhion of a mirt leafe: directing the edge of the inſtrument to that part, where it joyneth to the noſtrils: then in like manner turning the inſtrument

Locall medicines.

Inciſion.

Cauterie.

to the contrary part, cut the foot of the *Polypus* asunder, and so take it out. If the *Polypus* be of a maligne nature, it must come to the cure of the hot iron. And if it be but a small one, the cauterie is to bee applied to the place, through a silver reed or pipe. In (*a*) rusticall persons the nose may be slit, and so the cauterie have more easie passage to the part. Beyond all this the affected part, especially, the head must be looked unto, for meanes of comfort and strengthening. You shall make the patient coyffes therefore, quilted with cotton wooll and strewed betweene with some drying and corroborating powder *ex ligno aloes, caryophilis, macere, nuce moscata, staœade, salvia, majorana, mentha ro remarino, betonica, lavendula, &c.*

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) *But this respect of persons is unfit for the children of God, who must make conscience, of the least perill, or deformity, (if by more diligence, or better meanes it may be redeemed) even in the basest sort of men.*

Chap. XXIIII.

Supplie.

Parulis. Epulis.

Def. *Ætius.*

Fernel. Causes and signes.

Prog.

Ii. def. med.

Parulis, is an inflammation with tumour, in some part of the gums. If it bee in the lower gummes, the matter descendeth by the temples, from veines there ending. If in the upper gummes, it distilleth from the greater corner of the eye. It gathereth at the roots of the teeth, and swelleth out with heat, redneſſe and paine. If it be not resolved, it groweth to suppuration. By evill handling, the gumme may grow unto the cheeke, as *Gorræus* once saw it. So

may

may *epulis* riſe thereof, as noteth *Fernelius*. In the beginning, the bodie being lookt to, for the univerſall points, (as hath beene ſaid in the generall Phlegmone) let your medicines be 1 repreſſing, and diſcuſſing: as 2 *ſuccus ptiſanæ*, or, *decoctum ſem. lini*: or, 3 *acetum in quo hyoſciami radix cocta ſit*, being a ſpeciall remedie in that caſe. If it will not ſo be ſpent, nor repreſſed, let the Patient hold in his mouth *decoctum caricarum*, and lay on the place, *ficum pinguem, cum modico ſale toſtum*. If it ſuppurate, and yet breake not of it ſelfe: by pricking it with a lancet point, or quill, it runneth out: and oft times healeth of it ſelfe: howbeit, if you finde it in a bodie of ſuſpitious qualitie, I hold it ſafer to make inciſion wider, and to lay open the place more largely, leſt it runne into the danger of a fiſtula: as alſo *Ætius* juſtly ſuſpecteth. After the opening, waſh it with *aqua mulſa*, or, *mel roſarum*. Being cleanſed, drie it up *cum pulvere balauſtiorum torrefact. & modico aluminis uſti*, or ſuch other: applying thickets of lint upon the place, both for the cauſe of drying, as alſo to preſſe downe and cloſe againe the ſeparated ſides. Out of this evill ſpringeth, as is noted afore, *Epulis*, which is an overgrowing of fleſh in the gummes. For this, *Oriſabius* counſelleth a powder, conſiſting *ex pari portione vitrioli, & mirrhæ, cum modico aluminis, ſciſcilis*. *Ætius* hath this, *Rec. Calcitis vivæ, ℥ ij. auri pigmenti, ℥ j. auri pigmentum cum aqua tertio, & calcem addito, & ſimul probe conterito. deinde in mortarium aqua plenum conjcito, ut ſubſideant*.

1 Aet. met. med. li. 4. c. 14.
2 Aet. 2. ſer. 4. cap. 25.
3 Ori. loc. aff. l. 4. c. 66.
Loc. cit.
Epulis.
Loc. cit
Tetr. 4. ſer. 2. c. 50.

When the matters be ſettled to the bottome, poure away that liquor, and put in freſh, ſtirring it long time. Let it then ſettle, after ſeparate alſo the water, and put in new: do ſo likewiſe the third time. Laſt of all, leave the veſſell filled with water, in the Sunne (ſtirring it every day, and filling it up, ſtill when the water is conſumed) for fortie daies. After the laſt expence of the liquor, the powder being drie, keepe it in an earthen pot, in a drie place, ſo as it may not be tainted with moiſture. And this (ſaith he) maketh his eſcar without biting, and depreſſeth

looſe ſwellings. Particularly he praiſeth it, in this caſe, and for putrified gummes. If *Epules* be verie painefull, and inflamed, as it is ſometime ſeene, ſo as the partie cannot open his mouth: then firſt muſt you practiſe to delay the inflamation, and that, as by univerſall meanes, (according as the caſe requireth) ſo alſo by locall medicines: as waſhings of the mouth with *aqua mulſa, ſuccus ptiſanæ*, or, *decoctum ſem. lini*. And emplaſtring the whole jaw, with a cataplaſme, *ex ſemine lini, & aqua mulſa*. The inflamation being done away, ſo as the mouth may open, applie the powder to your purpoſe, or in the want thereof: *Rec. aluminis ſciſſilis, ℥ ij. gallarum, ℥ iiij. ſalis terrefacti, ℥ j. fiat pulvis*. Strew of this upon *Epulis*, and applie alſo your lint, as is ſet downe in *Parulis*. And I ſuppoſe, that nothing can in this caſe be done by the way of theſe medicines, that a provident artiſt cannot as quickly accõpliſh, by diſcrete uſe of the cauſtike ſtone. The antient authors, beyond all theſe meanes, come (at the laſt) to inciſion. *Pareus* preferreth before all other that it be bound with a double threede, and followed ſtill with ſtraiter binding, till it fall off, burning the place afterward, with a cauſtike applied in a hollow pipe: or, *cum aqua forti*: or, *oleo vitriolo*, ſo curiouſly put in, as that the ſound parts may not be touched of them. And this way (he ſaith) he hath cured this humor, of ſo large a ſize ſometime, as that it grew forth at the mouth, to the great deformitie of the face.

Æt. tetr. 2. ſer. 4. c. 25.

Lib. 7. c. 41.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXV.

Supplie.

Batrachus, or Ranula.

Ranula is a tumor in that laxe and ſoft part of the mouth, which is under the tongue, and whereto the tongue is knit by his ligament. Def.

It proceedeth ſometime of hot humors, bearing the ſignes of an inflamation: but moſt commonly of colde, ſlime and pituitous matter, which, when the tumor is opened, is like the white of an egge, and ſometime (ſaith *Pareus*) yellowiſh. If it be in a partie of ſufficient age, open a veine under the tongue, that ſo by bleeding ſufficient, the diſeaſe may be more obedient. Afterward, to your medicines: applie unto the place *galla*, or *ſemen roſ. tritam cum melle*. Or rubbe the place *cum artemiſia viride, trita cum ſale*. Elſe *nuces iuglandes veteres integras, una cum cortice exuſtas, contere: deinde piperis gr. xij. adijce, & thuris gr. iij. cum melle ſufficienti miſceantur*, and annoint the place with it. *Ætius* maketh great account thereof. *Paracelſus* appointeth after the opening of the veines, to waſh the place with the waters of *Braſſatella, alchimilla, diapenſia*, or *agrimonia*, or annoint them *cum oleo hypericonis*, or *de floribus centauriæ*, and though it reverſe, to cure it yet againe in the ſame order. *Pareus* chuſeth to prevent the reverſe, by opening the tumor with a hot iron: (deviſed ſafely, by meanes of a plate with a hole in it, for defence of the other parts of the mouth) and waſhing afterward the place, *ex decocto hordei, melle & zaccharo roſato*,

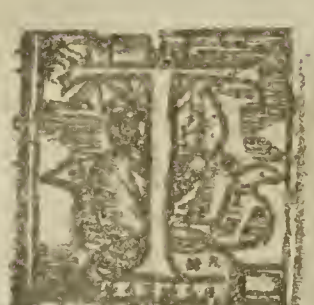
Cauſes and ſignes.

Cure:
Act. meth. med. li. ca. 4. c. 14.
Ætius tetr. 2. ſer. cha. 37.
De Apoſt. c. 26.
Li. 7. c. 5.

Supplie.

Chap. XXVI.

Tumor tonsillarum.



Here be certaine glandules, placed on either side of the jawes, by the rootes of the tongue, which sometime swell with cold humors from the head, sometime are inflamed with hot. It may also come of causes from without, such as *Ætius* telleth in yong bodies: to wit, drinking much wine, and greedie devouring of meats, specially rough or sharpe tasted: as I also have seene it, by excessive eating of Cheries. The Tumor is evident to see and feele. Besides, the Patient feeleth, as a lumpe sticking in his jawes, hindering his swallow: but all this while without burning and thirstinesse, they being the signes of this part inflamed: together with manifest rednesse and paine. This not discussed, commeth to suppuration: the other oft to ulceration. The universall points being ordered as is taught in the generall tumors. Wet over the swelled places with a feather, dipped in this water, twise or thrice in an houre,

Prog.

Cure.

Rulandus.

Rec. aquæ fontanæ, ℥ ij. ol. vitrioli Rom. tot guttas, quot acidam multam reddant. By this he shall be procured to spit much. After it, put *succinum album* upon the coles, and procure him the fume of it, by an embot up into his jawes: this may be done two or three times in a day, if neede shall so require. And further to drie up and restraine,

Rond.

Rec. nidi hyrund. ℥ iij. pulu. nucum cupressi, ℥ ss. ros. ℥ ss. excipiantur oxymellite fiatque ad formam cataplasmatis. Apply it to the sides of the throate. Likewise, if you covet a gargarisme,

Rulandus.

Rec. Florum prunellæ, florum salviæ, ana, m, j. gran, myrtil. ℥ j. ss. decoquantur in vini rub. & aquæ ana, li. ij. ad medium horum juri colato admisceatur, dia-

moron

moron ℥ *j. ſs. fiat gargariſma.* If this courſe notwithſtanding the tumor tend to ſuppuration, leave your fume and cataplaſmes and put to your gargariſme, *Ficus, mucilagines, fænugræci, recentem glycyrrhizam, juiubas, &c.* according to the proceeding, hereafter ſet downe in *Angina.*

Supplie.

Chap. XXVII.

Tumor Collumellæ.

THis laſt delivered tumor, is commonly accompanied with the tumor of *Collumella*, eſpecally, when that proceedeth out of the outward occaſions, there mentioned. Other times it groweth likewiſe, of much filling with moyſt matter from the head: the place is ſwelled, eſpecially extended in length, and hangeth dropping wiſe into the throate: ſo as it conſtraineth the partie often to ſwallow, ſuppoſing he could at once ſwallow that, which otherwiſe lying in his throate, might indanger his choaking. This part is ſometime alſo (though ſeldome) inflamed, with hot humors: teſtified by burning and redneſſe in the place, and offering more trouble to the partie, and greater feare of ſuffocation, then that, which is relaxed onely. When by occaſion of this inflamation, the nether end of *Vvula* groweth thicke, and the root ſmall, ſlender, and blackiſh, it is called *uva*, being reſembled by a grape hanging by his ſtalke. When it is in this caſe, it doth *gangrenate.*

Cauſes and ſignes.

Fernel.

Prog.

If the head abound with rheumaticke matter: evacuate and divert by bloud-letting, purging, cupping, and ſuch other meanes as you ſhall judge expedient for the caſe, the diet being ſpare, and drying. Many are cured, the matter impacted being not much in quantitie, onely by touching

Cures.

the

the place with long Pepper finely powdred, and conveied unto it, either upon a ſpatule, or little ſpoone.

Cur. 1. Cent. 1.

Rulandus highly accounteth of the fume and gargariſme, ſet downe in the chapter going before, to be uſed alſo in this caſe, appointing moreover to take, *fermenti veteris*, ℥ *j.* to ſpread the ſame upon a linnen cloth, ſprinckle it over, *cum pulvere carabæ albæ*, and apply it halfe a hand broad to the top of the head. *Calmetius* hath this garg and powder. *Rec. lentium & hordei, an. p. j. baccarum & fol. myrti, an. p. ſs. balauſtiarum,* ℥ *ſs. roſ. rub. p. ſs. aquæ & aceti part. æquales, coquantur ad medias, colaturæ adde ſacchari, rub. vel mellis roſ. col.* ℥ *iij. fiat garg. Recipe gallas virides xv. ſpicæ celticæ,* ℈ *iij. roſ. rub. P. ſs. nidi, vel pul. hirundinum,* ℈ *iij. fiat pul. tenuiſſ.* Applie it to the place: others make their powder *ex una parte piperis, & duabus partibus myrab. citr.* The inflamation of *uvula* hath ſuch ſute of locall medicines belonging unto it, as are declared and taught hereafter, in that part of the cure of *Angina*, that concerneth inflamation. But if it doe gangrænate, it muſt be cut off with an inſtrument: or elſe tyed, according to the device of *Honoratus Caſtellanus*, and ſet downe, with the forme, and uſe of the inſtrument, pertaining to the doing thereof, by *Ambroſe Parey*.

Ex. Gal.

Li. 7. ca. 7.

Supplie.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Angina.

Def.

Angina is that affect of the throat, wherein larynx by ſome inward occaſion, is ſtreightned, to the procuring of ſuffocation. *Angina* is of two ſorts, in generall: one true, another falſe: of the true are foure differences: the firſt accounted of *Hippochrates*,

Fernel li 5. c. 9. Differences with cauſes and ſignes.

Hippochrates, the moſt dangerous of all others, when neither in the jawes within, nor in the throat without, any evill at all is ſeene. This inflamation being altogether hidden, bringeth forth moſt cruell accidents, with perill of preſent ſuffocation. Of this kinde of *Angina*, *Fernelius* teſtifyeth he hath ſeene die, in the ſpace of xviij. houres: being perfect in minde and ſences. The ſecond kinde is, when the inner muſcles of larynx, and the jawes are tainted with inflamation. This hath as cruell accidents as the former, but with leſſe perill: for as much as it ſheweth it ſelfe by manifeſt tumor, which may have riddance out of the mouth. The third ſort occupieth the jawes within, together with the throat outwardly, apparant by tumor and redneſſe, accompanied with ſence of heat, and paine. The ſymptomes of this, are no ſlighter then of the former, ſave with more hope of health: in that the inflamation bearing outward, is ſo much eaſier to be breathed out, and diſcuſſed by medicines. The fourth is judged lighteſt and ſafeſt of all the reſt; this toucheth not the jawes within, but the outward throate onely, and his muſcles: by the ſwelling of which, notwithſtanding, it commeth to paſſe, that the inward muſcles of larynx, are compreſſed, and ſo the paſſage of aire ſtraightened. The cauſe of theſe ſorts is, a ſanguine or cholericke Fluxion, which flowing into theſe parts by the branches of the jugular veines, pertaining unto them doe bring forth either *Eryſipelas* or *Phlegmon*. The evident cauſes are ſundry, to wit, cold rather then hot, either aire or drinking: ſtrokes, fiſh bones, or pins, &c. ſwallowed: drunkennes and all exceſſe. For ſigns, theſe kinds have (beſides thoſe that are common to every *Angina*) tumor, Heate, and Fever, the laſt of which ſigns, is a continuall cõpanion of every true *Angina*. Now the falſe *Angina*, that is without al Fever, and proceedeth of a diſtillation of pituitous matter, in the jawes and muſcles of the throate. In which, though there be tumor, yet without redneſſe, heat and fever. The common ſignes of all ſorts of *Angina*, are, ſtraightneſſe of breathing, difficultie in ſwallowing,

False Angina.

ſwallowing (ſo as the drinke ſometime leapeth up into the noſe) and great paine about the jawes.

Progn. *Hip. 3. prog. 18. Aph. l. 4.*

Thoſe ſorts bee moſt grievous, and ſooneſt kill (yea commonly in one day) that maketh no appearance, neither within nor without, yet move great paine, and difficult breathing. That which is with tumour and redneſſe in the throat and breaſt, is ſafe, for the moſt part, though longer enduring. Whoſoever in the ceaſing of *Angina*, have the matter converted to the lungs, they either dye in ſeven dayes, or after fall into *Empiema*. Set a diet moſt ſpare and ſlender: both for that the diſeaſe being moſt ſharpe, requireth it, as alſo for the unfilling of the veſſels, which in this caſe is verie requiſite. In the caſe of inflammation make the aire colder; Appoint ſleepe to the patient, in the beginning of this diſeaſe, that ſo there may bee a revoking of the humors and ſpirits, to their proper manſions: but about the ſtate, and ripening of the humours more watchfulneſſe is meeter, leaſt in ſleep time the matter that ſhould be avoided upward, ſteale downward into the lungs, or ventricle. Let the patient procure ſuch reſt to the part affected, in the firſt dayes, as that hee neither ſpeake, chew, nor gargle, ſo long as the vehemencie of the fluxion endureth: but vſe frication to the whole bodie, hot bathing of the feet, and painfull ligatures to the limmes, for revulſion ſake. Afterward, the inflammation and fluxion for the moſt part being ſtayed, both walking, ſpeech, and gargling are verie convenient. The belly muſt yeeld his courſe everie day. All immoderate affections muſt ceaſe: eſpecially anger, and exceeding joy, and whatſoever might give occaſion to laughter. Bloud letting would be in the beginning of everie true *Angina*, if there be ſtrength to beare it, yea though there bee no great fulneſſe: and that not once onely, but againe and againe on the ſame day (if need require) repeated. Providing and uſing in the meane time, from the firſt bloud letting, your locall medicines, both inward and outward: this having the ſame ſcopes of cure, concerning the particular times

Aph li. 5. 10. ſecund. Ioubert tr. c. de Angina.

Cure. *Ioub. loc cit.*

Dict.

Order of cure partic.

thereof,

thereof, as other ordinarie tumors, arising of a Fluxion: to wit, in the beginning to repell or beat backe onely. In the augmentation, to resolve withall: In the state to repell and discusse equally, and in the declination, simply to discusse or resolve. Repellents convenient, are these simples: *Acetum, succus mori* (as well fruit as tree) *succus corticis viridis juglandium, malorum cydoneorum, granatorum acidorum cum suo corio contusorum, pirorum agrestium, & prunellorum:* Also the juyce of the tree. *Cornus, omphacium, &c.* Againe for decoctions: *radix bistortæ, rhus coriariorum, summitates rubi, lentisci & myrti, myrta ipsa, plantago, oxalis, utrumque cichorium, portulaca, lens palustris, gallæ immaturæ: sorba & mespila immatura, vinacea, calices glandium, spongia bedegaris, citini, balaustia, rosæ, alumen,* and such others. Of these may you provide (as the case requireth) repellent collusions, or decoctions, to hold in the mouth: observing that your repellent medicines be not too strong at first, as for example: *oxycratum* very fit to begin withall: Or this, *Rec. aquæ peculi* Beginning. *ros. & plantag. ana, ℥ iij. succi granatorum acidorum, ℥ j. diamoron, ℥ ij. fiat collutio.* A few houres after, this stronger one: *Rec. gallarum viridium, rhois, balaust. malicorij, an. ℥ j. fiat decoctio in aqua plantag. ad li. j. in aqua dissolve diamor. & vini granatorum ana, ℥ ij. fiat garg.* or this: Rondel. *Rec. summitatum rubi, vel lentisci, rhus, myrti, pyri silvestris, aut sorbi, unius horum, m. ij. rosarum rub. balaustiorum, & acinorum uvæ, ana, ℥ j. fiat decoctio. In li. j. colaturæ dissolve, diamoron, & dianucum, aceti, & succi mali granati acidi, an. ℥ j. misce.* Observe, that in the want of the greene plants, you may use their distilled waters. Cautions: The Patient must not gargle with these liquors, but hold of them in his mouth onely: for moving of the jawes encreaseth the Fluxion: And ever when they are used, the cold must bee taken off at least, for things cold in act, as those that be too hot, do exasperate the Fluxion, and encrease paine. And in the beginning of the inflammations of these parts, use no honie, not sweet sirups, the first where-

Calm: Aet. 8. 45.

whereof, provoketh the Fluxion by his acrimonie, the latter ſort, are abſterſive, and opening by their ſweetneſſe: howſoever otherwiſe conſiſting of ſimples aſtringent, and ingroſſing. Excepting nevertheleſſe the urgencie of paine, which may ſometime enforce us to the uſe of ſome of them, as, *ſyr. viol. papaveris, &c.* A thing well obſerved of *Calm.* in his practiſe. The outward meanes, in the beginning of the true *Angina*, ought not to be meerly relaxing, as the common practiſe importeth. For if the throat without, be fomented with oiles, or plaſtered with cataplaſmes, what reaſon can bee ſhewed, that their properties ſhould not pierce to the affected part within? if they do, and they be relaxing, ſhall you not ſo much the more increaſe the fluxion? ſhall you not ſo much fruſtrate the worke of your inward medicines, and ſo in effect, ſet up with one hand, and pull downe with another? *Tralli-*
Lib. 4. *anus* hath noted it long ago, a thing extreamly dangerous: and amongſt the late Writers, ſome likewiſe have given warning of it: namely, *Rondeletius* and *Ioubertus*: though none of them (in my opinion) have ſufficiently enough withſtood it, in their practiſe: for whileſt ſome of them mingle ſo ſmall aſtringencie, with ſuch plentie of reſolving, and mollify ng medicines, as appeareth in that receit *Ioubertus* gathereth out of *Trallian:* I feare leſt that proverbe may be truly ſaid therein (as good never awhit, as never the better.) This is the receit, that others may judge likewiſe. *Rec. micarum panis,* ℥ *iiij. dactylos, numero viij. ſem. lini,* ℥ j. *coctis, tuſſis, & cretis adde, farinæ hordei,* ℥ j. *ſs. croci* ℈ j. *ol. liliorum, vel chamomelini, ana, q. ſ. fiat cataplaſma.* For my part, I take this fitter for the ſtate, then the beginning of an inflammation: eſpecially, if the bread therein, be underſtood for pure wheat bread. *Rondeletius*, if he had continued the ſame courſe in his Chapter *de Angina*, (touching this point) as in his Chapter before, *de Tonſillarum inflammatione*, he had both counſelled, and practiſed, I muſt have held him free from all ſtaine of this errour.

How-

Howbeit, howſoever afterward he forgat himſelfe, let us lay hold of his firſt ſound counſell, which is, to miniſter in the beginning of *Angina*, both inwardly and outwardly, medicines drying, with a certaine aſtriction: which having concluded firſt, from the authoritie of *Dioſcorides:* and a reaſon, drawne from the conſtitution of the parts, he afterward confirmeth from his owne manifold experience: namely, in the uſe of Cipreſſe nuts: wherehence he taketh juſt occaſion, to lay downe the receit of a cataplaſme, of effect anſwerable to his rule before preſcribed: to wit, *Rec. nidi hirundinis,* ℥ *iij. pulu. nucum Cupreſſi,* ℥ *j. roſ.* ℥ *ſs. excipiantur oxymellite, fiatque ad formam cataplaſmatis:* apply this to the ſides of the throat. This knitteth together the parts: Otherwiſe naturally looſe, and drieth up the humour flowed. Fit alſo for the beginning is this: *Rec. fungorum ſambuci, q. ſ. in ſerolactis infundantur, donec molleſcant, dein contundantur,* and apply it as is ſaid of the former. In the meane time, let the patient have the ſame Fungi, ſteeped in all his drinke. And in the infuſion of them, done in *aqua roſacea,* or *Plantag.* wet clothes, and lay them upon the head. To which uſe, *Paracelſus* appointeth *aqua roſ. rubearum, burſæ paſtoris, ſolatri, barbæ Iovis.* Thus having proceeded by bloud letting, and locall repellents: if within few houres, the fluxion remit not, or (eſpecially) if the bloud ſhewed the bodie repleat with evil juyce, come to the other generall evacuation of the body: which becauſe it can ſeldome bee done by potion or pill, you ſhall ſufficiently performe by cliſter, as on this wiſe: *Rec. hordei p. j. fol. betæ, mercurialis, parietariæ, maluæ cum radicibus, ana, m. j. caricas pingues, no. xx. ſem. fæniculi* ℥ *ij.* (if there be no fever, otherwiſe, *Cucurbitæ, melonum ana,* ℥ *ſs.*) *Florum trium communium, chamomeli, meliloti, ana, p. j. fiat decoctio in q. ſ. Colaturæ, diſſolve, diaphœnici,* ℥ *j. diapru. lax.* ℥ *ſs. vitell. ovorum ij. olei violarum,* ℥ *iij. ſalis* (if the bodie be not eaſie to move) ℥ *iij. fiat cliſter.* Miniſter this the firſt day after bloud letting, and ſtronger, or weaker then this, as the caſe ſhall require, Ioubert.

quire, which must be committed to the judgement of the Artist: observing that you content not your selfe with a washing clister, if the humours bee defiled. The second day open the veines under the tongue, or (if the tongue be swelled, that you cannot come by them) scarifie the tongue it selfe, saith *Paulus*, or open the jugular veines, according to *Trallianus*: a device, once also experimented of *Joubertus*, with happie successe. Your Gargarismes for the second day, which is the augmentation, must have some mixture of resolutives, as for example: *Rec. rosarum, & hordei, ana, P. j. balaustiorum, ℥ j. caricarum, & passularum, ana, Paria x. jujubarum paria, xx. Glycyrrhizæ, ℥ ij. fiat decoctio. In li j. colaturæ, dissolve diamoron, ℥ y. mellis rosarum col. ℥ j.* Or this: *Recipe Aquilegiæ, Prunellæ, Betonicæ, ana, m j. ros. rub. balaustiorum, ana, ℥ ij. Fungorum sambuci, ℥ vi. caricarum paria, v. passularum paria, xv. glycyrrhizæ, ℥ ij. coquantur in sero lactis, incolaturæ, li. j. dissolve diamoron, dianucum ana, ℥ j. ss. mellis rosarum, Col. ℥ j. cassiæ extr. cum eodem decocto, ℥ ss. fiat oris collutio.* Let the patient now and then (in the sharpnesse of his paine) bee sucking downe with a quill, *Lac recens mulctum*, steeped *cum fungis sambuci*, and warmed againe lightly, for the outside of the throat, mixe with your former astringent cataplasmes, some mollifying and discutient medicines, and that in larger measure, then in the inward meanes: to the end, that the humours finding straiter roome within, and larger without, may (at the worst fall) be gathered outwardly, if so bee they cannot otherwise, be eleane spent away. Neither yet do I here allow meere relaxing medicines: for that those do not, as these here counselled, labour together in one common worke, with the inward meanes: but directly fight against them, as hath beene noted afore. Cupping glasses serve not, till the fluxion be altogether stayed: and then are they rightly to be applyed to the sides of the jawes, and in the neck: especially to the second vertebre of the necke, in the extreame perill of suffocation.

Ægin. l. 3. c. 27.

Li. 5. c. de Anz.

Augmentation.

Cupping.

Stages.

The

The third and fourth dayes (accounted for the time of the ſtate) let all your meanes be more reſolving. As firſt diminiſhing in the laſt deſcribed cõllution, the quantities of *balauſt. roſ. diamoron.* and encreaſing the figges, raiſins, and *mel.* But the fourth day, taking thoſe aſtringents quite away. Or uſe this: *Rec. hyſſopi, m. j. betonicæ, m. ſs. glycyrrhizæ raſ. ℥ j. fungorum ſambuci, ℈ j. ſem. lini. fænugræci, ana, ℈ j. ſs. caricarum ping. numero xij. dactilorum inciſ. numero ij. paſſularum enucleatarum, numero xx. fiat decoctio: in li. j. colaturæ, diſſolve, mellis roſ. oxymellitis ſimpl. ana, ℥ ij. ſapæ dulcis, ℥ iij. dianucum, ℥ j. fiat gargariſma. Rec. ung. de altheæ, ocſipi, vel reſumptivi, ana, ℥ iij. ol. liliorum, ℥ iiij. pulv. nidi hyrundinum, ℥ ij. incorporentur ſimul, & fiat cataplaſma.* Apply it to the ſides of the throat. *Ioubertus* reporteth this out of *Celſus*, to bee verie effectuall. *Sal lineo ſacco excipiatur, dimittaturque in aquam bene calidam:* and ſo apply it warme to the ſides of the throat: eſpecially (as I ſuppoſe) in the declination: at what time, it ſhall be good likewiſe, to adde to the gargles, *parum ſalis nitri, vel gemmei & ſulphuris, calamentum, origanum, thymum, nepetam, &c.* Obſerving diligently that in the declination of this Tumour, the matter ſteale not downe into the lungs, leſt ſuddenly you be deprived of the comfort of your cure. To prevent it therefore: miniſter every other day a drawing cliſter, although the bodie be otherwiſe ſomewhat ſolluble. And in the declination (according to the ſtrength of the patient, and plight of the humours) conſult of new purging and bloud letting. Hitherto of the moſt deſired termination of this tumor, to wit, by reſolution. The other way is ſuppuration, and that either outwardly or inwardly. If it grow outwardly (which you ſhall know by outward ſwelling and rednes, with inward eaſe in ſwallowing) help it forward with this catapl. *Rec. fel. maluarum, althea cum ſuis rad. ana, m. ij. fol. caulium rubeorum, matrum Violarum, hiſſopi, ana, m. j. caricarum ping. no. xxx. Florum chamomeli, meliloti, ana, P. j. ſem. lini, & fænugræci, ana, ℥ j. capitum*

Declination.

Caution.

If the tumour tend to ſuppuration. *Valler. li 2. obſ. 10.*

liliorum alborum, ℥ ij. furfuris P. j. fiat omnium decoctio in aqua, piſtentur & cribrentur: Cribaturæ adde, nidi hyrundinis in Oleo Liliorum macerati, præbulliti & poſtea cribati, ℥ iij. farinæ ſem. lini & fænugræci, farinæ frumenti ana, ℥ j. (decoquantur farinæ cum oxymellite, ad convenientem glutinoſitatem) axungiæ gallinæ recentis, Butyri rec. ſine ſale, ana, ℥ j. croci, ʒ j. ol. Liliorum, ℥ ij. fiat catapl. Inwardly uſing ſuch gargariſmes as are fit for the augmentation. The abſceſſe being opened, proceed by mundification, and the other common rules of curing, as hath beene oft before declared. Contrariwiſe if *Angina* ſuppurate inwardly (which is to bee perceived by the long continuance of the ſtate, with encreaſe of paine, inflammation, and fever: the patient ſtill growing worſe at nights, with horrour and unequall temperature of bodie) make ready your helpes in this manner. *Rec. rad. biſmalvæ, ſem. lini, ana, ℥ j. caricas ping. no. xx. hyſſopi, m. j. Coque & exprime, in li. iiij. liquoris mucoſi diſſolve, farinæ frumenti puriſ. ℥ i. croci, ϑ i. ſapæ, q. ſ. fiat in modum linctus.* Or, *ex ſyrupo jujubarum, glycyrrhizæ, & pulvere radicis ireos.* Make a mixture, whereof let the patient be often licking. So may you forward the matter likewiſe by outward applications. As of ſome *Cataplaſme ex farina volatilis, fænugræci, cum decocto caricarum, malvarum, chamomillæ & melle.* After the breaking thereof, miniſter ſome mundifying gargariſme: as, *ex decocto hordei, cum melle*: or this, *Rec. aquæ de prunis, & de prunella*, or (inſtead of their water) their decoction: *ana, ℥ vij. mellis roſac. ℥ iij. ariſtolochiæ rotund. fungorum ſambuci, ana, ℥ ſs. coquantur lente, fiatque gargariſma.* Hitherto of the true *Angina*: now followeth of the falſe. The univerſall meanes for revulſion and inanition being ordered, The locall curation of this kinde, is to bee handled, much after that kinde of cure of the true, which is wrought by way of reſolution: obſerving this proportion: that thoſe medicines that are deviſed for the augmentation of the other, are meet for the beginning of this, and ſo forth: making your meanes

False Angina.

in

in the declination of this, more ſtrongly reſolving, then in the declination of the true *Angina*. For the beginning, ſome uſe muſtard diſſolved in *oxymellite*. *Rec. decocti thymbræ, li. ſs. oxymel. ſimp.* ℥ *iij. mummiæ gr. iiij. fiat gargariſma. ſuccinum* burnt on the coales, and the fume thereof taken into the mouth, is much commended: or this vapour following, if the humor be thicke and ſlimie: *Rec. origani, & ſatureie, ana, m. ij. fænugr.* ℥ j. *buliant ex aceti parte una, & duabus aquæ, addendo ſalis nitri, vel gemmei,* ℥ *ſs.* This being in a pot with a hole in the cover, convey the fume of it into the patients mouth, by a quill, or hollow pipe: *Rec. ſem. rutæ ſilveſtris (alias harmalæ) apij, ammi, ſchænanthi, croci, roſarum rubear. iridis, myrrhæ, cinnamomi, caſſiæ, crocomagmatis, ariſtol. longæ, gallarum, aluminis ſciſſi, ana,* ℥ j. *ſpicæ nardi, amomi, ana,* ℥ *ſs. cocti cineris hirundinum recens uſtarum, ana,* ℥ *iij. mellis, q. ſ. ad excipiendum, fiat opiata.* This is that famous compoſition of the Greeks called *Diabeſaſa*, or, *diaharmala*, ſo much celebrated of them, for his vertues, in the cure of all ſorts of *Angina*, though in reaſon, it ſeeme not ſo fit for the true ſorts: except onely, after the fluxion is well ſtaied, as alſo *Ioubertus* hath truly noted. But in this kinde there is eſpeciall uſe of it: ſeeing that by diſcretion it may be fitted unto the ſeverall times thereof: as *Ætius* ſheweth in this ſort. In the beginning mingle it with ſome decoction meanly aſtringent: toward the ſtate, *cum ptiſanæ ſucco:* and neare the declination, *cum melle, aut hydromellite, aut vino mulſo:* ſo that as you would have it work, ſo may you direct it, by your liquor or decoction. Of great account alſo is this: *Sumuntur pulli hirundinum ſilveſtrium vivi cũ plumis: additoque ſale pauco, in fictili bene obturato comburuntur: Recipe illius cineris,* ℥ j. *croci,* ℥ *ij. ſpicænardi,* ℈ j. *melle excipiantur.* This reſolveth excellently, without biting. If the Fluxion continue very headlong, *Ioubertus* counſelleth this fume for the ſtay thereof: *Rec. Nigellæ romanæ, & gummi hederæ torrefactorum, coriandri præparati, granorum & gummi Iuniperi, ſantali albi, rub. citrini, ana,* ℈ j.

Trall.

Matthiol.

Ioubert.

Diabeſaſa.

Ser. 4 tetr. 2. c. 47.

Ætius loc. cit.

Loc. cit.

℥ j *myrrhæ, thuris, masticis, Nucis moschatæ, calami aromatici, cyperi, ana,* ℈ *ij. spicænardi, schænanthi, ana,* ℈ j. *rosar.* ℈ *iij.* Powder them, mingle them *cum gummi dragagantho,* dissolved in *aqua rosarum, vel myrti,* and make of them Trochisces like lupines.

But if the straightnesse of breath be great, that you feare suffocation of the fume, let the patient receive it at the nostrils, for even so shall the braine be affected with the qualitie thereof. You may likewise apply cupping glasses to the mould of the head, and this or such like plaster, to suspend the reume. *Rec. guttæ ammoniacæ, vino generoso dissol.* ℥ j. *sinapeos vel thapsiæ,* ℥ *ss. masticis,* ℥ *ij. terebenthinæ, q. s. fiat massa Emplastri.*

After the fluxion is sufficiently staied, then may you boldly use those meanes, that may more immediatly from the place, where they are gathered, draw out, and so expend the remnant of the humors. *Rec. succi hederæ, vel sicle, vel majoranæ,* ℥ *ij. mannæ granatæ, vel mel ros. col.* ℥ j. *decoct. hordei, li. ss. misce.* Minister this into the nostrils, by a tent of bombast: or cloth dipped therin. From thence may you safely passe to sharper gargles, and drawing masticatories: to dislodge the insoked humors, in the loose and spungeous parts of the jaws. The way to prepare such gargles is shewed before. Your masticatorie may be *zinziber conditum, radix enulæ campanæ, pyrethrum, &c.* Or this compounded: *Rec. cubebarum, zinzibris, nucis moscatæ, ana,* ℥ j. *fiat pulvis:* which you may knit up in knots of linnen clothes, to chew upon: or else make a paste therof with figges, for the like use. Hitherto of *Angina* of both kindes, with their severall cures continued. Now of some things that may interrupt, and otherwise fall out amisse in the cure. Things interrupting are pain and peril of strangling. For paine, there is before appointed, sucking of new milke with Sugar. Or (as I have tried) with lews eare insteeped: and in the collutions for the mouth, *syr. violarũ, &c.* allowed. The avoiding of suffocation is thought, by Authors of great authoritie, in the extreame perill of it, to

For paine.

For suffocation.

be

be by inciſion of the rough arterie: as extreme points of diſeaſes require extreame practiſes of remedies, and the keeping of breath and life, for a ſhort time (though by a hard kinde of meanes) in this moſt ſharpe diſeaſe, may be if much availe for nature, in the meane time, either by reſolution or ſuppuration, to ſave her ſelfe. I know there is alſo grave authoritie againſt it, as, *Aretæus*, and ſome other: but their reaſons being theſe: Firſt, that the weſand being wounded cannot be healed againe. Secondly, that the new wound, cauſeth a new inflammation: are eaſily anſwered: The latter being a caſe that by meanes may be prevented: and the former a thing that experience daily improveth. When you come to it therefore, make your inciſion betwixt two of the cartilages, in the membran which joyneth them together: by cooling meanes, then may you prevent all inflammation, as alſo hinder the too haſtie joyning of thoſe parts againe. Adde alſo this caution that the aire which the patient after inciſion, receiveth, be warmer then ordinarie: becauſe it muſt now, by ſo ſhort a ſpace, paſſe to the lungs, without that alteration it was wont to have, when it was received through the jawes, which may ſatisfie *Aretæus* alſo, for his objection of cough and ſuffocation, which (perhaps) he feared, through the coldneſſe of the aire. Laſtly, if by any inordinate uſe of ſome of the former meanes, the tumor grow to *Scirrhus* hardneſſe: make haſte to your mollifying medicines, ſuch as theſe: *Rec. rad. biſmaluæ, maluæ, ſem. lini, ana, ℥ j. caricas pingues, numero xx. hyſſopi, m. j. coque & exprime, liquoris hujus mucoſi, recipe, ℥ iij. iridis florentinæ, ℈ ij. myrrhæ vel ſtyracis cal. & ſtercoris ex nido hirundinum, ana, ℈ j. oxymel, ſcillit, q. ſ. fiat loch.* Outwardly apply this catapl. *Rec. rad. bryoniæ, cæpæ albæ, cucumeris agreſtis, ana, ℥ ij. branchæ urſinæ, parietariæ, origani, calamenti, ana, m. j. caricas xx. ſem. lini, fænugr. ana, ℥ j. florum centaureæ minoris, ℥ ſs. coctis, tuſis & cretis, adde butyri recentis, vel axungiæ anſerinæ, ℥ ij. fimi hirundini ℥ j. ſulphuris, ℥ ſs. ol. anetini. q. ſ. fiat catapl.*

De cur. ac morb. lib. 1. cap. 7.

Caution.

Schirrous tumour.

Of Tumors incident to the Bellie.

Chap. XXIX.

Standing forth of the Navel.

Causes and signes.

THe prominencie or ſtanding forth of the navel is called alſo in Greek *Exomphalon*. The outward cauſes are falls, ſtrokes, labour, crying, coughing, &c. (as the partie himſelfe, or the by-ſtanders can lightly report.) The inward cauſes are ruptures or breaches, by which, either the kell, or guts fall downe into that place. If it be the kell; the tumor is ſoft in feeling, unequal, of a like colour, &c. If it be the guts, the tumor is alſo ſoft, unequall, eaſily giving place, and vaniſhing at the impreſſion of the fingers: yea, ſometime with noiſe or rumbling: & increaſeth more when the partie uſeth any bathing, or yet ſtretching out of the belly. Inward cauſes are windineſſe: and the tumor then is ſoft, yeelding a ſound at the ſtriking of the fingers, and vaniſheth when it is preſſed upon, &c.

Cure:

In the cure, you are to conſider if windineſſe bee any cauſe: and ſo to diſcuſſe the ſame if need bee, with theſe convenient medicines: as Mithridatum drunke with the decoction of Rue, or a cliſter made in this wiſe: *Rec. aniſi, cumini, fæniculi, ſem. ameos, ana, ℥ j. rutæ, m. j. ſs. fiat decoctio, de qua accipe ℥ x. quibus adde, ol. rutæ, ol. laurini, ana, ℥ j. ſs. ſalis indi, ſalis gemmæ, ana, ℈ ſs. zacchari, rub. ℥ j. ſs. miſce fiat cliſter.* Miniſter the ſame every day, before meat, hot. Alſo to apply outwardly, you may make this medicine: *Rec. lixivij, li. ij. ſulphuris vivi triti, ℥ ij. boracis, ℥ ſs.* boile them to the conſumption of the third part: in this ſame liquor wet a ſponge, and apply it to the place. Thus having removed impediments out of your way, addreſſe your ſelfe to the joyning of the rupture and firſt by medicines, if it be poſſible, ſuch as bee aſtringent and

and conſolidative: as theſe plaſters: for example: *Rec. perfoliatæ, q.ſ.* boyle it in water or wine, then ſtampe it, and applie it to the navell. 2 *Rec. conſolidæ ma. tritæ,* ℥ *j. ceræ liquefactæ.* ℥ *ſs. miſce fiat empl.* applie upon the place with lint. 3 *Rec. far. lupinorum* ℥ *ſs. panni lintei uſti,* ℈ *ij.* thoſe bruiſed together, mixe them with wine, and applie them with lint. 4 *Rec. fabæ freſæ, corticum gallarum, balauſtiorum, ana, partes æquales,* thoſe ſodden and ſtamped, binde to the part. 5 *Rec. plumbi ſcobis,* ℈ *ij. cicutæ, mannæ, ceruſſæ, hipociſtidis, ana,* ℈ *ij.* theſe diſſolved in wine, uſe them as is aforeſaid. An unguent for that purpoſe you may thus compound. *Rec. aluminis ſciſſilis,* ℈ *v. fæcis vini,* ℥ *j. olei roſati,* ℈ *x. gallarum,* ℈ *ij.* diſſolve them in wine, and forme them to the thickneſſe of honie: therewith anoint the affected place, laying aloft a ſpunge wet in *poſca*, and ſo make your binding. If medicines may not prevaile, but that handie operation is neceſſarily, to the cure required: then thus ſhall you accompliſh it. The man ſtanding or ſitting upright, command to hold his breath, ſo as his bodie may ſwell out at full: then take a penne with inke, and circle round about the compaſſe of the ſwelled navell: after lay downe the man upright, and with your ſcarifying lancet, tricke the place round about, as the penne did goe, ſo that it become rough with your ſcarifyings: then with a hooke, taking hold of the place, in the middeſt of the circle, and therewith elevating or drawing it up, have readie a band to tie it, about the ſcarified place, (for ſo ſhall it hold for going backe the better) leaving a bow knot upon the ſame tyall: this done, open the tumor ſo tyed, in the top of it, and put in your forefinger, to aſſaye, whether any folde of the guttes, or elſe part of *Omentum*, be bound in withal. And if a gut be held in the tiall, draw the knot, and ſlacke the band aforeſaid, to put it in againe.

A mixture of water and vineger.

But if it be the kell you finde, draw forth the overplus part of it, and cut it off, tying firſt the veſſels, if you finde any where you cut it. Next, take two needles, with ei-

ther of them a ſingle threed, and thruſt them through, in croſſewiſe both ſides of the gappe, made by inciſion: and with thoſe foure ends, knit together, cloſe up the wound hard, taking off the former band. And when the parts thus bound with tyings, ſhall putrifie, and fall away, applie with linte, convenient medicines to the wound, and heale it up: coveting in this caſe, alwaies a hollow cicatrice.

Chap. XXX.

Epiphlocele, and Enterocele.

Def. *Epiphlocele*, is when the kell falleth into *Scrotum*. *Enterocele*, when the inteſtine Ileon doth ſo.

Cauſes and ſignes. The outward cauſes hereof may bee ſtrokes, leaping, labour, ſhouting, or crying, vehement mooving, &c. which by the Patients relation is underſtood. Inward cauſes are either rupture, or relaxation. Ruptures happen in the ſides of the hucke bones, neere the ſetting to of the bellie, after ſome ſtroke, fall, leaping, &c. The ſwelling thereof in the beginning, is not great, but onely in proceſſe of time; the paine is pricking. Relaxations are alwaies about the hole, through which, the veſſels and muſcles cremaſteres, deſcend to the teſticles: this tumor is without paine, but (in ſome perſons) of great quantitie, uneven, increaſing, and decreaſing. Now *Enterocele*, and *Epiplocele*: are to be diſtinguiſhed, by the ſignes proper to them both. For in *Epiplocele* the tumor is ſmall, and oftener in the *bone pubis*, then in *ſcroto*. In whether place ſoever it be, it is like a ſoftiſh bounch, ſlipperie and uneven: remaining after one manner alwaies, as well after, as afore meate. Neither doth it ſwell more by the ſtraining of the breath, as the manner of *Enterocele* is: neither doth it returne back-

backwards. In *Enterocele*, the Tumor is ſoft, and ſuddenlie riſing, increaſeth by ſtraining of the voice, or repletion of meat, but contrariwiſe withdraweth it ſelfe backward, through cold or upright lying. Likewiſe being put upwards toward the flanke, it maketh a noyſe, like as winde in the guttes, being ſtirred. By feeling many times the excrements may be perceived in them, hardened: ſo as they cannot bee avoided, like as is ſeene alſo in *Iliaca paſſio*.

Enterocele, of all other is moſt perillous: ſpecially, if Prog. the inteſtine cannot be put up: and againe in ſome that have had the ſame put up, there hath followed ſingultuous fevers, and death it ſelfe at the length. To others againe, whileſt it could not be put up, hath happened *Gangræna*. *Epiplocele* is, by reaſon of his ſoftneſſe, hardly reduced. Yet *Enterocele* that is new may be cured with medicines, but that which is aged, is not cured but by manuall operation. Likewiſe, if *Enterocele* grow on the left ſide, it is worſe: becauſe *colon* with many folds finiſheth his courſe on that ſide: and is laid upon with many of the ſmall guttes,

Firſt, that that deſcended muſt be put up againe, into his place. To that purpoſe therefore, with a decoction of Mallowes firſt mollifie the place: then lay the partie with his heeles ſomewhat high, and his legges abroad, and ſo by little and little, reduce the kell or inteſtine, (whether it bee) into the place againe. And by and by, binde it up, with a convenient truſſe, whether of cloathes, wood, iron, or ſuch like device: ſo that the inſide of the boulſter, and thoſe parts that are to come neere *ſcrotum*, and the flanke, be covered and overlined with ſome ſoft and gentle ſubſtance. When you have thus firſt provided, to put every thing in his proper place: it ſtanderh you next in hand by all meanes, ſo to hold and keepe them ſtill: if it be a rupture, by conglutinatives, and if it be a relaxation, by conſtringent medicines. For the diet therefore, ordaine, that the Patient may reſt for many daies: lying on

a ſoft bed, meâtes being of good juyce, and ſomewhat aſtringent, his bellie kept looſe, and that in going to ſtoole, he ever obſerve to preſſe his hand upon *Pubis*, and *ſcrotum*, the better to prevent the falling downe of any thing. Let him beware of ſtraining his voice, or winde: of too much moving, of repletion or filling with meate and drinke: of the bath of honied water, of windie meats, and of all kinde of fruits, and pulſe. Then for medicinall engines, you may provide Medicines ſufficient, both to miniſter inwardly, and alſo to applie outwardly, to ſtop the mouth of ſo tedious an enemie: remembring (as I ſaid before) that againſt the rupture, you ſtrive with medicines deſiccative, conſolidative, and conſtringent. But if it be a laxation, with aſtringents onely: for which purpoſes I have ſet you downe here, both inward and outward medicines convenient. And firſt, ſimples to give inwardly, for this purpoſe, are the juyce of *conſolida major, & regalis*, the juyce of *Iacea*, & of *ſigillum ſalomonis*. Alſo, *ſyr. jaceæ, pul. conſolidæ maj. herniaria, rad. pentaphilli trita, & cum vino ſumpta, rad. cyperi, rad. plantag. rad. ariſtlogiæ longæ, & rotundæ, ſcoria ferri, corraliũ, priapus tauri, cervi, &c.* Compounds of thoſe and ſuch like, you may provide on this wiſe: and firſt for a potion: *Rec. Radicum biſtortæ, radic. narciſſi, ana, ℥ j. rad. conſolidæ utriuſque, radic. quinque foly, rad. rubiæ, ana, ℥ ſs. hypociſtidis, poligonni, ana, m. j. ſs. ſebeſten numero x. dactylorum par. iiij. myrabol. chebulorum, myrabol. citrinorum, mirab. indorum, ana. ℥ j. ſem. aniſi, nauſturtij ana, ℥ ij. florum roſarum, anthos, cyperi, ana, P. j. fiat decoctio in vino, & aqua, & in li ij. diſſolve mellis, & zacchari, ana, partes æquales, fiatque ſyrupus:* of which ſyrupe miniſter to your Patient ℥ *iiij.* for a doſe, in the morning faſting: the bellie being firſt unloaden of his excrements. Likewiſe an electuarie for the purpoſe is thus compounded: *Rec. conſervæ roſarum antiquæ, conſervæ ſymphiti, ana, ℥ j. conſervæ florum ſalviæ, conſervæ acori, ana, ℥ ſs. trochiſcorum de carabe, vel de ſtodio, vel de bolo, ℥ iij. blattæ bizantiæ uſtæ, & in aqua candæ equi-*

na

nælotæ, ℥ *ij. cum ſyropo cotoncorum fiat electuarium.* Whereof, let the Patient take the quantitie of a nutte faſting, and drinke thereupon a little red wine. Then to the affected place outwardlie, applie this fomentation, or ſome of the plaſters following. *Rec. rad. biſtortæ, rad. pentaphilli, rad. rubiæ, rad. chelidoniæ, ana m ſs. herniariæ, polygoni, hypociſtidis, ana, m. j. cumini uſti, naſturtij torrefacti, ana, ℥ j. florum ſtæcados, anthos, ana, P. j. florum roriſmarini, centaureæ minoris, ana, P. ij.* make of th m your decoction, with water and aſtringent wine, and therewith foment the place. Vſuall plaſters you have, that are called *de pelle arietina, Empl. commitiſſæ, &c.* which beare a name common enough to be in every mans knowledge, and have beene found (no doubt) very profitable. Nevertheleſſe there be others againe of leſſe common uſe, deviſed of ſundrie practitioners, which here alſo for thy choyce, I have thought it not a loſt labour to gather together. 1 *Rec. balauſtiorum,* ℥ *j. ſs. gallarum,* ℥ *ſs. rad. aſphodeli, rad. narciſſi, ana,* ℥ *j. ſs. coquantur in vino, tundantur & fiat emplaſtrum.* 2 *Rec. thuris, maſticis, ſarcocollæ, acatiæ, lapidis hæmatitis, mummiæ, tragacanthi, gummi arab. terræ ſigillatæ, ana,* ℥ *iij. boli armeni, gallarum, lithargyrij, balauſtiorum, nucis cupreſſi, malecorij, ariſtologiæ longæ, & rot. corticum thuris, roſarum, radic. conſolidæ utriuſque, orobi, ſiliginis, ſambuci, cyperi, ana,* ℥ *ſs. picis navalis,* ℥ *ij ſs. colophoniæ, reſinæ pini, terebinthinæ, ana,* ℥ *j. viſci quercini,* ℥ *j. ſs. ceræ,* ℥ *ij. pilorum leporis uſtorum,* ℥ *ſs. olei in quo ficus pingues coxerint,* ℥ *ſs. fiat magdaleon.* 3 *Recipe unguenti comitiſſæ,* ℥ *iij. radic. biſtortæ, radic. narciſſi, ana,* ℥ *ſs. blattæ bizantiæ, ſang. draconis, ſarcocollæ, aluminis, ana* ℥ *iij. malaxentur omnia ſimul, in oleo cotoneorum, fiatque emplaſtrum.* 4 *Rec. Maſticis, myrrhæ, corticum thuris, nucis cupreſſi, ſarcocollæ, glutinis piſcis, ana,* ℥ *ſs. gluten in aceto diſſolvatur, reliqua trita miſceantur:* ſpread it upon leather. 5 *Recipe ſpumæ argenti uſtæ,* ℥ *ix. acetli. ij.* ℥ *iij. olei cotoneorum, li. ſs. ſucci plantag.* ℥ *ij. miſce fiat emplaſtrum.* 6 *Recipe maſticis,*

ſarcocollæ,

ſarcocollæ, ſanguinis draconis, aloes, blattæ bizantiæ, corticum thuris, boli armeni, gypſi, gallarum, ana, ℥ij. pſidiæ, ℥ij. icthiocollæ, taurocollæ in aceto diſſolutarum, ana, ℥j. malaxentur & fiat Emplaſtrum.

Now if the rupture be old, then it requireth to be cured onely by manuall working: as either inciſion, or (*a*) burning. The cure by inciſion therefore is in this ſort accompliſhed. Three daies together, before you determine to make inciſion, let the partie drinke water onely, and the very day before, abſtaine from meat alſo. Then lay him upright, and let your aſſiſtant lift up the skinne in the flanke, whileſt you make inciſion, with an overthwart line, or in tranſverſe manner. Some notwithſtanding doe make their inciſion not overthwart, but longwaies: and ſo with a hooke, draw open the diviſion: which muſt be in largeneſſe anſwerable to the quantitie of the teſticle: then faſtening ſo many hookes in the inner skinne, as the largeneſſe of the wound requireth, and excoriating as you goe, the membrans and fat, divide ſtill forward with your knife, untill you have bared *peritonæum:* which done, put downe your finger into *ſcrotum*, and devide the teſticle from all his holds therein, and ſo with one hand drawing up *peritonæum*, and with the other, thruſting *ſcrotum* inward, to beare upward the teſticle: Take it out by the place of inciſion, together with his membran *Erythrois*: which one of your aſſiſtants lifting up, ſearch you in the meane time, both that it bee perfectly looſed from all his hinder holds in *ſcrotum*, and alſo that red membran *Erythrois* bee free from all involutions of the kell or guts, (which you ſhall put in their place, if you finde any,) this done, take a ſufficient needle, with a double thred of ten twiſts, and in the place of the inciſion, thruſt it through the midſt of the end of *Peritonæum*, and taking the foure ends of your double thred, binde them ſtrongly acroſſe, one over another, in the forme of this letter X, and that with a double knot: ſo as none of the nutrient veſſels may paſſe any nouriſhment from them,

(*a*) See Ægin. lib 6. cap 65.

for

for feare of inflammation. Alſo outwardly, two fingers from the other, give another binding. After which things, (leaving the length of a finger of *peritonæum,*) cut off all the reſt together with the teſticle. Laſt of all, devide *ſcrotum* againe in the lower part, and put through a drawing tent, and ſo fomenting the place with oyle, and applying convenient ligatures, after the manner taught in *Hernia aquoſa*, performe that buſineſſe. Some, when they cut away the membran called *Erythrois*, doe cauterize the end with a hot iron, for feare of fluxe of bloud.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) *HEre* Wecker *ſuppoſeth cauterization, to be a ſeverall kinde of manuall cure: whereas* Ægineta *(whence he ſeemeth to have it) ſheweth it to be a part of the cure attempted by inciſion, according to ſome mens order.*

CHAP. XXXI.

Cirſocele.

Irſocele is a varicous rupture (ſo called) when the veines nouriſhing the teſticle, doe ſwell. Def.

The tumor is but ſmall, and of a divers forme, both in the (*a*) *epididime* and ſpermatike veſſels, which are thereby (as it were) heaped and woven together, and writhen. It is hard, and in figure long, eaſie to be perceived in feeling. It is leſſe grievous then *Hernia carnoſa*. If it be of any notable growth or continuance, it is hardly or never cured, but by handie worke. Signes. Prog.

The cure therefore is to be laboured with mollifying medicines: as, *fænum græcum, ſemen lini, farina frumenti, ol.* Cure:

ol. sesaminum, &c. or else with handie operation, which is thus to be performed. First, place your Patient decently for your purpose: then stroking *scrotum* gentlie with your hand, drive the nerve (*b*) *cremaster* into the lower part, you shall easilie know it by this: that it is a slenderer, stronger, harder, and solider vessell then the rest, and the Patient at the thrusting downe thereof will complaine, feeling himselfe troubled about the yard. Then the dilated vessels, being taken up with *scrotum*, betweene the fingers of you and your assistant, and hard stretched, cut slopewise, with your incision knife, through the skinne that lieth directly over them. After that, lifting up the vessels with hookes, when you haue bared, and separated them from their holds in the skinne, and other parts, pierce them through with a needle, and double threede: then cutting off the needle, binde the vessels, both in the place of their first dilation or inlarging, as also in the lower end of the same. This done, make incision along upon them, and emptie out the bloud contained. Lastly, with medicines that move matter, effect the cure, and so that the bindings together with the vessels, may fall away of their owne accord.

See Aegin. li. 6. cap. 64.

See Aegin. loc. cit.

This course must be taken (saith *Leonides*) when some of the nutrient vessels are varicous, or dilated: otherwise, if all the vessels be in like case, then are they to be cut off, and the testicle to be taken away with them.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) BY Epididime *is here meant, the place of the setting to, of the vessels to the testicle.*

(b) Wecker *hath this at the hand of* Paul. Æg. *who is commonly knowne to be deceived in his opinion of* Cremaster, *howbeit, the substance of the cure is contained in that that followeth, namely, the tying, and emptying of the vessels, wherein I wish this to be observed: that before the lower tyall, next to the testicle bee made, the vessels first bee opened,*

opened, and the thicke dreggiſh bloud contained both in them and the teſticle, be let out.

Chap. XXXII.

Bubonocele.

Bubonocele, is when *Omentum*, or *Ileon* fall into the flanke, and there remaine, not running downe into *ſcrotum*. Def.

Peritonæum in this caſe, is either broken or relaxed, it becommeth broken, by ſome fall, ſtroke, crying, &c. as aforeſaid. Cauſes and ſignes.

Relaxtion is ſhewed above in the cauſes and ſignes of *Epiplocele*. The diſeaſe it ſelfe, being a viſible tumor, in the place mentioned is eaſie to be diſcerned by the eie.

Let the diet and medicines in this cure, bee the ſame that is ſet downe in *Epiplocele*, and *Enterocele*. And if the kell or guts bee ſlipt outward, put them in againe, and ſo with convenient truſſes, or flanke binding, hold them there. There are alſo further meanes uſed if theſe ſerve not: as inciſion and cauterie: both which I will here ſet downe vnto you. And firſt the inciſion thus: divide the ſwelled part of the flanke, with an overwhart inciſion, the breadth of three fingers long, take out the membrans and fat: then with a *probe* ſet upon *peritonæum*, where it pointeth out, beare it downe, thereby to compell againe the intrals into their place. And this do everie where, whereas it buncheth out: in the meane time, ſowing together the breach with a convenient ſeame, then plucke forth the probe: and thus neither cutting of *peritonæum*, nor the teſticle, nor yet binding any part, onely with meanes fit for a greene wound, finiſh the cure. The cauterie is to be uſed in this manner. Let the man in meane ſort move his bodie, and by violent coughing, ſtretching, and holding of his breath, make the tumour in the flanke appeare Cure. Inciſion. Cauterie.

appeare at large: then compaſſe the place that you will cauterize, with a penne, and inke, firſt in triangle-wiſe, ſo as the tranſverſe line of it, tend upwards, along the flanke: then make a pricke or ſigne alſo in the middeſt of the triangle. This done, lay the patient along, and apply upon the middle marke your hot iron, firſt, a narrow pointed one, then a three cornered, like this Greeke letter Γ: and thirdly, with a Laterculer, or lenticulate cauterie: match the compaſſe of the whole triangle, your aſſiſtant ſtill being with a cloth readie to drie and wipe the place of the burning: which muſt be ſo deeply done, untill you touch the fat: and that in a bodie of meane habit or plight: for in leane bodies, the iron is not to be deeply imprinted: leſt ſo, unawares, you ſhould burne *peritonæum*. Neither is it a meet way in fatter bodies, becauſe in them, the fat will appeare before you come to a juſt meaſure in burning. But how much it is meet to burne, an artificiall conjecture muſt bee the rule. After the cauterie, miniſter to the cruſt, *Sal una cum porro tritus*: and uſe a flanke binding or truſſe, in the likeneſſe of this letter X, the dayes following, uſe meanes to remove the eſcar: as *lenticula cum melle*, and ſuch like.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Sarcocele.

Def. See *Æg. li. 6. c. 43.*

Sarcocele is a fleſhie rupture: as when fleſhie matter groweth in the fibrous knittings of *Scrotum*. It may come of ſome inward fluxion occaſioned by ſome ſtroake, leaping, &c. or ſome inciſion for rupture, and not rightly done. The part affected is the teſticle, or nerues, or coats thereof, hardened by the growing of fleſh amongſt them. It is knowne even by feeling: as alſo in ſight: The tumor is round, long-

Cauſes and ſignes.

wiſe,

wise, following the fashion of the testicle: hard, and in long time, by little and little encreaseth. Likewise, if it be *Schirrous*, it is without paine: but with a pricking kinde of paine, if it be maligne.

Hernia Carnosa notably growne, cannot be cured, but the testicle is to be taken out. Prog.

To take away the same by incision, you shall worke on this sort: place the patient, as in the cure of *Enterocele* aforesaid, and make the like division also, and if the testicle have become faultie, through flesh engendred thereabout, cut away both the membran (a) *Dartos*, & *erythrois*: and lift up the testicle, and take it out with *erythrois*: sever (b) *cremaster* from the vessels, and cut (c) it away: binde the vessels, and take away the testicle, that had so joyned it selfe with superfluous growing flesh, as an unnaturall thing. But if this same growing of flesh, be in any coat or vessell, then after the division of *scrotum*, and the membrans under the flesh, take away all that hath growne into fleshinesse: but if the hinder commissure, or seame be covered with flesh, take away the same commissure, and the testicle withall: for without it the testicle cannot remaine. Moreover, there are incident to the testicle *Tophous*, or knottie growings, hardning upon the membran *erythrois*: stiffening the same much, and yeelding hardnes and inequalitie in handling: thereby differing both from the fleshie and watrish ruptures: yet it is to bee cured by the hand, as is the fleshie rupture. Cure. Tophus in the testicle.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) BY *Dartos*, Ægyneta *understandeth not the second coat of the testicle, as we do, but the middle skinnes that tye* scrotum *to* Erythrois. See Æg. li. 6. c. 61.

(b) *By* Cremaster, *the same Author meaneth to note a certaine nerue (which otherwise untruly also he calleth Parastrates) which should spring from the spinall marrow, and descend with the other vessels, to the testicle, and that it*

should be deputed, to convay the sede to the yard: but being onely a fansie of his owne, we cannot receive it.

(c) *Words moe then need. The scope is, that after artificiall binding of the vessels the testicle with all the carneous growing be cut away.*

Chap. XXXIIII.

Hydrocele.

Def. *Hydrocele,* is when water descendeth into *scrotum,* or is therein gathered.

Causes and signes. The immediate causes are watrish humors, contained either in all *scrotum,* or in the membran *erythrois,* or *dartum*: either of which, you shall thus descrie from other: for if it bee in those membrans, then the tumor is round, and with tension in the testicle onely, *Scrotum* being free and wrinckled, after his naturall manner. Contrariwise, when the matter possesseth all *scrotum,* the tumor is (the part being set betwixt you and the light) through shining, unpainfull, firme, stable, and *Scrotum* without wrinckles. It may come also of (*a*) bloud, but then some stroke or fall hath beene the occasion: and then the tumor is ruddie, or blackish. Mediate or meane causes, conducing thereunto, may bee imbecilitie through cold distemperature, either of the liver, or else of the vessels * enwrapping *scrotum,* by occasion whereof, the bloud that commeth thither for nourishment, is changed into a watrish or whayish and unprofitable substance. The tokens of a cold distemperature doth bewray this case. Further, you shall trie out, whether the parts enwrapping *scrotum,* be affected first, and by themselves, or else by consent of some other part, after this sort. If there be any consent, as of the liver, or Spleene, examine the state of those parts, by the proper signes and notes of the livers affects, and

* I would rather reade contained within scrotū

* Amend this as before.

and of the dropſie: and if you finde faultineſſe in thoſe parts, then is there conſent: but if thoſe parts be ſound, and there no ſignes of dropſie, the tumor alſo unpainfull, firme and abiding, you eaſily ſee where all the fault muſt be laid.

To go about this cure: foreſee firſt, whether the part be affected by it ſelfe, or by conſent of ſome other: as by cold diſtemperature of the liver and ſpleene, which if you do ſuſpect, ſet an order, both by heating dyet, and medicines, that may reſiſt the ſame: diligently ſpending out the watrie matter, contained in *peritonæum*, by often purgations. In vaine elſe ſhall you go about to lay locall medicines to waſte away the water in *ſcrotum*, when the ſame ſhall be ſtill ſupplied out of the abundance in *peritonæum*. Thoſe things therefore thus provided for: prove if you may by medicines diſcuſſe the watrie humor in *ſcrotum*, as by this fomentation: *Rec. lixuuij, li.ij. Cumini* ℥ *ij petroſelini, apij, ana,* ℥ *ſs. ſalis, li.* j. make your decoction hereof, and foment the place. A cataplaſme for that purpoſe, you may make *ex ſtercore recenti vaccino*, mixt with a third part of *Bole arm.* or *ſanguis draconis, &c.* or, *Rec. ſtercoris Capræ,* ℥ *iij. coclearum contuſ. cum ſuis teſtis,* ℥ *ij. ſulphuris* ℥ j. *miſce,* make thereof a cataplaſme: which muſt be often removed. It availeth alſo to uſe *pulu, radicis braſſicæ uſtæ, cum adipe ſuillo recenti.* (b) The laſt refuge is inciſion, which may be performed in this ſort. (c) Shave away the haire (if there be any) from *ſcrotum & pubis*, and lay the patient upright on a forme, with many folds of cloth under his hips, but under *ſcrotum* a ſpunge of ſufficient largeneſſe: your ſelfe ſitting at the left ſide of the partie, your aſſiſtant on the right: appoint him to turne the yard to a ſide, and lift up the skinne of *ſcrotum* to *abdomen* ward: then make your inciſion from the midſt of *ſcrotum*, up along, almoſt to *os pubis*, and neare the ſeame that divideth *ſcrotum* in the midſt: and continue your diviſion, even downe to the membran *Erythrois*. If you finde humor, gathered in a peculiar engendred coat: make your diviſion juſt, where you eſpie the out-pointed part of it. Thus your inciſion being made,

Cure.

made, and the ſides drawne wide open with hooks, as alſo the tunicles * *darti* being divided, with a rupture knife, fit for that purpoſe: make bare the membran *Erythrois*, and divide it in the midſt with your lancet, eſpecially in that part where it is divided from the teſticle, and ſo the humor being either all, or for the moſt part, let out into a veſſell, ſtanding underneath, with hooks draw out *Erythrois*, that is, all the thin part of it, and then uſe meanes to engender fleſh againe. But if the teſticle be touched with putrifaction, or bee defiled any way, then after you have bound the veſſels annexed to the * nerve called *cremaſter*, cut out the teſticle and take it away. In like manner deale with thoſe that labour with a double rupture, in double wiſe endevouring the cure, by inciſion on both ſides of *ſcrotũ*, towards the flanks, which done, put in your probe by the wound, downe to the bottome of *ſcrotum*, and when you have wrought with the head of your probe, ſuch a dent or pit, on the inſide of the skinne of *ſcrotum*, that you can perceive on the other ſide where the head of the probe lyeth, againſt the ſame cut through *ſcrotum* with the edge of your inciſion knife, ſo much as may ſerve to give iſſue to the matter, or cluttered bloud contained, and with the ſame head of the probe pluck in a long drawing tent, or linnen cloth, which may come through the orifice above. This done, apply to the teſticle Wooll wet in oile, and aloft outwardly, other peeces, wet in oyle and wine, and beſides doing this to *ſcrotum*, lay the like bats of oyle and wine alſo to the bottome of the belly, to the flanks, to the loynes, and along the ſpace betweene *ſcrotum* and the fundament. So aloft on all, make your enwrapping with a linnen cloth, three-fold, contrived with ſixe ſtrappes or boughts, and other convenient bindings for the purpoſe, letting the partie keepe his bed, and boulſtring up *ſcrotum* with wooll, that it may lie at eaſe: providing alwayes to lay under the ſame wooll, ſome ſoft leather skinne, for the receiving of the fomentations, that will be alwayes ſpying through: for you muſt foment the place with hot oyle till the

* Looke the annotations of Sarcocele.

* Looke the annotations of Sarcocele.

See *Ægin. li. 6. ca. 63.*

the third day, the wound being opened, dreſſe it againe with *tetrapharmacum*, and change the long tent that went through. Alſo yet foment the parts without untill the ſeventh day, for feare of inflammation: and apply aloft ſome plaiſter, to keepe in the tents. The wound being by thoſe meanes purged, and fleſh in a reaſonable meaſure engendred, waſh the place, draw out the long tent, and accompliſh the reſt of the cure, as hath beene ſaid in other like before. Now if there come any inflammation, or flux of bloud, or ſuch like, it is meet to make convenient reſiſtance by their proper remedies: which here I ſtand not upon, leſt I ſhould make needleſſe repetitions of the ſame things, in fitter places delivered.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) *I Cannot hereunto conſent: that the reſort of bloud ſhould cauſe* Hydrocele. *All men know, rather, an inflammation and mortification: But here* Wecker *was borne downe in the ſtreame of* Ægineta.

(b) *Or this plaiſter after fomentation:* Rec. empl. de Baccis lauri, li. ij. mithridatij, ℥ iij. ſimi columbini, ℥ iiij. lupinorum, ℥ iij. baccarum lauri, cumini, ℥ j. abſynthij ſic. ℥ ſs. florum Camomillæ, ℥ j. floruin hyperici. ℥ iij. aquæ vitæ, ℥ ij. ol. hyperici, ℥ vj. fiat empl. *Hereto may be encreaſed, or diminiſhed, the number or quantities of ingredients, according to the wiſedome of the Artiſt.*

(c) *This long diſcourſe of manuall operation, out of* Paul. Æg. *as it ſatisfieth not me, ſo (perhaps) neither many others. It may ſuffice us, when there is ſuch ſtore of water gathered, as our locall medicines cannot faſt enough diſpend it, to provide more open vent, by one of theſe two wayes: to wit, the ceton, or the cutting cauterie.*

CHAP. XXXV.

Of Pneumatocele.

Def. *Neumatocele* is a windie rupture or burſting. The mediate cauſe is cold diſtemperature, &c. The immediate, winde: and that either in the foure nouriſhing veſſels of the teſticles, (the tumor then appearing hard and not vaniſhing by the preſſing of the finger) or elſe in the arteries running betwixt the tunicles of * *dartos*: in which caſe the tumor giveth backe, and vaniſheth being preſſed with the finger. Now if the parts be affected firſt, and by themſelves, then ſhall you ſee no ſignes of dropſie or timpanie, nor of any affect of the liver, or ſtomacke, then by the proper ſignes of the affects of thoſe parts, as alſo by the notes of thoſe named diſeaſes, you ſhall deſcrie it. In briefe, the generall ſignes of windie rupture, are theſe: The tumor is through ſhining, lighter in poyſe, and yeelding more ſound or noiſe, then in *Hydrocele*.

Cauſes and ſignes.

* Here ſtill you muſt underſtand, according as it is noted in Sarcocele.

Prog. If the affect be in the foure veſſels, nouriſhing the teſticle, it is curable, but in the arteries of *dartos*, uncurable. In new borne children alſo it oft happeneth, and is eaſily diſcuſſed.

Cure. If it come by conſent of the liver, or ſtomacke, it is to be dealt withall, as in the timpanie. So the dropſie is firſt to be cured, if this be occaſioned thereby. But if the part firſt, and by it ſelfe have received the affect, and be faultie alone, then is it thus to be dealt with. The mediate cauſe, which is, cold diſtemperatnre, if it be without matter, it is the ſooner corrected by heating diet and medicines, but if pituitous matter be joyned with it, then muſt you firſt alter or concoct it, after evacuate the ſame matter, by convenient medicines. Now for the immediate cauſe, which is windineſſe in the place, you muſt prepare diſcutient

medicines,

medicines, such as these: a Fomentation. *Rec. cumini, baccarum lauri seseli, rutæ ana, ℥ j. fiat decoctio in vino leviter astringante, & lixivio,* and therewith foment the part. A bag for it may be made *ex milio, sale & cumino.* So may you applie *Emplast. de baccis lauri; emplastrum de meliloto.* Or this: *Rec. stercoris vaccæ, li. ij. sulphuris, cumini, ana ℥ iij. mellis parum,* mixe and make a plaister. Another: *Rec. farinæ fabarum, li. j. cumini, apij, petroselini, ana, ℥ iij. coque in vino, fiat empl.* The last meanes is by incision: which is to be performed as is said in the varicous rupture. First strongly binding all the veines: But you must note that this cure pertaineth not to that kinde of windie rupture, that is in the arteries of *dartos,* (which kinde is said afore to be uncurable) but in that that consisteth in the foure vessels of the testicles onely.

Of the Tumors of the Glandulous parts.

Chap. XXXVI.

Of Bronchocele.

Bronchocele, (otherwise called *Bocium,* & *Hernia gutturis*) is a great round tumor in the throat, betwixt the skinne and rough arterie: in which is sometime contained, a certaine (*a*) dull flesh: sometimes againe a humor, like honie or fat, or like to a pulteis: other sometimes haires, mixt with little scrappes of bones. Def.

The antecedent cause, which is flegmatike humor, is to be searched out by the signes of the phlegme. The conjoyned cause, as also the signes of the disease, are evident out of the definition. Causes and signes.

If this disease come naturally, it is not cured, and hardly enough, if it come otherwise. (*b*) Progn.

Cure: The antecedent cauſe muſt firſt be taken away, (that is to ſay, pituitous humors heaped up in the bodie:) partly by diet, and partly by medicines. Let the diet therefore be ſuch as may heate, drie and make thinne, according as is ſet downe in the cures of *Oedema, & Struma*, avoiding all vaporous and thicke nouriſhers: and ſuch as be apt to gender viſcous humours: alſo loud cryings, ſtooping downe with the head, &c. The order of diet thus inſtituted: come to the ordination of medicines, which muſt be (firſt) of propertie to alter the qualitie of the humor, by preparing and concocting the ſame, ſuch as is this ſirupe. *Rs. ſyr. de duabus radicibus, mellis roſ. colati, oxymellis ſcillit. ana, ℥ ij. aquæ betonicæ, aquæ majoranæ, aquæ fæniculi. ana, ℥ iiij. ſpecierum pliris arcoticon, vel diamoſcu dulcis, vel diambræ, vel cinamomi, ana, ℈ iiij.* make thereof a ſirupe, clarified and aromatized for iij. doſs. the humor now prepared, purge with this bole: *Rs. turbith opt. ℈ iiij zinzibris, ℈ j. elect. Indi majoris, ℥ ij. zacchari q.ſ. fiat bolus:* or this, *Rs. turbith, ℥ j. ſs. zinzibris viridis conditi, ℥ ij. zacchari, q.ſ. fiat bolus:* elſe this potion, *Rs. agarici trochiſc. in oxymellite infuſi, & expreſſi, ℈ iiij. turbith. ℥ j. ſalis gemmæ, gr. vj. zinzibris gr. vj. ſyr. roſ. ſol. ℥ j. ſs. aquarum betonicæ, & meliſſæ, ana, ℥ ij. fiat potio.* Turne you then with all your engines of art, againſt the conjoyned cauſe, as here followeth: *Rs. ſatureiæ, hyſſopi, polij montani, pulegij, ſpicenardi, ana, ℥ ij. ſem. apij, ſem. petroſelini, ana, ℥ ij. ſs. aniſi, ℥ iij. glycyrrhizæ, ℥ ij. nucis moſcatæ, caryophillorum, ana, ℥ ſs. cinamomi, ℥ iij. piperis longi, mirrhæ, ana, ℥ j. ſs.* make of all theſe a moſt fine powder, and give thereof to the Patient three houres before meate, three times a weeke, ℥ j. for a doſe, in white wine, and this, by little and little, ſhall waſte away the humor from the place, whitherto it is reſorted: and it is eſpeciallie to be uſed in winter. Now for medicines to be applied to the place it ſelfe, you may convenientlie provide you amongſt theſe that follow. *Recipe ammoniaci, bdellij. galbani, in aceto diſſolutorum, ana, ℥ j. ſs. picis navalis.*

valis. ℥ *ij. resina pini,* ℥ *j. ss. misceantur manibus unctis oleo sycionio, fiatque Emplastrum.* Another, *ex bdellio melli mixto.* A third, *ex chalce viva, axungiæ suillæ mixta.* A fourth, *ex stercore caprino, in aceto liquato.* A fift, *ex lixivio & melle.* A sixt on this wise compounded: *Recipe radic. brioniæ, radic. cucumeris agrestis, ana,* ℥ *iij. ficum immaturarum paria vj. amygdolarum amar.* ℥ *ij. scillæ* ℥ *j. ss. colocinthidis,* ℥ *ss. coquantur in æquis partibus olei veteris & vini maluatici, ad vini conszm. terantur, & cribrentur, deinde adde, farinæ fabarum, & orobi, ana,* ℥ *ij. ss. far. sem. lini, & fænugræci, ana,* ℥ *j. medullæ cruris bubuli,* ℥ *iiij. ol. nucum q. s. croci,* ℁ *j. ss. fiat empl.* An unguent is this: *Rec. sem. sinapi, & urticæ ana,* ℥ *ss. rutæ agrestis* ℁ *ij. ireos,* ℥ *ss. aceti,* ℥ *j. ss. olei de castoreo,* ℥ *iiij. ceræ, q. s. fiat unguentum.* If you have neede to come to manuall operation, then incision being made, take out the same, with the case or skinne, as is before shewed in the cure of *Struma:* foreseeing wisely aforehand, that there be not any dangerous implication of nerves and arteries, in the matter containde.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) BRonchocele, *is of two sorts: the one, when* Atheroma, Steatoma, *or* Meliceris *grow in that place. The other is a dilatation of the proper vessels of that place, after the rate of* Aneurisma, *or* Varix.

(b) *The last of the two in the former annotation is uncurable.*

Supplie.

Supplie.

Chap. XXXVII.

Parotis.

Def. *Parotis*, is an inflammation, in thoſe glandules ſpecially that are ſeated about the rootes, and behinde the eares. It commeth of hot humors flowing thither from the head. It hath all the notes of Phlegmon, as tumor, redneſſe, heat, and panting paine, except, (as it is ſometime) it be partaker of *Oedema*. As it is ſometime without a fever, ſo is it, other whiles in a ſharpe fever: there having gone before, frantickeneſſe, or paine and heavineſſe in the heed.

Fernel.

Cauſes and ſignes.

Prog. The criticall *Parotis* tendeth naturally to ſuppuration. The other endeth beſt by reſolution. *Parotis* not cunningly reſolved, turneth oft into a ſchirrous tumor.

Cure. The diet and univerſall meanes, being ordered, according to the rules propounded in the generall tumors. See that your locall remedies be firſt partakers of ſome aſtringencie, but in no wiſe repercuſſive, becauſe to beate backe, as it is not ſafe, in any of the Emunctories, ſo, much leſſe in this, ſo neere to that noble part, which, for the continuall reſort of ſuperfluities, hath need ſometime, of many chanels, and vents, to disburden it ſelfe by. Some aſtringencie yet, I allow, (I meane in the *Parotis* not citricall, the cure whereof I will firſt handle,) leſt the fluxion ſhould be too headlong, and unrulie, as for example, a pulteis made, *ex medulla panis* (I meane wheaten or ſecond bread,) *urina puerorum infuſa*, or, *ex farina hordei, vel fabarum, aqua & oleo chamomelino decocta*, putting to laſt of all, *mucilaginem pſyllij, vel catoneorum*, or, *Rs. chamomillæ, parietariæ, florum roſarum, florum arboris pomiferæ fructum acidodulcem ferentis, ana, m.j. coquantur in aqua,*

cri-

cribratura adde medullæ panis lacte infusæ, li. ss. axungiæ porci. vel butyri recentis, ℥ vj. or as you see it meetest. In the sharpenesse of the paine. *Recipe olei chamomil. liliacei, ana, ℥ ij. ung. dealthea, ℥ j. fiat linimentum:* applie it with flanke wooll, or *butyrum maiale opt. præparatum, cum oesypo,* or *cum oleo chamomel. amygdal. anethino, &c.* or, if you chuse a cataplasme: *Recipe far. hordei, & fænugræci, ana, ℥ ij. decoquantur in aqua & oleo chamomelino, vel irino, vel anethino, vel ex semine lini, & fiat cataplasma.*

When you have made some staie of the fluxion, proceede to discusse more largelie: as, *cum butyro maiali* mixt *cum sale torrefacto, & subtillissime pulverizato,* and applied with browne paper, foulded three or foure double, being soaked thereinto, as butter into a toste: else it may be ministred with wooll: so likewise, if you adde to the latter cataplasme *mel,* or frame one *ex melle, farina fabarum, & farina hordei, leviter coctis:* you shall sufficientlie performe that dutie. In the end, if there remaine any thing, by these undiscussed, the paine being ceased, applie *Diachilon mag. ireatum. Diapalma* with double quantitie of *chalciteos,* and some of the powder of *Ireos,* or *diapalma* mixt with proportionable quantities of *bdellium* and *Ireos.* If it bend to suppuration, the case is one with the criticall *Parotis*: then shall you further it, as with such like cataplasmes: *Rec. malvarum. m. j. rad. bismalvæ, ℥ ij. ficuum par. xx. coquantur & pistentur diligenter, per colum transmittantur, quibus adde axungiæ porci, ℥ iiij. ol. communis, ℥ iij. farinæ frumenti, leviter decoctæ in colatura decoctionis herbarum, li. ss. misceantur & reducantur ad formam catapl.* This may you make stronger by adding also *mucilaginem fænugræci ad ℥ j. ss.* So may you towards the breaking, put in some *fermentum acre,* or *c.* After the breaking, follow the ordinarie way of mundifying, incarning, and cicatricing.

Rondelotius.

Parotis suppurate.

CHAP.

Chap. XXXVIII.

Of the small tumor Phyma.

Def. *Phyma* is a small tumor like the *Furuncle*, but rounder & plainer, often also greater, lighting upon the glandules, or kernels.

Causes and signes. The antecedent cause is abundance of bloud, either in the whole bodie, or in some part: which you shall finde out by the signes of abundance of bloud. The conjoyned cause is bloud now driven into the affected part, wherof commeth inflammation, The signes are, (*a*) round tumor, and even, exceeding the quantitie of halfe an egge: the paine and inflammation, is lesser yet then in the furuncle.

Prog. This tumor sheweth it selfe oft in children, and is easily taken away. To striplings it happeneth seldomer, and is more difficult to cure. In a riper age, is not seene.

Cure. Provide for the cutting short of the antecedent cause, by diet and bloud letting, as is set downe in the *Furuncle*. The bloud impact in the place, must be discussed, if it bee thinne, with these plaisters: the first consisting, *ex rad. althea, attriplice, parietaria, & adianto, vino incoctis.* Another, *ex ammoniaco cum melle mollito.* A third, *ex lupinis amaris, propole, & aceto.* A fourth, *ex radice cucumeris agrestis, & cortic. rad. capparis & terebenthina.* A fift, *ex nitro, fermento & ficubus.* A sixt, *Rec. ammoniaci, bdellij, ana, ℥ j. ss. terebynthinæ, ladani puri, ana, ℥ j. propoleos, ol. antiqui, ana, q. s. aceti parum fiat Emplastrum.* Now if the matter bee too thicke to be resolved, provide to suppurate it as with this emplaster: *Rec. cortic, rad. capparis ℥ j. ss. caricarum ping. par. v. far. lupinorum, ℥ ij. fermenti acris, ℥ ss. coquantur in aceto, & oleo de lilio, vel amigdal, dulcium, ad aceti consm. addendo nitri, ℥ ij. caparum q. s. fiat Emplastrum.* When it is come to suppuration,

open

open it, unleſſe it breake of his owne accord. Afterward proceed by accuſtomed art, to mundifie it, if it be foule, to fill with fleſh that that is hollow, and to ſeale it up with cicatrice when it commeth to be even.

ANNOTATION.

(a) A *Nother ſpeciall note, whereby the Authors diſtinguiſh* Phima *from the other inflammations of the* glandulous Emunctories, *is, that it is of ſpeedie ſuppuration.* Gorr. def. med ex Galeno.

Supplie.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Phygethlon or Panus.

PHygethlon, or *Panus*, which is alſo an inflammation of the *glandulous Emunctories*, is broader, and with leſſe ſwelling then the others, and therefore more *Erysipelas* like: which is his difference. This groweth (as doth *Parotis*) ſometime of the criſis of a fever, ſometime by occaſion of ſome outward hurt, or painefull iſſue in the parts below, as when it falleth into the flankes, or armepits, for ſome affects in the legges or armes. Concerning curation, a word or two may ſuffice: there needing no great labour for a diſtinct handling of it, for him eſpecially that is any thing well exerciſed in the generall tumors. After meete evacuation, and ſeemelie diet ſet, ordaine your locall medicines both repreſſing, and diſcutient: as, *Rec. urinæ pueri, li. j. vini albi fortiſs. li. ſs. album. ovorum no. ij: contuſ. aquæ roſarum rub. ℥ ij. fiat fotus.* and applie it warme with bats of flaxe: or, *Re. myrrhæ rub. thuris albiſs. ana, ℥ ſs.* Gal. li. 2, de art. cur. ad gl. Cor. Cel. li. 5 c. 28. Act med. lib. 2: c. 12. Fern. li. 7, c. 2. Vict. Fan. Parac.

℥ ss. *singula seorsim in pulverem redacta, duobus sacculis includantur, ac in aceti opt. sextario semis, vini albi opt. sextario uno percoquantur,* and therein wet double linnen cloathes, and applie often to the place.

Resolution of the glandulous inflammations.

Bubo in his proper signification, is that inflammation that lighteth in the flanke: the tumor then bearing the name of the part, according to the Greeke originall. Notwithstanding late Writers, taking it sometime in a larger signification, doe understand thereby any of the late mentioned glandulous inflammations. We taking it likewise in the same larger sense, doe divide it into two kindes: simple and maligne. The simple is that that followeth humorall fevers, or paines of any parts: which also varieth his name, according to the place wherein, or humor whereof it is ingendred. The place, as if it be behind the eares, and then it is called *Parotis,* or in the flanke, and so called properly *Bubo*. They that are discerned for the humor whereof they spring, are *Phyma,* which commeth of sincerer bloud, and therefore sooner suppurateth, and *Phygethlon* which consisteth more of choler. Now the maligne *Bubo,* is to be devided into venereus & pestilent: which follow here to be treated of.

Chap. 11.

Bubo venereus.

Def.

This is an inflammation of the glandules in the flanke, gotten by some venereous touch.

Causes and signes.

The antecedent cause is a contagious humor, procured by some touch of venerie, *(a)* &c. The conjoyned is corrupt and

and infected bloud. The tumor is hard with paine, heat, &c. First in this case, you must deale with the conjoyned cause, to wit, the bloud driven now into the affected part: which, if it come slowlier, must bee drawne by meanes and helpes: as fomenting the place with oyle and warme water: or with some epitheme, of the decoction of Lilies, Althea, Mallowes, Violets, Linseed, and Fenugreke. Or further drawing may you use, with cupping glasses, if so be that need require. (*b*) Now if the matter be of a swifter motion, and gather readily unto the place, then discusse the same first with gentler meanes, afterward with stronger. The gentler meanes: *Recipe ol. liliorum,* ℥ *j. ol. Chamomillæ,* ℥ *ss. misce.* Another: *Recipe emplast. de meliloto, emplastri de mucilagine, ana,* ℥ *ij. ol. liliorum, q. s. misce fiat emplastrum.* A stronger sort: *Recipe emplastr. diachylonis ireati,* ℥ *iiij. terebynthinæ,* ℥ *j. amurcæ, ol. liliorum,* ℥ *j. ss. fiat ceratum.* Another: *Recipe diachilonis magni,* ℥ *iiij. olei irini, q. s. fiat ceratum.* A third: *Recipe amoniaci, bdellij, opoponacis in aceto dissolut. ana,* ℥ *j. terebynthinæ lotæ* ℥ *j. ss. florum Chamomillæ, sambuci, ana, P. ss. pul. ireos florent.* ℥ *ss. ol. Chamomeli, q. s. fiat emplastrum.* But if you finde the matter unapt to be resolved, then provide to maturate the same with such a like plaister. *Recipe foliorum malvæ, violariæ, ana, m. ij. radic. altheæ, li. ss. capitum liliorum alborum.* ℥ *iiij. coquantur & contundantur, addendo farinæ triticeæ, vel hordeaceæ. q. s. ol. communis, butyri, ana,* ℥ *iij. pingued. porcinæ.* ℥ *ij. ss. vitellorum ovorum, numero ij. fiat emplastrum.* After this, looke to the antecedent cause, to wit, the contagious humour yet flowing: for (*c*) it is not in the beginning to be evacuated (for hindring natures motion) but some daies put between, lest the partie fall into the venereous disease. The same contagious humour (therefore) is to be emptied partly by bloud letting (if nothing hinder) and partly by purging medicines, instituted according to the nature of the bodie, and humors, &c.

Cure.

Finally (to prosecute the cure by maturation, as is a little

little above said) when it is ripe fully, and also opened, (either of it selfe, or by instrument, as need requireth) it is to bee dealt withall, with cleansing medicines, first of gentler sort, then stronger, after with incarnatives, and so to cicatrization, as hath beene oft before remembred.

ANNOTATIONS.

Rond.

Iul. Palm.

(a) *For in that sinfull and uncleane coupling, there is a venemous impression made partly by the yard, partly by the flanks, which sometime affecteth together the yard, other sometime, stayeth not therein, but pierceth wholly into the inner parts, leaving nothing yet to bee seene without: which contagion nature finding, at convenient oportunitie, orteth out such humors, as are therewith defiled, and laboureth to expell them by the same region the evill entred.*

(b) *Giving the patient daily, some triacle or other proper Æxipharmacum.*

(c) *This rule is well to be regarded, but not perpetually maintained. For though in sanguine and cholericke* Buboes, *which quickly come to suppuration, this (except there bee intollerable fulnesse) may easily be granted. Yet in Phlegmaticke or melancholicke matter, which is neither speedie toward maturation, nor resolution (and therefore neither so fleeting, that we should feare backeward recourse) I know no cause, if the bodie be withall replete with ill juyce, why a meet evacuation by purging, shall not rather in lightning nature of some load, stirre her up, to performe riddance of the rest with greater expedition, rather (I say) then hinder or damnifie her, in this businesse. A thing well noted, and proved of* Iul. Palmarius, lib. 2. de Lue venerea. cap. 8. *and ratified by the daily experience of those, that observe the events of their ministration with judgement.*

Supply.

CHAP. XLI.

Bubo Peſtilens.

THis is that Tumour in the peſtilence that lighteth in the emunctories. The ſignes are a ſmal ſwelling at the firſt and moveable, but in feeling to the ſicke, as a load or burthen. Alſo with much paine and lacke of ſleepe, &c. Cauſes are the ſame with the *Carbuncle*, ſave that the Authors make this difference: that the *Carbuncle* commeth of hote aduſted bloud, but *Bubo* of the more phlegmaticke part. This tumour is to end by ſuppuration: being otherwiſe a meſſenger of evill newes. It muſt bee drawne forward, by all ſuch meanes as are mentioned in the *Carbuncle*: and ſuppuration ſpeedily furthered. Therefore beſides the inner helps, by *Alexipharmackes*, to aſſiſt nature to the thruſting forth of the venome, as alſo the outward, by cupping glaſſes (if the matter flow but ſlowly) ſet on every ſixe houres, till the place bee ſufficiently gathered, you may grow to this cataplaſme: which you may alſo begin withall, in ſuch places as you need no cupping glaſſes: *Recipe rad. ſymphiti majoris, liliorum, ceparum, ana, ℥ j. fol. oxalidis, m. j. cum butyro ſalis experte, fiat pila, ſub cineribus coquenda: dein conterantur omnia, & cum oleo liliaceo, axungiaque porci, adjecto mithridatio & fermenti momento, ſubigantur.* Or, *Recipe cepam magnam excavatam mithridatio aut theriaca impletam, cum aliquot rutæ follijs, hanc calidis cineribus obruæ, aſſa, deinde tunde, & cum axungia ſuilla miſceto*, and apply it as a cataplaſme to the tumor. The matter being ſufficiently collected, bring it to ripeneſſe by theſe meanes: *Recipe fol. oxalidis, cum butyro ſalis experte, in pilam componantur, coquantur ſub prunis,*

Differences in the cauſes of Bubo and the Carbuncle.

Cure.

Iul. Pal. loc. cit.

tundantur, & adjecto ung. basilici duplo, in cataplasma coaptantur. To this you may adde, in the colder tumour, *fermenti, ℥ iij.* or, *Recipe radic. althea & symphiti, fol. oxalidis, sem. lini, ana, ℥ j. coquantur & tundantur adjiciendo unguent. basil. ℥ ij. fiat cataplasma.* In a colder matter this: *Recipe unguent. basilici ℥ iij. fermenti secalini acris, ℥ ij. ol. liliorum, butyri recent. ana, ℥ ss. theriacæ, ℈ j. fiat unguentum cum vitellis duorum ovorum.* This ripeneth and lightly draweth, but in hot matter sharpeneth the paine. After the matter is thus made readie, make speedie issue, or vent, by incision, or causticke. Then have your mundificative, *ex melle, farinis, & vitellis ovorum,* your incarnative such as this: *Recipe masticis, thuris, myrrhæ, cerussæ, tutiæ, farinæ triticeæ, vel fabarum, adipis cervini, vel capi, ceræ ana, q. s. misce fiat linimentum molle.* Last of all conglutinate as in other matters.

Chap. XLII.

Crudding of Milke in Womens breasts.

Def.

THis is an engrossing or thickning of milk in the paps. It proceedeth either of distempered heat, turning the milke: The signes whereof are heat, fever, yellowish milke, reliefe by cold things, and such like: or else it is of cold, heaping up, and binding together, apparant both by the sense of the partie, and handling: as also by the sight of the milke: which is watrish, or viscous and slimie. Also the patient feeleth reliefe by hot things.

Causes and signes.

Progn. If this affect bee not quickly cured, it bringeth forth either inflammation, or ulceration of the paps.

Cure. For the hot cause, appoint the patient a cooling dyet, as Lettuce by it selfe, or boilde with flesh, &c. her drinke Barley water, or small Ale. And if there bee plentie of milke,

milke, let her breasts be emptied by sucking. Cooling medicines for that purpose are these: *succus solani cum aceto*, applied: or, *succus portulacæ*, or, *morsus gallinæ cum aceto*, or, *suc. apij cum aceto, & farina cicerum*: or, *suc. coriandri cum ol. ros. & aceto*. Also, *farina hordei cum aceto mulso, aut cum posca*: or, *furfures in aceto cocti, cum rutæ decocto, &c.* In a cold cause, let the diet bee heating and extenuating. The medicines also of propertie, to warme and make thinne, as these: *Mentha contusa, & cum farina hordei & fænugræci, altheæ & sem. lini, ol. ros. & pauco aceto permixta*, and applied, *lentes muria decoctæ*, and applied, *cuminum cum modico croco*, applied: or, *decoctum fænigræci & altheæ, sem. apij*: also, *ol. chamomelinum, anethinum, amygdal. dulcium. Coagulum leporinum, cum butyro & pauco aceto*: or, *Coagulum cum vino potum*: or, *succus caulium, morellæ, coriandri, portulacæ, cum aceto & farina hordei, mixta omnia simul, atque in formam emplastri redacta*: or, *succus apij cum aceto & farina cicerum, &c.*

CHAP. XLIII.

Inflammation of the Paps.

MEdiate causes are, plentie of bloud, clustering or abundance of milke. Of abundance of bloud in cause, the signes are paine in the back, shoulder-blades, and arme-pits, suppression of menstruous course, paine, heat, fever, with other signes of bloud abounding. Of cluttered milke the signes are manifest. So childe-labour neere hand, or new fulfilled, argueth the part to be inflamed through store of milke. Then is there lesse rednesse, heat, &c. The immediate cause is hot distemperature: The badges whereof are, fever, heat, paine, &c. Causes and signes.

Prog. The ſubſtance of the paps being open and kernelly, not much abounding with inborne heat, it is doubtfull leſt the inflammation grow to *Scirrhus* or *Cancer:* either elſe being ſuppurate, and comming to abſceſſe, an eating ulcer follow. Wherefore the cure of it, is in no wiſe to be neglected.

Cure. If it be for plentie of bloud, or milke, ordaine a cooling diet, and let there bee frication of the thighes, moderate ſleepe, the bellie kept ſolluble, with cliſters, or potions *ex caſſia*, or *manna*, *&c.* her meat, diminiſhing bloud, ſuch as Beets boiled with butter and vinegar, ſodden apples, toaſts in drinke, rere egges with juyce of Orenges, abſtaining from fleſh broth, &c. Her drink, Barley water, or ſmall Ale, or the decoction of Cinamon. And for quantitie, let the patient be ſpare, in all her diet.

In the beginning the patient may have bloud taken, in proportionable quantitie, for her plentie, and ſtrength: and that in her inner ancle (if her inferiour courſe have failed) or elſe in the Median, or *Baſilica* of the Cubite: applying (withall) outwardly, medicines meanly repelling: as *poſca cum ſpongia*, or *decoctum chamomillæ, cum oleo roſac. & aceto, folia ſolani cum butyro, & oleo contuſa.* Or, *Palmulæ in poſca & oleo elixæ, deinde malaxatæ*, or, *ſuccus coriandri cum roſaceo, &c.*

But in the augmentation, digerent and diſcutient remedies, as this Epitheme: *Recipe florum Chamomillæ, meliloti, altheæ, fænigræci, ſemen lini & anethi, ana, manipul. j. coquantur in aqua. cui adde oleum roſarum, anethini, ana, ℥ j. aceti, ℥ j.* herein a ſponge being wet, apply to the paps: or a plaſter: *ex farina fabarum, fænigræci, ſem. lini, & hordei, & panecontrito, in aqua decoctis, cum oleo anethino, additis duobus vitellis ovorum, ac croci atque myrrhæ, ana,* ℈ *j.* elſe, *ex farina fabarum cum melle.* In the ſtate, make your medicines maturative (eſpecially, if the former have nothing availed) ſuch as theſe: *folia malvæ in hydræleo elixa. radix malvæ: viſci, fol. malvæ cum axungia porci malaxata:* or, *farina triticea cum hydreleo.* The tumour being

being ripe, procure the opening by inſtrument, or ſharpe medicines, &c. If crudeling of the milke was occaſion of the inflammation, have reſpect to the Chapter going afore. In the reſt of the cure, proceed by abſterſives, conglutinatives, &c.

Supplie.

Chap. XLIIII.

Inflammation of Scrotum and the teſticles.

AS this commeth ſometime of outward occaſions: as ſtrokes, bruiſes, & other evil applications: ſo alſo of ſudden inward defluxions, & that very often. The ſignes are manifeſt. Cauſes and ſignes.

For diet and bloud-letting, obſerve the rules of ordinarie inflammations. Looſing of the belly (which in this caſe alſo muſt needs bee reſpected) is beſt to be done by clyſter, except the bodie be ſuch, as is eaſily moved, by the lighter meanes otherwiſe. Your locall medicines muſt be framed (li' ewiſe) according to the times of the inflammation, as thus for example: in the beginning: *Rec. ſucci plantag. vel ſolani, li. j. far. hordei, li. ſs. roſ. rub. cort. mali granati, ana, ℥ j. ol. roſ. ℥ iiij. fiat cataplaſma*: or this, which both repelleth and diſcuſſeth: *Rec. urinæ pueri, li. j. aceti alb. fortiſſ. li. ſs. aquæ roſ. rub. ℥ ij. albumina ij. ovorum contuſ. miſce:* and with bats of flaxe, dipt in it, apply it to the teſticle, and to the veſſels deſcending thereunto. If you would have it a cataplaſme, you may bring it to the forme, *cum farina fabarum*: or, *Rec. urinæ pueri, li. ſs. panis furfuraceæ, in lacte recenti infuſæ, li. j. mellis, ℥ iiij. fiat cataplaſma*, which is alſo good in contuſions and to aſſwage paine: like as is alſo, that ordinarie one: conſiſting *ex lacte, & farina fabarum*. If the paine

Cure.

Rondel.

Beginning.

Augment.

State. paine be such as urgeth to suppuration : *Rec. malvæ, rad. bismalvæ, an. m. j. far. frumenti, ℥ iij. far. fænugraci, & sem. lini, ana, ℥ ij. ol. viol. pingued. porc. ana, ℥ iij. decoque, & contusa per cribrum transmittantur, fiatque cataplasma.*

Declin. If yet the paine continue, *decoquantur folia hyosciami sub cineribus, & contusa excipiantur axungia porci, reducanturque ad formam cataplasmatis*, and so apply it. It alayeth paine, and ripeneth the inflammation. If the tumour do by these meanes resolve and vanish, pursue it with a cataplasme *ex farina orizæ, vel cicerum, vel orobi, cum oxymellite, vel sapa, vel vino :* or, with a plaister, *ex chalcitide*, brought into the forme of a cerote, *cum oleo antiquo, vel anethino, vel rutaceo, vel irino.* Otherwise, if it decline not, but suppurate : procure the opening by instrument, or as you shall thinke good, and finish the rest of the cure, as is said in other inflammations. If there ensue a Schirrous hardnesse (as it attendeth on every inflammation not justly ordered.) First soften it with mollifying fomentations, as *ex amygdal. dulc. lil. oleo dulci, vel in sapa decoctis, vel butyro recenti, vel axungia porci non antiqua exceptis :* afterward disperse the matter with digerent oyles : as *amygdal. amar. irino, antiquo rutac. aneth.* Or some cerote *ex diachalcit. cum gummi & ol. amygdal.* or such like.

Last of all, as a wonderfull cataplasme, this is commended of *Rondeletius : Recipe radic. mandragor. recent. li. ss. hyosciami & alchecengi, ana, manipulum, j. decoquantur in sapa, & per cribrum simul contusa mittantur : quibus adde rad. panacis, ℥ ij. (vel loco ejus opoponacis in eodem decocto liquati) fiatque ad formam emplastri : addendo ceræ parum, vel ad formam cataplasm. addendo styracis ℥ ss.*

As for such Tumor in this part, as proceedeth of cold and dull humors, and so of longer congestion : he that is exercised in the cure of *Oedematous* tumors, cannot bee unfurnished to deale with them.

ANNO-

ANNOTATIONS.

HEre I omit the tumors of the yard, both inward and outward, as brooches of the French diſeaſe: which in this booke I handle not, partly, becauſe mine Author hath not led me, (though he have touched ſome things thereof) but ſpecially becauſe of ſome our countrimen doe in abſolute tiſes handle it of purpoſe: Who (I doubt not) will never ceaſe, untill they have brought their good intent to a full meaſure of perfection, for that point, not onely concerning the maine diſeaſe it ſelfe, but even for all thoſe ſymptomes beſide, that deſerve any ſeverall reſpect therein.

Of the tumors of the limmes or extreame members.

CHAP. XLV.

Paronychia.

Paronychia, is an abſceſſe, or inflammation, gathering in the rootes of the nailes. Def.

The antecedent cauſe is bloud inflowing, which you may deſcrie by the notes of abundance of bloud, the conjoyned cauſe is the bloud contained in the part affected, &c. This tumor is about the rootes of the nailes, the paine is vehement, with pulſation, heate, &c. Cauſes and ſignes.

This tumor ſometimes is found with grievous ſymptomes, as paine, ſo great, that it purchaſeth a fever, alienation of the minde, and ſounding, and ſo ends by death ſometimes. Againe, it ulcerateth, and bringeth an eating and corrupting both of the fleſh, and bone, and ſo conſequently a *Gangræne*, or *Sphacele*, and perdition of the whole finger, &c. The bloud inflowing (which is ſaid to Cure:

be the antecedent cauſe) is firſt to be driven out, and that either from the region or ſeate, whence it floweth, whether it be from the whole body, or a part, (as by bloud-letting and diet, as is ſaid in *Phlegmon*) or elſe from the part whither it doth flow and gather: and this may you doe two manner of waies: one way is by revulſion, to wit, in pulling away to a contrary part, that which is drawne towards the part affected, which is done both by bloud letting (if nothing withſtand) and cupping: theſe being done on an oppoſite or contrary part. Another way to remove the matter from the ſeate whither it gathereth, is, by repellent medicines: as *ung.alb.cum caphura, ung. Populeon.* Or, *Rec. ſuc. portul. ſuc. ſolani, ſuc. plantag. ſucci umbelici veneris, ana, ℥ ij. mucilaginis Pſillij. ℥ ij. boli arm. ℥ ij. gallarum, ℥ ſs. caphuræ, ℈ j. olei roſ. ℥ iij.* mixe them: or, *ex oleo mirtino & liliorum:* or, *ex ovi albumine, & oleo violato*: or, a plaſter, *ex hyoſciamo cocto cum axungia, & mucilagine pſillij, vel malvæ.* Sometime, in ſpeciall paine, you may uſe *opij ℈ j, cum lacte, croco, & vitello ovi.* Now the bloud gathered and contained in the affected part: (called the cauſe conjoyned) if it be thinne, and fit for reſolution, muſt be diſcuſſed and ſpent out, by uſing firſt warme wine, and after oyle of roſes. But if it bee thicke and rebellious to reſolution, maturate the ſame, with this unguent: *Recipe* * *ſacchari roſ. ℥ ſs. axungiæ gallinæ, ℥ iij. vitellorum ovorum, numero j. butyri recentis parum,* Make the ſame an unguent, in a morter, and that without fire. Or with this plaſter: *Recipe mucilag. pſillij, adipis ſuilli, butyri recentis, vitell. ovorum, farinæ ſem. lini, farinæ fænugræci, ana, q. ſ. fiat emplaſtrum.* When it is ripe and opened, mundifie it firſt whileſt it is filthie, either, *cum melle, terebynthina, & hordei farina, & unguento apoſtolorum.* Or elſe, with the powder of Mercurie, if need require. After, when it needeth to be filled with fleſh, provide this unguent: *Recipe myrrhæ, thuris, ſarcocollæ, ana, ℥ j. aloes, ℥ iij. terebynthinæ, ℥ v. mellis roſ. col. ℥ ij. miſce.* If the paine be great, it muſt be mitigated by the

* Peradventure it ſhould be *ung. roſarum*

the meanes aforesaid. If there be corruption or perishing of the bone, there must be use of Cauterie, &c.

Chap. XLVI.

Of Warts and Cornes, to wit, Myrmecia, Acrochordone, Clavo, and Thymio.

THere are foure kindes of warts, as *Mirmecia*, which is a small, callous, round and thicke tubercle, sitting with a broad foundation, and yeelding a sense like to the biting of a Pissemire, or Ante, when it is handled. Def.

Acrochordon is a hanging kinde of Warte, standing of a slenderer bottome, callous, round & without paine. *Clavus* is a round callous Wart, of colour white, fashioned like the head of a naile, growing upon the toes and soles of the feete, and procuring paine in going. *Thymon* is a little Wart appearing upon the body, slender beneath, like *Acrochordon*, but at top broader, very rough and somewhat hard. It groweth in the beginning of the foot, palmes of the hands, or inferiour parts, and soles of the feet, the vilest of all, is that that groweth in the uncleane or secret parts. Corne, or agnaile.

The cause of Warts is a thicke humour: for the most part, melancholike, when as the Warts are of blackish colour, the temperature of the body, melancholike, the Patients diet, cold and dry, &c. But otherwise flegmatike: when the Warts are of whitely colour, and the temperature and diet flegmaticke, they are knowne one from another, by these notes. *Myrmecia* hath a broader root, and slenderer toppe then *Thymon*. It is lower, harder, fuller of paine, and lesse subject to bleeding then *Thymon*, and scarce, at any time, exceeding the greatnesse of a *Lupine*. *Acrochordon* is slenderer in the bottome, broader in the top, alwaies standing out from the skinne, seldome growing Causes and signes.

growing greater then a beane, moſt commonly incident to children: ſometime turning to matter, other whiles ſuddenly going away: and now and then moving in ſome meaſure an inflammation. Alſo they grow many in number, &c. *Clavus* is round, callous, white, making paine to the goer, and ſpecially addicted to the toes, and ſoles of the feet. Laſtly, thoſe that are referred to *Thymus*, are eminent and broader, hard and rough, ſlender in the lower part, in colour, repreſenting the flowers of Tyme. Somewhiles they bleede. They grow commonly to the greatneſſe of the Ægyptian beane, and are ſometimes one, ſometimes moe in number. *Myrmecia* goeth not away without curation. It is burned with medicines: it ſticketh in with broad roots, ſo that it cannot be cut out, without a great ulceration.

Prog.

Acrochordon oft times ceaſeth by it ſelfe. If it be cut out it leaveth no roote behinde, therefore, neither doth it grow againe, with medicines it may be burned.

Clavi goe not away without curation. If they be cut, you ſhall ſee a round root underneath, which deſcendeth downe even to the very fleſh. The ſame root being left behinde in cutting, the corne or *Agnayle* growing again, by cutting or burning, they are moſt readily cured.

Thymon often vaniſheth away of itſelfe. If it be cut away, there groweth a round root underneath, as in *Clavus*. It is cured by eating or conſuming medicines.

Cure.

The cure of all which, both univerſally and particularly, you ſhall proſecute in this manner. If the thicke humor (which we have noted afore, to be the cauſe of this diſeaſe) be melancholike, bend your force to the taking of it away, firſt by bloud letting, if nothing hinder, and the bodie appeare abounding with bloud: then with a diet heating and moiſtening, and ingendring good bloud: and thirdly by medicines: to wit, ſuch, firſt, as prepare and alter the qualitie of the humor: as *oxymel ſcilliticum, oxymel compoſitum, ſyrupus de epithymo, de fumoterræ, de lupulis, &c.* then ſuch as purging, diminiſh the quantitie

mani-

manifeſtly. Such ſimples are theſe, *ſenna, epithymum, elleborus niger, &c.* Compounds: *diaſenna, diacatholicon, confectio hamech.* If the humor be pituitous or phlegmatike, then inſtituting firſt, a diet that may deuide, or ſcatter, and make thinne, prepare the humor with medicines of the like qualitie, and then purge it with *Diaphenicum, Benedicta laxativa, Elect. Indum, &c.* The cauſes thus gainſtood, come then to deale with the affects themſelves, which you ſhall doe either by medicines, or manuall operation. Let your medicines be reſolutives lightly aſtringent, and proceeding in them (as you need) from the weaker ſort to the ſtronger, and more vehement, like as here you have examples of all ſorts: the gentler, *oleum phiſticorum, oleum frumenti, ol. de Been. oleum ſulphuris, ol. lini, &c. cera rubra, ſuccus chelidonij, &c.* alſo *ſuccus calthæ cum ſale, caput lacertæ, aqua ex ſarmentis viridibus, dum comburuntur, cum nigella, &c.* the vehementer ſort are theſe corroding medicines: as *Calx, arſenicum, cinis, ſal Alcali, Cantarides, mel anacardi, lac Tithymalli, flos æris, ſal cum aqua raphani, fimus ovillus, &c.* Whereof you may prepare you compounded ones on this ſort: as one, *ex cinere ſalicum, cum aceto, vel, ex nigella, cum urina: vel, ex ſtercore bouis cum aceto, vel, fimus ovillus, cum aceto:* another *ex flore æris, ſulphure, aqua ſarmentorum viridum uſtione extillata, ſimul mixtis:* a third, *Recipe floris æris, cartæ uſtæ, ana, ℥ v. colocynthidis, baurach, ana, ℥ vj. ſalis ammoniaci. ℥ ſs. ſalis alkali, arſenici, citrini, fellis vaccini, ana, ℥ vj. uſneæ perſici, ℥ vij. terantur, & cum aqua ſaponis fiat lixivium.* The manuall operation is three-fold; to wit, inciſion, ligature, (which muſt bee cunningly adminiſtred) and uſtion or burning: in the which operation, you muſt have an iron plate, or ſuch like matter, with a hole in it, made fit, to couch cloſe about the borders of the Wart, that you will cauterize, ſo that none of the ſound skinne about it, may appeare through the ſame, then the cauterie being ſet on as far as needeth, reſolve the cruſt with butter, or ſome unctuous thing;

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that it may looſe, and afterward cure the place, as other ulcerations. Obſerve here among (as there is alwaies an eye to be had to the accidents) that left any paine, inflammation or exulceration, ſhould chance to the parts, (as they are apt to come by meanes of burning medicines) you doe in the uſing of the remedies, (for the more ſecuritie ſake) defend the parts lying round about, with an unguent made *ex bolo armeno, terra ſigillata, aqua roſacea & aceto*, or ſuch like. Hitherto hath beene ſpoken of the common cure of all theſe Warts, now to their ſpeciall cures, wherein is ſome varying, according to their ſeverall differences: ſo thoſe that be called *Myrmeciæ*, are to be cured, partly by medicines eating, or corroding, partly by chirurgerie. Of that ſort of medicines are, *alumen, Chalcanthum, ſandaraca, caput lacertæ, ſuccus arboris ficus, elaterium cum ſale, cortex thuris cum aceto, ruta cum nitro & pipere, nitrum cum urina, ſtercus bovis cum aceto, &c. caput piſcis ſmaridis, ſalſum & uſtum.* By chirurgerie alſo, as firſt ſcarifying them, and then catching hold of them, with a mullet, cut them out, with an inciſion knife, like as you doe Cornes. Another way is practiſed, by drawing and ſucking them firſt into the mouth for a ſpace, and then ſuddenly biting them cleane out, with the foreteeth: ſome doe yet otherwiſe: to wit, firſt ſcarifie them in the extreame part, then with a braſſe or iron pipe, or olde gooſe quill, thruſt into the bottome of it, doe ſprittle it up by the roots. *Acrochordones* are to be removed, either by ligature, cutting, burning or biting. *Clavi*, or Cornes are cured, partly by medicines, partlie by chirurgerie, the medicines being reſolving, as *fæx vini, fel lupi piſc. cera rubra, aq. fortis, &c.* or this prepared plaſter: *Rec. empl. diachylonis magni, ℥ ſs. reſinæ ſutorum, ℥ ſs. ſalis, ℈ ij.* mixe them, and the ſame being ſpread on a cloath, apply it to the Corne, changing it every fourth day. It is a proved one. The chirurgicall adminiſtration in this, is inciſion, and burning: the order of both which, are afore ſet downe. *Thymi* are done away, partly alſo by medi-

Speciall cure.

cines,

cines, as are *cinis ſalicum cum aceto:* or *cum ficubus in aqua coctis:* and partly by chirurgerie, namely ligature: which is by binding the ſame very ſurely and ſtrongly, with a ſilke threed, and ſtill more and more girding it, till it fall off: afterward curing the ſame, like to other ulcers. And in this ſort are they beſt cured, which grow in the uncleane or privie parts. There may come in uſe, in this cure, alſo both inciſion & burning with fire, and hot irons, or ſuch other: which orders have now beene oft inough repeated.

Supplie.

Chap. XLVII.

Tumor in the Knee.

TVmors in the knee, whether they be inflamed, œdematous, or flatuous, neede no ſeverall tractation, this being obſerved, that there be greater heed taken, when there is uſe of inciſion, and more corroborating and ſtrengthening meanes, in the proceſſe of every ſuch cure, then in other ordinary places, for the joynts ſake, and ſinuie parts there lodged.

Supplie.

Supplie.

Chap. XLVIII.

Varix and Aneurysma.

Def. Fer. li. 7. c. 3. Causes and signes.

Varix is an unmeasurable dilatation or inlarging of a vain, the place is (most commonly) the legges. It commeth of some stroke, contusion, much labour, straining and travaile, sometime of filling and swelling of the body, as in women with child. The veine thus inlarged looketh blacker than others: soft, easily yeelding to the finger, and soone returning. It breaketh out in the end to a filthie and intractable ulcer: sometime the veine bursting suddenly, dangereth the partie of death by bleeding. If withall the Patient have a stitch in his side, then judge the disease to be tending towards death, saith *Paracelsus*.

Prog.

De Apost. c. 25

Cure: This cure hath two considerations, to wit, as the disease is yong, and as it is inveterate. The growing of it is to bee cut off by strengthening and astringent locall meanes: inwardly withal providing, that melancholike iuyce increase not. Outward meanes are these simples: *bolus armenus, terra lemnia, nux cupressi, gallæ, acacia, hypocistis, thus, cyperus, tragaganthum, hordei farina, &c.* Of which may be made fomentations and cataplasmes, or apply them mixt *cum ovi albumine & aceto:* profitable also is *Emplastrum contra Rupturam*, and such others, likewise a rowle dipt *in vino austero*, or other decoction of astringent things, and applied from the anckle to the knee is much commended. If you require more ample setting out of the device of these kindes of medicines, have recourse to *Vigo li.* 4. *c.* 6. The inveterate *Varix* (which commonly keepeth some periodicall turnes of increasing and decreasing) must bee opened and vented in his *periodes:* or (as I may speake)

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in the determinate ſeaſon of his pride and rage : as once a yeare, if it returne but once : or elſe twice, if twice it do advance it ſelfe. Afterward alway, for three weekes or a moneth, anoint the place daily *cum pinguedine humana*, or *Balſamo ſulphuris :* elſe with them mixt together, as you ſhall ſee it good, binding up the member afterward, with a ſtrengthening ligature. Thus ſhall the feculent bloud, at fitteſt opportunities, bee emptied : (which ſeemeth verily to anſwer natures expectation) and the member afterward receive due confirmation and ſtrengthening: this laſt giving us aſſurance, againſt all further growth of *Varix:* and the former making us ſecure, for the returne of any evill upon the principall parts. Which two points, as they are not ſufficiently ſatisfied by any other wayes of curation, ſo leaſt of all (that I may yet ſpeake with reverence towards the inventors) by inciſion. Therefore have I abſtained to teach it in this place.

Aneuryſma is the like dilatation or enlarging of an arterie. It is to be knowne from *Varix*, by the great lifting, and (oft times) painefull pulſation that is in it. It is ſometime in the inner parts, ſometime in the outter. In the inner parts, as in the breaſt, or about the ſplene and *meſenterium :* diſcernable otherwhiles to the eye : or (at leaſt) notoriouſly felt of the patient. In the outter parts, & that either ſuperficially, or deepe in the member : the ſuperficiall *Aneuryſma* may both bee ſeene and felt. The other, though it eſcape the eye, yet it is eaſily found out in feeling, by the extraordinarie greatneſſe of his ſtroke. Eſpecially if the veſſels be broken, and there grow ſeparation of the other continued parts about them, through their unmeaſurable powring in of ſpirituous bloud: which caſe, I content not my ſelfe onely (here) to touch, but purpoſe further, by a cleare inſtance to prove it, chiefly for the taking away of the doubt, which the reverend *Fernelius* hath put in this behalfe. Aneuriſma. *Lib. 7. c. 3.*

Not two yeares paſſed, a ſervant of the right honorable, the Ladie Marqueſſe of North. dying of Aneuriſma Hiſtoric.

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in his thigh, whereof he had long time languiſhed, with moſt intollerable paine, I was preſent at the opening thereof, with Maſter *Goodrus*, now Chirurgian to her Majeſtie, and this (of a certaintie) the caſe was: Inciſion being made along the thigh, halfe an inch deepe, or ſomewhat more, there was found no further ſubſtance of fleſh, but thenceforth bloud, either concrete, or fluent, lodged as in a trunke, from the flanke, downe (almoſt) to the hamme, in quantitie about a gallon and a halfe, the bone was as a ſtaffe thruſt through a leather budget: for ſo had it no fleſh abiding on it, onely perioſteon covered it. The few fleſhie parts and muſcles, yet toward the skinne remaining, were daily ſtill in conſuming (which we might judge by the abundance of muſcles, and fragments, ſome looſe and ſwimming in the bloud, ſome ſeparated, others halfe conſumed, yet hanging by one end) ſo, as it ſeemeth the naturall end would have beene, by ſudden effuſion of all this bloud and ſpirits, when (at laſt) the skinne and fleſhie parts had all beene worne and waſhed through. Thus much I thought not in vaine in this place to be regiſtred (if there were no other uſe of it) even for the rareneſſe of the obſervation. It is a deſperate diſeaſe, and (for the moſt part) utterly uncurable: eſpecially if it either grow within the bulke of the bodie, or in the deepe parts of any member.

Prog.

Cure. Inſtitute a cooling and thickning order of diet, which doth eaſe in all ſorts. Againſt the ſuperficiall Aneuriſma you have two ſcopes of practice: the one preſervative, the other curative, to preſerve the patient longer in hindering the increaſe of his diſeaſe, beſide his order of living rightly inſtituted, with ſome dozell or fit boulſter, laid on the place, keepe the member rowled. If the veſſell be not broken, but enlarged onely, then likewiſe anoint it with ſuch things as ſerve for the varicous veine. Now if you attempt the cure, the way is by inciſion: and that, either as the veſſell is yet whole, or as it is now broken by extreme diſtention. If it be whole, follow *Pareus* counſell, in ta-

Lib 6 c.38.

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king up the veſſell, then binding it above the enlarged part, afterward cut it quite aſunder, and let the tiall remaine till it come away of it ſelfe: ſo heale the place againe, but if the veſſell be broken, then ſerveth the device of ſurpriſing: which is wrought, by taking up, and knitting the ſame veſſell, where you can finde it, above the breach: after which, you may boldly open the tumor: let out that which was contained, ſeeke out the broken veſſell, and knit it above the breach: then take away the tiall above, and leave the laſt till it fall away, in the healing.

Aetius Tetr. 4. Ser. 3. c. 16.

The end of the Booke of Tumors.

THE SECOND BOOKE, ENTREATING of Wounds, and first in generall.

Of the differences of Wounds.

THE differences of Wounds, are taken either from their causes, by which they are inflicted: or from their accidents, to wit, the place wherein they are situated: The causes are either bodies without life, or else living things. Things without life that wound a man, do it either by cutting, or bruising: if it be by cutting, we call it simply a wound: if it be brusingwise done, wee call it a contused wound, or Ecchymosis. Againe it may be of a living bodie, as a wound that is of biting. Now the place giveth difference in this sort: some wounds chance in the similar, some in the organicall parts. Of the similar, also, some are sanguine, some spermaticke, so the wounds in the sanguine parts, as in the flesh, are either, simple, deepe, hollow, plaine, or proud with flesh. The spermaticke parts, likewise are either hard or soft: the soft parts bee, the sinew, which being hurt, we call it a wound in the sinew: the veine, whose hurt we call a wound in the veine: the arterie, whose wound we call by the like name: the hard

spermaticke

ſpermaticke parts, are the bones, a wound in the which, we call a wound of the bones. Wounds of the organicall or inſtrumentall parts, are either of ſome whole bulke or trunke, or ſome more particular member or limbe. Wounds of the trunks are meant thoſe of the head, necke, breaſt, and bellie, in the head againe, there grow more particular names and differences, by reaſon of the parts thereof which bee of ſpeciall note and name: as wounds of the face, eyes, noſe, lips, and eares. Wounds of the limbes are theſe, to wit, wounds of the ſhoulders, armes, thighes, and legges.

CHAP. I.

Of a greene Wound.

A Wound is a breach of continuitie, new, and bloudie, without either matter or putrifaction. Def.

Cauſes are, either ſword, or ſuch weapons, as may be ſent from farre to do the hurt: of which kinde, there be divers faſhions, ſome long and ſlender, as arrows, both with plaine and bearded heads: others broad, ſome againe round, as bullets of lead, of iron, otherſome empoyſoned. Cauſes.

Signes of the wound, as alſo whether it be in a ſimilar or inſtrumentall part, are eaſily diſcerned by common ſenſe. The ſignes yet of the inſtrument that cauſeth the wound, are not alwayes ſo manifeſt. For although (as is ſaid before) ſome are ſtricken at hand, as with the ſword, or ſuch other weapon, yet we know alſo, that ſome hurts are ſent further off, which being done by things of ſmall compaſſe, as a pellet or bullet, may be out of ſight, lying hidden in the fleſh. The place thereof if you ſhall handle, you ſhall finde eminent, rough, and uneven. The diviſion doth not tend directly forward, but ſheweth greater, and Signes.

wider. The fleſh ſheweth blackiſh, bruſed, and there is paine with certaine heavineſſe. The wounds that are empoyſoned you ſhall perceive, in that the fleſh will ſhew pale, of a blew colour, and be deadiſh, &c.

Prog. Wounds in the fleſhie parts are eaſily cured, but thoſe of the nerues, veines, and arteries, do not unite againe, neither are without danger. The bones do joyne againe by their naturall glew. Wounds in the (*a*) inſtrumentall parts, as in the braine, heart, lungs, liver, ſplene, midreife, weſand, ſtomacke, guts, and bladder, are deadly. A fever, ſounding, perturbation, alienation of the minde, crampe, &c. comming upon a wound, are perillous. There bee three terminations to wounds. The firſt and ſhorteſt is within ſeven (*b*) dayes. The longeſt fortie dayes. And the middlemoſt (according to the nature and order of ſharpe diſeaſes) fourteene dayes. If the wound appeare ſuſpitious and enwrapped with doubtfull indications, prognoſticate nothing untill the ſeventh day.

Cure. To the direction of the cure, of wounds in generall, pertaine foure intentions. The firſt muſt be in regard of the cauſe, the ſecond of the diſeaſe or wound it ſelfe, the third reſpecting the part affected: and the fourth the ſymptomes or accidents concurring. The cauſe, to wit, the outward things wherewith the wound was inflicted, muſt (if they ſticke yet in the ſame) by all meanes, bee ſought to be removed. Which purpoſe to atchive, you have two notable wayes to worke, that is to wit, by inſtruments, and by medicines: by inſtruments, in this ſort: if it be a long and ſlender dart, conſider, whether the head of it be even and ſmooth, or elſe uneven and bearded, if it be even, it is to be drawne forth, either on the contrarie ſide, or the ſame way it went in. You are to chuſe the contrarie ſide, if ſo bee there bee likelihood of doing more hurt, by tearing the parts, in drawing it backwards, then in taking it out contrarie way. The way therefore being opened, ſunder the fleſh with an inſtrument made after the ſimilitude of this Greeke letter ϒ. Now when the dart

First intention of the cure.

head

head appeareth, and sheweth it selfe, into the place of your incision, if the steale or shaft bee yet in the head, it will helpe you the better, to thrust it through, to the other side, that so you may there draw it forth. But if onely the head sticke within, then must you make shift, either with your fingers, or some convenient instrument to take hold of it, and so draw it forth. If you see it more convenient, to draw it backe againe, the way that it went in, that must you also attempt by the like reason: to wit, the wound being enlarged, draw it out by the steale, if it have any, if it have none, draw forth the iron either with the opening cane, or the crow bill, or the dart drawer, or other like devised instrument for the purpose: enlarging sufficiently the wound, if otherwise, it be too narrow for the instrument. Now if the head be spiked or bearded, if the beards be small, breake them off first, and then draw out the dart: but if the beards be large, convey quills in that order betwixt them and the flesh, that the flesh may not be torne in their going out: but if the head bee bearded both forwards and backwards, so that it can come out neither way, then must you needs open the place with a new incision (without you know of a veine or such other vessell of danger, in that place, that forbiddeth it;) and so sufficient roome being procured, take forth the head gently, and without plucking. Some do likewise bridle those beards, with quils, or peeces of reeds, that they may not teare, and so plucke them out that way that seemeth readiest. Broad darts or speare heads being hidden in the flesh, it is not expedient to thrust them out on the other side, for feare of making one great wound upon another, they are therefore to bee pulled out with *Diocles* dart-drawer. An instrument divised by *Diocles*, and called of the Greekes *Eraphiscum*. If a bullet of lead or iron, bee lodged in the wound, first place the parties bodie in the same gesture (if it may be) in which it was when it received the wound: and so search with a probe, which way the pellet is gone (this observe in the drawing out of all artillerie)

artillerie) if the caſe be ſuch as the patient may not have his bodie placed in that order, yet at leaſt, ſo place him, lying, that, as much as may be, he may come neere to the faſhion. This done, enlarge the wound, and take out the pellet by the way that it entred, with ſome hooke, probe, crowbill, or ſciſſourlike mullet, or ſuch other, as the wound is eaſlieſt able to receive for that operation. If ſo be, the ſhot be in ſuch ſort hidden, as that it may in no wiſe bee found, or elſe may not ſafely enough bee drawne forth, then is it to be let alone, till nature either thruſt it forth, or manifeſt it. And it hath beene ſeene ſometime, that without offence of nature, a bullet hath tarried within, for a certaine ſpace, after the wound was cloſed up and healed. And againe, after a certaine ſpace, to come forth by way of apoſtemation: after which the wound hath beene perfectly healed, the ſame cure being uſed thereto, as to other wounds. To ſpeake generally of all ſorts of engines inflicting wounds, if they ſticke in but ſuperficially, and have not pierced or broken any great veines, then are they to be drawne out, the ſame way they went in. As alſo it falleth out ſometime, even in thoſe that lye deepe: to wit, when manifeſt danger, either through loſſe of bloud, or conſent of ſome principall parts, is foreſpied likely to fall out, through the opening of the contrarie ſide. In ſuch a caſe therefore, wee either draw it forth with our fingers, or by the ſteale of the ſhaft, or dart (if it have any) or otherwiſe, by conveying a ſteale into the hollow of the iron, and ſo winde it forth. But there is another caſe, wherein if it lye deepe, it is not to be plucked out the ſame way, but, on the contrarie ſide, as when the way is longer for it to come backe againe then to bee thruſt through outright, & hath alreadie in going in, pierced through veines and ſinews: briefly, when but a little whole fleſh remaineth to bee pierced through, and that nothing letteth, whereby inciſion might not bee fitly made, on the other ſide againſt the point of it, in ſuch a caſe, it is better to open that that remaineth, and thruſt

out

out the dart, on the other ſide: for ſo, it is both neerer hand to finde, and ſafelier taken out; as alſo, in a great member, if the point have once paſſed the midſt of it, it healeth eaſilier, if the way be made quite throrough, becauſe it may receive the helpe of medicines on both ſides. Now it muſt be thruſt through, either by the ſteale, if it ſticke in, or elſe, (if the ſteale be ſhaked out of the head) with a propulſorie inſtrument, either hollow, or ſolid, (which ſome call the deafe propulſorie) even as the caſe requireth. Further note, that if it have a ſharpe point (which you ſhall finde by ſearching with your probe) then you muſt uſe the female propulſorie inſtrument, but if it have a hollow or ſocket, the male propulſorie: and ſo by ſuch meanes, thruſt it on forward, till you may eaſily take hold of it to plucke it forth. Alwaies having notable regard, that you divide not a nerve or a tendon, either ſome great veine or arterie. As for thoſe that ſticke in the bone, it is not ſafe to plucke them out otherwiſe, then backe againe: ſhaking or moving the dart, till the place be looſed, wherein it was holden, and then with the hand, or inſtrument, draw it forth: which manner of dealing likewiſe is uſed in plucking forth of teeth, and very ſeldome doth the dart, not follow, if it be ſo uſed: but if it doe chance to ſtaie, it may be ſtrucken out with ſome inſtrument. Some binde the bowe called *Baliſta*, to ſome of the mullet like inſtruments or pinſers, and ſo, the Patient ſitting faſt in his place, by drawing and looſing againe the ſtring of the ſame inſtrument, draw forth the dart: but if the dart ſticke deeper in the bone, (which we know by that, that it will by no force be moved) then with a chiſſell, cutting away the bone neere about it, or elſe piercing it through (if it be thicke) with a terebrer, we take forth the dart. There are, which from the hole of the terebrer, doe cut out the bone againſt the dart, after the faſhion of the letter ✝ ſo that the lines, which are ſundred may reſpect the dart: which done, it muſt neceſſarilie ſlippe, and be eaſily taken out, which is the laſt remedie.

Otherſome, with a ſtraight long terebrer, called the direct Terebrer, doe ſtraine open the rift of the bone, wherin the dart is holden, that whileſt the ſame gapeth, the dart may be drawne away. In things fixed in a joynt, that is, betwixt two bones, you are to faſten to both ſides of the joynt, ſtrong rowles or bands, and the one of them pulling one way, the other another way, draw open the joynt, that the tendons, ligaments, and nerves may ſtretch: which being ſo extended, the ſpace in the joynt betwixt the two bones muſt needs be eaſier, ſo that without any difficultie, the thing infixed may be taken forth. But in this buſineſſe it muſt alſo be lookt to, that no nerve, veine, or arterie be hurt, whileſt the infixed thing is drawn out. Thus much touching drawing out darts (and other artillerie, or things infixed) by metalline inſtruments, and manuall operation. Now let us ſee what may be done by medicines.

To the drawing out therefore of little bones, thornes, haires, ſtones, pieces of glaſſe, &c. theſe ſimples are of force and availeable: to wit, *dictamnum, thapſia, ſagapenum, ammoniacum, radices ariſtolochiæ, rana combuſtæ, radix arundinis, propolis, viſcum, opoponax, Calx viva, fax vini uſta, lepidium, ſinapi, ranunculus, adeps urſinus, &c. fermentum, &c.* Compound medicines you may thus prepare, to wit, a plaſter *ex radice arundinis & melle.* (c) Or this, *Recipe lapid. magnetis ℥j. rad. ariſtolochiæ utriuſque ana, ℥j. polypody, viſci ana, ℥j. ſterc. anſeris, ℥j. ſs. amoniaci, galbani in vino diſſolut. ana, ℥ſs. propoleos, ℥ij. ol. liliorum, ℥iij. mellis ℥j. fiat Emplaſtrum.* A liniment for that purpoſe you may make *ex pulvere magnetis* mixt with ſome mundifying matter, and therewith arme the tent and applie it, in ſuch ſort notwithſtanding, as that the tent may not reach to, to touch the iron.

Second intention in the cure.

When you have thus farre provided, that nothing unnaturall be left remaining in the wound, then followeth your next care, to cure and joyne againe the parts that were ſo ſevered. If therefore the ſolution be ſmall, it is to

be

be reſtored by the winding manner of rowling, for ſo out of doubt, the wound ſhall joyne and heale, without the uſe of any other outward cure: ſpecially if it be a ſimple wound, & incombred with no other affect or ſymptome. But if the ſolution be great, it muſt be helped by artificiall cloſing together the gaping ſides and borders of the wound, to wit, either by ſeame, taches, verucles, or ſtitching cloathes. The ſeame is made with a ſtrong, equall and ſmooth threede, as a ſilken threede, at the leaſt in common wounds, taking the firſt ſtitch in the middeſt of the diviſion, the next betweene that & the one end of the wound, and ſo forth proceeding, that there may be convenient diſtance betweene every two ſtitches, till the ſides of the wound be committed together. So that neither muſt the ſtitches be ſet too thicke nor thinne. For if they ſtand too thinne, they cannot hold: if too thicke, they make too much paine. Becauſe that the ofter the fleſh is pierced of the needle, and the moe places the threede twitcheth, by ſo much the greater inflammations doe riſe. So alſo let your ſeame joyne together the borders of the wound, that yet the ſides meete not cloſe together, to the end there may be way and ſpace to purge out, what matter gathereth within the wound. They are wont therefore to leave the bredth of a finger commonly betweene every ſtitch. Moreover, ſee that your needle be long, ſmooth, and three-ſquare pointed, with a guttered eye, that the threede, cloſe couching therein, may give no occaſion of ſticking in the paſſing through of the needle. Beſides, you muſt have a ſtitching quill, whereupon the lippe of the wound may leane, and ſtay it ſelfe ſtedily without ſlipping hither and thither whileſt the needle is piercing it thorough, and ſo, that through the little window or loope hole of it, you may ſpie when the needle hath pierced through, that then you may draw it on end, with the threede. All the while that the threede is drawing through, underprop the lippe of the wound with your probe, that it tugge not outward in following the ſame. Let it be tied firſt with two involutions

Seame, or plaine ſtitch.

lutions or bowts, the second time with one onely, and so cut off the threed, somewhat distant from the knot. Thus when the parts are drawne together by stitching, use glutinative medicines, which may both consume and dry up the corruption of humors gathered together, as also prohibite lest any more come thither. The second way of joyning is by claspes, (*d*) and these must you make greater or lesser, according to the qualitie of the wounded part. But let them be from each side crooking backe, fastening one hooke in the one lippe of the wound, and drawing it towards the other lippe, fastening therein the other hooke, as they use to doe that dresse cloathes upon the Tenters. These claspes whereby wee draw together the borders of gaping wounds, require no force or straining, but onely are so farre profitable, as the skinne seemeth willing, of it owne accord, to follow that which leadeth or draweth it. The third way to restore the severed sides, is by verucles, even made, of stupes strongly writhen, and slender like a writing quill or reede, and the length almost of the middle finger. But if wee covet to have the stitching hold a long time, take a writing quill, in steede of the stupes, and doe as followeth. Draw a stitch through both sides of the wound, and returne your needle through againe by the same way it came, so that you leave your threede in a loope, on that side, whence the needle returned, in which loope, put one of the quilles, then take both the ends of your threede, to wit, both the beginning, and that that came backe againe, and straine or urge them so, as the sides of the wound may draw together ward, and putting betweene them the other quill, tie them on a knot, and cut away the remnant of threed, so leave it to the perfect healing of the wound. The fourth stitching, is performed by cloathes, applied on both sides of the wound, in forme triangled, and of such greatnesse, as seemeth best agreeable to the member that is hurt. Which kinde of stitch is most agreeable to such places, as wee covet to heale, most without blemish or skarre: as in the face.

Claspes, or sack-hookes.

Verucle, or the quill stitch.

The dry stitch.

face. Thoſe clothes muſt be faſtened on with ſome viſcous or hard cleaving liniment, compounded of *ſanguis draconis*, *thus*, *maſtiches*, *pix*, and *pollen*, that is, *farina volatilis*. All which muſt be incorporated with *albumen ovi*, and ſo made one. And then ſpreade upon one ſide of your cloathes, which clothes then muſt you lay on each ſide the wound, a thumb breadth diſtant from the ſame. Thus when that oyntment drying, the clothes become faſtened in their place, make in them your ſtitching, ingeniouſly to the purpoſe: by which meanes, the lippes of the wound ſhall goe together and glew againe.

Now when you have wrought for the drawing together of the wound, you muſt after alſo carefully ſee to it, to preſerve ſo, and keepe together the parts that you have joyned: which is alſo done commonly by the continuance of the ſame meanes. That is to wit, decent binding, apt placing of the member, and ſtitching, if it ſhall be thought neceſſarie.

The third intention in the cure.

The third ſcope, now is, to preſerve the ſubſtance of the wounded part and prohibite, leſt it come to be troubled with paine, inflammation, or other untoward accident. Inflammation is reſtrained by taking away the cauſe of his fluxion. And humors flow to a place, either in that they are ſent, or in that they are drawne. They are drawn firſt through paine, and then through heat of the member. But when they are ſent, it is, as it were into a weake part, as when the whole body is abundant with good or evill juyce. Therefore to hinder and take away the cauſe of the fluxion, three things are to be attended unto: the firſt is paine, which muſt be (*e*) mitigated and the heate quenched, either with ſome plaſter *ex radice ſolani triti & axungia porci*, or, *ex folys malvæ coctis, tritis, & furfure & roſaceo*: elſe, *ex medulla panis triticei, in aqua ferventi macerata*: or, with *oleum roſac. &c.* or, *ovi albumen, cum vino ſtiptico*. The ſecond is a full good liking and high ſtate of body, which muſt be diminiſhed partly by diet, partly by bloud-letting: which firſt muſt bee done farre

off,

off, and then even in the wounded part it selfe: at such a quantitie as is convenient and meete, both in regard of the store that is in the bodie, and of the measure that came out of the wound, as also of the time, age, nature, and custome of the bodie. The diet must tend to cooling. Vse therefore light frication of the contrarie parts, much rest: for meat, the flesh of Partridge, Chickens, Hennes, and little birds, barley, ptisan. For potherbs, Lettuce, Purcelane, Borage, &c. For drinke, either *(f)* water boylde, or wine delaied. Beware of moving, venerie, and affections of the minde. Eschue all hard flesh, Cheese, Garlike, Mustard-seede, &c. great fishes, wine, &c. in summe, appoint a sparing diet altogether, especially at supper. Keepe the diet thus scant and straited for the first seven daies. Then after, when you see the Patient free from inflammation and abscesse, let loose also to a fuller diet. The third thing to looke to, is a state of body pestered with evill juyce, which, if it be yellow choler, purge with *cassia, manna, rhabarb, tamarindis, &c.* If it be flegme, with *agaric. sem. carthami, diaphœnicon, &c.* If it be melancholie, *diasenna, diaprunes lenitive, sena, polypodium, &c.* (g)

For the accidents, the fourth intention.

Fluxe of bloud.

Hitherto of the three first intentions common to the cure of wounds: to wit, of removing things superfluous, and of a disagreeable nature. Secondly, of joyning the wound againe: thirdly, of keeping the good estate of the part. Now to the fourth and last intention, which is to correct such accidents as happen to the wounded Patient, which are commonly, fluxe of bloud, paine, inflammation, hot or cold distemperature, convulsion, sounding, raving, palsey, or resolution. For moderate fluxe of bloud, having appointed a diet to coole & thicken, as with Rice, Lintels, astringent, tart, and sowre fruits, &c. The use of water, &c. Apply to the opposite or contrary parts, ligatures, frictions, and cupping glasses. Or let bloud, opening the veine a little, and emptying the bloud by repetition. You may also stoppe the veine with your finger, or use the common seame of the Skinners, or binde, or cauterize the veine,

veine, &c. inwardly it ſhall be good to give this potion. *Rec. lapidis hæmatitis, coralli, rub. ana, ℈ ſs. trochiſc. de terra ſigillata, trochiſc. de ſpodio, vel de ſuccino ana, ℥ j. aquarum portulacæ, plantag. ana, ℥ iij.* Make thereof a potion, and uſe it at twiſe. Or this: *Rec. lapidis hæmatitis, ℈ j. bol. arm. ℈ ſs. ſang. draconis. ℈ ſs. ſac. roſ. veteris, ℥ ſs. aquæ plantag. ℥ ij.* Make a potion. Outwardly apply a liniment *ex aceto, & ovi candido, &c.* Or this, *Rec. thuris, aloes, ana, partes æquales,* mixe them, *cum albumine ovi & pilis leporinis.* Another, *Rec. boli armeni, ℥ vj. terræ ſigillatæ, ℥ ij. farinæ volat. ℥ iij. Gypſi, calcis vivæ, ana. ℥ iiij. thuris, aloes, ana, ℥ j.* mixe them *cum albumine ovi.* (h)

Simples, mitigating paine, are, (i) *oleum roſac. ol. commune, ol. papaveris: medulla panis triticeæ, in aqua fer venti macerata, ovi albumen, æſypus, lac muliebre. lac vaccinum, &c.* Compounds conſiſt *ex. radice ſolani trita, & axungia porci,* or, *ex folijs malvæ coctis cum furfure & roſaceo,* or, *ovi candido & vino ſtiptico, &c.* Of the inflammation we have intreated afore. The diſtemperature is to be regarded, as it is, either hot or cold: if it be hot: conſider whether the ſame be generall in the whole body, or onely in the part affected. If it be a diſtemperature of the whole, as a fever: it muſt be cured ſo as a fever. If onely in the part (which will appeare by the redneſſe) then it muſt be abated with cooling things, as Roſes, Planten, *unguentum album,* (k) *&c.* Cold diſtemperature (which is ſpied by the ſoftneſſe and ſwart colour of the part) is cured by heating medicines: as with wine, or *unguentum fuſcum, unguentum baſiliconis, &c.* A convulſion muſt bee dealt with, according to the cauſes whereof it commeth, and is effected: as if it be of repletion, and that of flegme, ſet order that the aire of the place bee tending to hot and dry. Let meane ſleepe be procured, by night, not by day. Seeke quietneſſe and reſt: for the parts convulſed are ſpecially to be holden in reſt, and kept from inordinate motions. Vſe frication to the vertebres of the necke: keepe the bellie ſoluble, and a calme minde, free from the tempeſts

Paine.

Hot intemperature.

Cold intemperature.

Convulſion.

peſts of perturbations. Let his diet be barley creame, rere egges, roſted fleſh of Capons, Chickens, Hennes, &c. herbes: ſage, marjoram, hyſop, mother time. Fruits: raiſins, pine kernels, ſweet almonds. His drinke, ſweetened water, wherein hath boiled a little ſage and cinamon: but let him abſtaine from wine, ſpecially in the beginning throughout all his diet, let him bee ſpare in the quantitie, chiefly the firſt three daies, afterward, taking ſome more libertie. If you ſee the flegmatike humor is not altogether ſevered from the bloud, and nothing elſe let, begin firſt with opening the middle veine, emptying it not much at one time, but doing it at divers times. If there be place for purging, you may performe it with ſuch a pill: *Rec. pil. fœtidarum, pil. de ſagapeno, ana, ℈ j. ſs. agarici trochiſc. ℈ ſs. miſce & cum ſyrupo betonicæ fiant pillulæ.* Apply to the part convulſed, *oleum de caſtoreo, laurinum, nardinum, coſtinum, nucis moſcatæ,* or ſuch other, or a catapl. *ex fœnugr. ſem. lini, farina hord. oleo rutaceo, &c.* If the convulſion come of repletion of bloud, or inflammation, then let bloud the middle veine, not much quantitie at once, but at many times. Then uſe ſharpe cliſters, obſerving that there be no neceſſarie circumſtance withſtanding either courſe. If the inflammation perſiſt, uſe medicines ſuch as the inflammation requireth, and according to the divers times of it, taking your indication from the part affected. If the cauſe of the convulſion be emptineſſe, direct his diet to moiſtneſſe: as, moyſt ayre, ſleepe longer then woont, reſt of body and minde, free from affections. His meat ſuch as aforeſaid, chanaging his herbs and fruits to Lettuce, Arage, Spinage, Borage, Mallowes, &c. Milons, Gourdes, damaske Prunes, Peaches, ripe Grapes, &c. Adde alſo little ſtone fiſhes. His drinke thinne watered wine, barley water, or water ſodden with Liquorice and Cinamon: keeping ſuch a moderate compaſſe, for the quantitie, as is anſwerable to the bodies ſtrength, age, time, &c. Give him inwardly conſerve of violets, borage, or bugloſſe, *diadragantinum*

filg.

frig. &c. outwardly foment warme with *oleum dulce, ol. amygdalarum dulc.* or use* *hydreleum*, or *balneum aquæ dulcis tepidæ*, If nothing hinder: ever respecting the greatnesse of the disease, the temperature, age, region, time of the yeare, &c. * Water and oyle.

Sownding, if it be of paine, by all meanes endevour to appease the paine. If it come by unmeasurable evacuation, sprinckle Rose-water, or cold water in his face: binde strongly the extreame parts of the bodie, and chafe them with clothes indifferent rough. If of vitious aire, change the same to a better temperature. If of venemous quality, or stroke of a venemous creature, then with medicines fit for *(m)* poyson must he be cured. Sownding.

The seventh symptome is raving, or franticknesse: appoint therefore a dyet meane twixt heat and cold: give rest, provoke sleepe, loosenesse of belly, and quietnesse of minde, using gentle frications. His meat let bee Barley creame, hearbes, lettuse, suckerie, mallowes, and such as coole and moysten. Skalie stone fishes towards the declination, Pomegranate, tart apples, cheries, &c. His drinke Barley water, or the decoction of Cinamon, with syrupe of violets, roses, or water Lillies. If the bodie abound with bloud, and nothing else hinder, open a veine in the cubite. Then alter the humor with convenient syrupes, as *syr. violaceus, rosaceus, ex nymphea. syr. endiviæ, de papavere.* And if you see good further to emptie the bodie, do it with *manna, cassia, saccharum violaceum*: or, *syrup. ex pluribus infusionibus violarum vel rosarum*: else, a clister *ex decocto malvarum, violarum, hordei, capitum papaveris, ac foliorum betæ, & pauco sale*, adding to ℥ *iij. ol. violacei, cassiæ* ℥ *j.* and so make a clister. He may also use to abate the hot distemperature (if need bee) conserve of roses, violets, or water lillies, *loch. de papavere*, and such like: applying outwardly, to the head *oxyrhodinum*, in Summer, but warme, in Winter moderately hot, or an embrocation *ex rosis, violis, hyosciamo, lactuca, corticibus papaveris, oleo* [illegible] *addito.* But towards the latter end, a Raving.

wetting

wetting for the head would be made *ex rosacco, in que decoctum fuerit thymum, serpyllum, melilot, althea, anethum, flores chamomillæ* (n) *&c.*

Palsey. For the palsey, the last symptome, be no lesse circumspect both by dyet and medicines. Make the aire hot and drie, meane sleepe, but no day sleepe. Moderate exercise, which is good, if it may be used. Frication with old oyle, or oyle of Rue, a pleasant minde free from perturbations. His meat barley creame, rere egges, broth of henne, made with a little hyssope, sage, majoram, betonie, or savoury. Also rosted chicken, capon, henne, &c. His drinke, honied water, sod with some cinamon or sage: else this Ipocras: *Rs, cinnamomi, ℥ ij. zinzibris ℥ ss. granorum paradisi, galangæ, piperis longi, ana, ℈ j. cardamomi ℈ j. ss. nucis moscatæ, caryophyllorum, ana, ℈ j. macis ℈ j.* boyle these in water to the wasting of a third part, then straine it and make it pleasant with Sugar. If you finde the humour through mingled with the bloud, by and by in the beginning open a veine, if all circumstances be thereto agreeable; but do it in the sounder parts and that moderately, that the bodie be not too much cooled. If the humour be crude and unfit to purge, first alter, concoct, sunder, and make thinne the same with this or such a syrope: *Rec. syr. de stœchade, syr. de hyssopo an. ℥ ss. mellis rosac. aquarum majoranæ, betonicæ, rorismarini, an. ℥ j. misceantur,* make thereof a syrope for one time, doing the like after for many dayes. When the humour is readie for purging: *Rec. assæ fœtidæ, castorei, ligni aloes, an. p. aq. egregentur cum syr. de stœchade,* make thereof pills, one of everie drachm, and give three of them every morning, eight dayes together, with a draught of Rosemary water, and three grains of pepper. Another pill: *Rs. pil. cochiarum, alephanginæ, hicræ compositæ, ana, ℈ j. agarici trochiscati ℈ j. misceantur & cum syr. de stœchade fiant pil.* Or this solluble decoction: *Rec. salviæ, rorif. anthos, hyssopi, menthæ, ana, m. j. rad. fœnic. apij, acori, fraxini, an. ℥ ij. florum rosarum, viol. nenuphari, sem. endiviæ, ana, ℥ ij. polypodij ℥ ss. sennæ ℥ ij. a-*

garici

grici ℥ ij. fiat decoct. ad li. ij. coletur, in colatura dissolve syr. de radicibus, oxymellis diuretici, ana, ℥ ss. a clister thus: *Rec. malvæ, althea, mercurialis, chamomeli, majoran. hyssopi, betonicæ, an. m. ss. florum rutæ, & steechadis, ana, ℥ iij, coq. in aq. usque ad sufficientiam, & fiat decoctum, de quo sumatur, li. j. cui addantur olei communis, ℥ iij. hiera picra vel benedictæ laxat. ℥ ss. sal. parum,* and so make your clister. To the outward parts, attainted with the palsey (having thus well provided for within) prepare this balme to be applyed: *Rec. mirrhæ, aloes, spicæ nardi, sang. draconis, thuris, mumiæ, opobalsami, carpobalsami, bdellij, ammoniaci, sarcocollæ, croci, mastices, gummi arab. styracis liquidæ ana, ℥ ij. ladani, suc. castorei, an. ℥ ij. ss. mosci, ℥ ss. terebynthinæ ad pondus ovium:* still them in a glasse vessell, and therewith anoint the chine of the backe.

Supply or addition to the accidents of wounds.

COstiveneſſe, and ſuppreſſion of urine, come oft by fluxe of bloud, much weakening nature. In looſing the bodie obſerve, to attend natures leiſure, for three or foure dayes: without hee feele in the meane time, a certaine ſtraitneſſe in his breaſt; and then rather by lenitive medicines, or ſuppoſitorie, to induce nature, then by any ſort to enforce her. For the urine, this is *Paracelſus* counſell; *pulvis glandium* given in drinke, or *Rec. croci. q. ſ.* make a bagge thereof, and apply it to the privie parts. Vomiting ſometime taketh the wounded patient: for that (if in time it ceaſe not) *Rec. fermenti, m. j. ſuccimenthæ cum aceto extracti. q. ſ. coquantur in formam cataplaſm,* lay it warme to the ſtomacke. When it is cold, heat it againe, in the ſame juyce. Thus as oft as he eateth, and for three houres after. For the wound moreover obſerve: if the patient feele heat and cold, by fits, or onely heat in the wound, by fits, or ſleepineſſe, and aſtoniſhing in the place, apply this plaſter: *Rec. calaminaris, litharg. mini, ana, li. ſs. thuris ℥ ij. ceræ, ol. mill. ana, ℥ iv.* boile them ſo

Coſtiveneſſe.

Stopping of urine.

Vomit.

Hard chilneſſe, & paraliſme.

Burning heat.
Aſtonieſhneſſe.

the forme of a cerote. *Oleum camphoræ* anointed in the wound, is a speedie remedie. Give the patient inward, Mithridate. To make *ol. camphoræ, Ovum ad duriciem percoque, exempto vitello. caphuram non adulteratam include, & in cella vinaria filo suspende, ut oleum in vas subjectum defluat.*

Tumor. When the wound swelleth with heat, so as the tumor will pit at the pressing of the finger. *Rec. nasturtij aquat. nenuphariis, ana, q. s. coq. in aceto rosaceo*, and apply it warme: or, *Rec. argillæ de furnis adustæ, q. s. in aceto coque*, and apply it on the place. If you espie the cleare and viscous liquor of the nerves (called *synonia, gluten album*, or *Glarealis aqua*) flow forth by the wound, beware lest in any wise it continue: wherefore (to temper the heat) immediatly, wash the wound *cum aceto rosaceo* warme, and dresse it up, with the first vulnerarie oyle in the annotations of a simple wound, and with *emplastrum stictic um*. This plaister likewise of *Vigoes*, I know (in this case) to bee excellent: *Rec. olei rosarum, violarum, chamomillæ, ana, ℥ j. sepi vituli, ℥ iij. axungiæ porcinæ, ℥ j. pinguedinis gallinæ, medullæ crurium vituli, ana, ℥ ſs. lumbricorum lotorum in vino, ℥ j. butyri rec. ℈ vi. mucilaginis altheæ li. ſs. coquantur lento igne ad mucilaginis consumptionem: colaturæ, adde lithargyrij auri & argenti, ana, ℈ x. minij ℈ iij. cum cera sufficienti fiat cerotum: addendo in fine colturæ resinæ abietis, ℈ x. masticis ℥ ſs. & denuò buliant unica ebullitione.* These prevaile (likewise) in the case of bloudy matter, and against the growing of proud flesh: especially (for these last) *emplast. stictic um*, which is set downe in the sixth Chapter. By the negligence or unskilfulnesse of the Chirurgion (applying such medicines as putrifie together with the wound) may grow wormes. Againe, whether the wound heale or no, if it yeeld a stinking savour, it betokeneth an hot nature, and faultinesse in the medicine. Also if the wound too much linger, or be hindered in healing, there falleth fluxe of humors, and holing inward. And putrefaction is when as the wound putrefying,

Fluxe of the humors.

Bloudie matter.

Proud flesh.

Wormincsse.

Stinc

Holing.

Putrifaction.

fying, turneth backe from healing. For theſe foure: *Rec. mellis li. ſs. aloepatici,* ℥ *j. ſucci chelidoniæ,* ℥ *vj. ſalis communis,* ℥ *ſs.* all theſe being mixed, waſh the wound therewith warme: or, *Rec. conſolidæ aureæ, conſolidæ Rubeæ, ana, m. j. mellis cocti deſpumati, li. ij. ſalis gemmæ* ℥ *ij. vini, li. j. ſs. ſimul in loturam coquantur:* therewith waſh the place. Againſt the accidents, called *ignis Perſicus*, and *Cancer*, *Recipe vitrioli,* ℥ *j. amborum gummi minorum, an.* ℥ *ij. ochræ,* ℥ *ſs. vini & aceti, ana, li. j.* boile them, and apply it warme. Or, *Recipe lithargyrij, li. j. aluminis li. ſs. ſalis,* ℥ *ij. thuris,* ℥ *iiij. gummi Romani* ℥ *v. vini, aquæ, & aceti, ana, li. j. coquantur ad quartam horæ partem*, and apply it warme.

Ignis Perſicus: Cancer.

By theſe two (in the caſe of wounds) *Paracelſus* hath this meaning: when a wound towards the latter end, ſwelleth with heat, looketh blewiſh, or ſwart, and afterward blacke, and laſt of all, the member enflameth, this he calleth *Ignis Perſicus*. *Cancer*, is when wounds conceive heat, and therewith fluxe of humours, which make frettings and ulcerations about them. Moreover, at the ſhutting up of a wound, if it be done too ſuddenly, without firme foundation, ſo as it afterwards putrifie and breake forth againe, This he calleth the *Puſtulous fiſtule*: and for remedie appointeth this: *Recipe liquoris carabis, Aſphalti, armoniaci, ana,* ℥ *ſs. ceroti de mummia,* ℥ *iij. miſce ſimul in emplaſtrum*, and uſe it. One of his ſpeciall cerates of *mũmia* is this: *Rec. olei communis, ceræ virgineæ, lithargyrij auri pulv. ana, li. j. coquantur ſimul in ceratum, cui deinceps adde opoponacis cum aceto præparati,* ℥ *iij. mumiæ,* ℥ *iij. ariſtolochiæ, maſticis, thuris, myrrhæ, ana,* ℥ *ſs. terebinthinæ,* ℥ *iij. olei laurini,* ℥ *j. Camphoræ,* ℈ *j.* After, worke it up, *cum oleo Camomiliæ*. Hee handleth beſides theſe, other accidents, but I cannot communicate them to the Reader, for the difficultie of the medicines,

Puſtulous fiſtule.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) *OF these, some are necessarily mortall: as wounds in the heart, midreife, ſtomacke, guts, and bladder: Some, but for the moſt part, as thoſe of the braine: (if we credit* Arcæus, lib. de vul. *and* Coiter *in his obſervations.) The reſt, as in the Lungs, Liver, Splene, and Weſand, moſt often healed, if they be artificially dealt withall, as witneſſe many mens obſervations, together with our experience. Verie dangerous alſo, are overthwart wounds in the Muſcles, and ſuch as are inflicted, when the member is extended.*

Paracelſus *obſerveth a matter more ſecret, where hee ſaith: When Choler hath betaken it ſelf to the arteries, cauſing the parts to tremble, and move unorderly: if at the ſame time, thoſe parts be hurt, death enſueth, which I underſtand to be, by reaſon of the extreame ebullition, and profuſe expence of the ſpirits, which by no meanes, can at that time be reſtrained: for therefore hee ſaith afterward, that in the ſame danger is everie wound, made in any ebullition. That when we need not marvell, though of a ſmall wound the partie ſometimes dye, without any manifeſt cauſe. And the uncertaine ſucceſſe of wounds, both by reaſon hereof: as alſo of ſexe, temperature and lurking accidents, cauſeth the ſame Author otherwhere eſteeme it fitter, to reckon all wounds (that is to ſay, of all parts) in the Catalogue of deadly, rather then account any of them ſafe, and void of danger.*

bir. mi. ll. 1. c. 6.

Cbir mag. tr. 1. c v.

(b) *It is poſſible ſometime, to abridge this terme, even to three dayes, or leſſe.*

(c) *Or,* cum farina lolij, radice arundinis, & melle.

(d) *Hooks to tacke the ſides together: but what unprofitable buſineſſe, of ſtitching and hooking, is here taught from antiquitie, many can teſtifie at this day: who having long ago rejected ſuch diſagreeable courſes, and contented themſelves ordinarily with fit medicines, and ſeemely rowling; ſeldome or never found cauſe to thinke upon theſe*

meanes,

meanes, all things ſucceeding much better, without them: and certainly, Paracelſus *doth in ſome part worthily condemne them. As for hooks and verrucles, they are worne out of uſe with the multitude: that it grieveth me, to ſee men, in writing their books, to regard rather, what is written, then what is meet to be written.* Chir. mag. tr. 1. c. xiiij.

Neither would I here be underſtood, utterly to gainſay all uſe, and kindes of ſtitching: but onely the hooks and verrucles ſimply: the plaine ſtitch, but for the moſt part: for there be rare caſes (as to ſtay in the guts, hold on a joynt, &c.) Wherein, when the Artiſt cannot avoid it, this may be uſed: according to the old Maxime: In an hard caſe, an hard remedie is better then none. *As for that kinde of ſtitch, called, The dry ſtitch, I have in no wiſe, ſaid againſt it.*

(e) *In this place, handling that ſcope of the cure, that reſpecteth the part affected, the Author was onely to have delivered all the meanes, both by dyet and medicines, that were to preſerve the bodie and parts in a proſperous ſtate of healing, and after that, to have looked unto ſuch a condition, as is now cumbred with accidents (which is his fourth intention) that the Reader may ſee, here is no place for medicines againſt paine (which is not yet ſuppoſed to bee) and that beſides this inverting of his owne order, there is alſo omitted that ſhould juſtly have occupied the roome thereof: to wit, the locall medicines for the cure of the wound: which he hath verie ill deferred to the Chapter of a ſimple wound, that the Reader ſhould not bee perplexed, I am driven thus to note the Author, whom otherwiſe I could gladly have ſpared, as in many other places of his order.*

(f) *Small beere or ale, with us, which alſo (if time and place do ſerve) may be tunned up with vulnerarie herbes, as* ſanicula, ophiogloſſum, Alchimilla, conſolida, agrimonia, betonica, vinca pervinca, ariſtolochia, &c.

(g) *To theſe means, of keeping the bodie in a good diſpoſition of healing, muſt be joyned (as I touched afore) the adviſed uſe of locall medicines: be they balmes, plaiſters, powders, unguents,*

anguents, or what formes soever. Which, because the Author hath here omitted, I must request the Reader, to turne to the Chapter of a simple wound, where all these things are largely delivered.

(h) *Among the medicines to stanch bloud, may be numbred,* crocus martis, crocus veneris, cinis ranarum, *and a toade artificially dryed, lapt in a cloth, and layd neere the wound. Also the bloud stone holden in the patients hand, or hung about his necke.*

(i) *First of all, wisely consider, what is the occasion of the paine: for if there bee no distemperature first, suspect some errour to bee, either in your medicines or binding.*

(k) *This is most excellent of* Paracelsus: Rec. rad.hyosciami,q.s.digerantur in aceto ros.ad solem, fiat Epithema: *In this wet clothes, and apply warme to the pained place.* Lolium *and* Papaver *may be used instead thereof. And this wonderfully swageth paine.*

(l) *Convulsion happeneth to wounds not done by venemous creatures, two manner of wayes: one is, by pricking or halfe cutting of some sinew, and then it followeth immediately, the other is brought in by paine and inflammation, his forerunners, and this after a longer time. The first I will touch no further in this place, because I am drawne to it againe, by* Wecker, *in the Chapter of Wounds in the sinews. The second sort must be taken away, by removing the causes: and that, beginning with the first, and proceeding in order, to the last, even as one evill here brought forth another: to wit, offence of the nerve, paine; paine inflammation, inflammation putrifaction, putrifaction maligue vapors, which proceeding from part to part, by the continuitie of nerves, are at last communicated to the braine it selfe, whence proceedeth convulsion. Now the offence of the nerve, which causeth this kinde of convulsion, I understand to be, some cold aire, or unmeet medicin applied, the medicine being either of venemous quality, or else of unjust tẽperature. Of venemous or maligne qualitie, are most sorts of corrosives. Unjustly tempered are, all barbors digestives, most distilled balmes simply, & at first*

applyed

applied, and other too hot, opening and relaxing, together with such mundifying and attractive medicines, as want equivalent mixture of drinesse and astringencie. Having therefore taken away that which offended both in your ayre and medicines, and provided by better ones, that nature in the wound may finde rest and friendly nourishment, you shall afterward, with no great difficultie, by the meanes here set downe, take away both inflammation and convulsion. Any other way you loose your labour.

(m) *For this matter, reade more in the fourth Chapter following.*

(n) *Alwaies be it observed (as I have noted afore) that, if this accident be caused of paine, and distemperature in the wound, you first, by all meanes, practise to remove the same. And therefore to prevent all such evils, once for all, I will admonish, that for the first seven daies, you be very circumspect, and (as it were) jealous over the wound, for paine: and for that cause, sundrie times (if neede be) uncover the member, and foment the circumstant parts of the wound* cum aceto & oleo rosaceo, *or (if more neede)* cum aceto ex rad. hyosciami, *noted afore.*

Chap. II.

Of a contused wound.

Whether the wound were given by a fall, or stroke of staffe, stone, or such other, you shall best understand by inquirie. But that it is a contused wound, it will appeare by swelling, paine, blackish or blue colour, &c. Causes and signes.

And because the ordinary entrance into the cure of this wound, is many times intercepted by the importunitie of accidents, let us (*a*) first labour to suppresse them, and afterwards proceede to the cure of the wound it selfe. Cure.

The accidents be either paine or ſwelling: paine muſt bee mitigated with *oleum anethinum, ol. chamomelinum, ol. liliorum*, or a liniment, *ex ol. roſaceo, & vitello ovi*, laid upon lint and applied, the tumor that you finde, is to bee removed, by the taking away, both of the antecedent and conjoyned cauſe, and the antecedent cauſe being the humor flowing, the conjoyned cauſe the humor already contained in the wounded part, to the cutting off of both theſe we muſt labour with all our might: firſt for the defluxion, it is to be conſidered, whether it be of bloud, or other humours, if it be bloud, it is to be evacuated, either from the point whence it floweth, or elſe from the place whither it floweth. The rage of the fluxion, comming either from the whole body or part thereof, is to be bridled by bloud-letting, or thinne cooling diet. From the part whither it goeth, there are two waies to diſpatch it: one is by revulſion, in withdrawing the humour to a contrary part, either with phlebotomie, cupping, frication, or ligatures on the contrary ſide: the other way is by repercuſſives, when the matter is not drawne but ſent, as with *ol. roſaceum, ol. mirtinum*, or an unguent *ex bolo armeno, oleo & aceto*, wherewith the circumſtant parts about the wound are to be anoynted, elſe a plaſter *ex pulvere mirtillorum & ovi candido*. If the defluxion come not of bloud, but of other humors, then muſt it be taken away with purging medicines according to the nature of thoſe humours: which point is now ſet down before in the curation of tumors beyond nature. The humor now impact in the part is to be brought to *(b)* ſuppuration: for which purpoſe you have theſe ſimple medicines, *malva* boyld, *radix altheæ, panis triticeus, hordei farina cum ol. & aqua fomentum aquæ calidæ, &c.* compound ones you may thus prepare, *Rs. radicum altheæ, radic. cucumeris agreſtis, ana, ℥ ſs. origani, hyſſopi, ana, m. ſs. florum chamomillæ, ſem. lini ana, P. j ficuum pinguium no. vj. coquantur, quibus preſſis ac tuſis, adde galbani, mirrhæ, ſtyracis, liquidæ, æſipi, ana, ℈ j. ſs. fiat Emplaſtrum.* Another:

ther: ℞. *malvæ, violarum ana, m. j. rad. althea, li. ſs. coquantur, in jure carnium abſque ſale, poſtea ſubigantur in mortario, & adde farinæ hordei, & tritici, ana, q. ſ. fiatque emplaſtrum.* A (*c*) digeſtive for the wound it ſelfe is to be made *ex terebynthina, reſina, & ovorum luteis.* The accidents thus provided for, and put away, goe on to the cure of the wound, conſidering thereof as the preſent ſtate requireth; to wit, whether it be filthy, hollow, plaine, or torne. If therefore it be foule or filthy, mundifie it with *mel roſar.* or a mundificative *ex apio*, or *unguentum apoſt.* either elſe an unguent *ex farina hord. cicerum, fabarum, orobi, ovorum vitellis & melle, &c.* with ſuch, I ſay, (*d*) arme your tents and apply them, laying aloft dry ſtupes, or beds, & rowling up the member in ſuch ſort, as may aptly keepe the medicines in their place: thus doing till the wound be perfectly purged: the hollowneſſe of the wound muſt be filled with incarnative medicines, ſuch as, *thus, ariſtologia, aloe, fuligo thuris, mirrha, pix liquida, reſina, colophoniæ, chryſocolla, chriſtallus, &c.* whereof you may thus provide you unguents, as *ex aloe, cera, & æruginе*, or *Rec. cerati roſati li. j. æruginis ℥ j. mannæ thuris, ℥ ij.* mixe them: or *Rec. ceræ terebynthinæ ana, ℥ iiij. æruginis ex aceto lotæ ℥ j.* mixe them: or otherwiſe, *ex oleo, cera, æruginе, terebythina, thure, manna, &c.* againe if the wound be once made plaine and even, it muſt be ſealed up with cicatricing medicines: as are *malicorium, galla, myrthus, ærugo lota, ſcoria plumb. ceruſa, pompholix, plumbum uſtum, bolus armenus*, and ſuch like; among which you may fit your ſelfe on this wiſe: as making an unguent *ex pompholyge, chalce elota, bolo armeno, cera & roſ.* or this: *Rec. cadmiæ, lithargyri, ceruſſæ, anâ, ℥ j. ceræ ℥ iiij. ol. roſ. ℥ iij. fiat unguentum.* Elſe this: *Rec. ceruſæ, cadmiæ ana, ℥ iiij. ceræ, olei mirthini ana, ℥ vj.* mixe them. Now if the wound be ſo torne, that you ſee in the beginning, it is neceſſarie to uſe ſome ſtitching, let it be done, yet luckly, ſo as it is enough if you ſhall onely retaine or ſtaie the lips of the wound.

Anno-

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) *IT is not of neceſſitie, that by and by, in a contuſed wound, there be found theſe accidents, neither that the whole ſcope of the cure, ſhould ever firſt, be bent againſt them, but rather (as in other caſes) miniſter ſuch fit helpes unto the wound, as may alſo have reſpect unto the accidents: neither doe I thinke, that* Wecker *meaneth any other thing in this place: howbeit, (in my judgement) his method had beene more apt, if after his generall regiment, comming to his locall adminiſtrations, he had taught, firſt the cure of the wound, and after remembred the accidents.*

(b) *That is to ſay, if it cannot be reſolved.*

(c) *Indeed the wound is firſt to be concocted, with this or ſuch other medicine, as* Rec. terebentinæ venetæ, mellis albi, ana, li. ſs. vitellos ovorum numero xij. *theſe well mixed, boyle ſoftly together, to the conſiſtence of an unguent. After digeſtives, come you to mundific. incarnatives, &c. in order. Why* Wecker *hath ſundred them, ſetting his digeſtive, where he handleth the accidents, I know not.*

(d) *Firſt waſh the wound* cum decocto vini ex myrrha.

CHAP. III.

Of a bruiſe, wherein there is effuſion, and cluttering of bloud vnder the skinne.

Def. *ECchymoſis*, that is, effuſion and going together of bloud under the skinne, is a kinde of ſolution of continuity, which for the moſt part is accompanied with ſome contuſion, and ruption.

Cauſes and ſignes. Whether the cauſe was ſome fall, ſtroake, violent rush or ſuch other, all that you ſhall underſtand of the Patient by inquirie: the place is ſwelled,

ſoft,

ſoft, eaſily preſſed, blackiſh, and without paine for the moſt part.

A bruiſe that commeth of ſome great and violent con- Progn.
tuſion, is not without danger: foraſmuch, as there hath many times followed, not onely corruption of the particle it ſelfe, but even of the whole body alſo. If the skinne by a bruiſe be ſeparated from the fleſh, ſo as it remaine hanging by, it is ſeldome or never joyned againe. It is better therefore, in ſuch a caſe, to cut it away, and ſo apply drying medicines: elſe to leave the place ſo excoriate, (*a*) without any binding up, &c.

To enter the cure of a bruiſe, you muſt fetch your indi- Cure.
cation from the affects that are joyned therewith: as fluxion of humors, concrete bloud in the body, effuſion of bloud under the skinne, &c. all which require their taking away, ſo that you ever begin your cure with that which moſt urgeth, and without appeaſing of which, nothing elſe can be performed. Wherefore, the fluxion being firſt, that calleth for helpe in this caſe, ſeeke firſt for it, a way of evacuation. Diminiſhing the ſtore whereby is maintained the courſe of it, (which it taketh from the whole body to that part) by opening the liver veine of the right arme if nothing hinder) and taking away ſuch quantitie of bloud as is fit for the greatneſſe of the griefe, & ſtrength of the partie that beares it. Againe, turning the ſtreame another way, by revulſive bloud-letting on the contrarie part (if nothing hinder) or by ligatures, &c. arming alſo the part, and ſo reſtraining that that commeth thither, by repellent medicines, as *ol. roſaceum*, and *ovi candidum*. The ſecond adverſarie here to be dealt withall, is concrete or cluttered bloud, which, if it be in the bodie, is to be reſolved and ſcattered, by (*b*) medicines, partly ſuch as diſſolve bloud, and ſtrengthen the inner parts, partly ſuch as procure and move to ſweat. For the firſt purpoſe, to wit, to diſſolve bloud, *Rs. rhabarb. triti,* ℥ *ij. mumiæ,* ℥ *ſs. aq. rubiæ major.* ℥ *ij. ſyrupi de roſis ſiccis* ℥ *ſs.* make hereof a potion, and give thereof to drinke ſpeedilie. There may be

be thereto added *rubia trochiſcata*. Another to that purpoſe, *Rs. rhabarbari torrefacti, terræ ſigillatæ, boli armeni, mumiæ, ſem. naſturtij torrefacti ana, ℥j.* make them in powder, and give thereof ℥ *j.* every morning *cum aqua plantaginis, & burſæ paſtoris.* Another, *Rs. terræ ſigillatæ, rubiæ tinctorum, mumiæ, ſymphiti, ana, ℈j. rhabarbari triti, ℈ j.* mixe them and uſe the ſame *cum aqua burſæ paſtoris & plantaginis.* Another, *Rs. rhabarbari torrefacti, coſti, radicis rubiæ majoris, centaurij, ariſtologiæ rotundæ, ana, ℥ ſs. fiat pulvis, de quo detur quotidie mane ℥ j. cum ſyr. acetoſo,* for nine daies, &c. A potion to move ſweate is this, *Rs. oſmundæ regalis, caudæ equinæ terreſtris, ana, q. ſ. coquantur in melle & vino,* Give ℥ v. to drinke, and ſo let the Patient ſweate thereupon. Now for the bloud clodded vnder the skinne, if it be ſo all over the body, or in many parts, take a Rammes skinne new pluckt from the ſheepe, and having ſprinckled it *cum ſale tenuiſſime trito & pulvere naſturtij,* lappe it about the Patients body, and let him ſweate in it. Which is alſo a good remedie to take away the ſoreneſſe and markes of ſtripes: you may make alſo a liniment for this purpoſe, *ex ol. roſaceo, myrthino, ac lumbricorum cum pulvere roſarum,* or *mirtillorum.* Elſe this unguent, *Rec. boli armeni, reſinæ, thuris, fænugræci, tragaganthi, ana, ℥ ſs. croci. ℈ j. pul. roſarum, myrthi. ſumach, ana, ℈ ij. ung. de althea. ol. roſ. chamomelini, ol. myrthini, anethini, ana, ℥ ij. ceræ novæ, terebynthinæ, ana, ℥ j.* make thereof an unguent, wherewith anoint the partie, and let him ſweate. Theſe things doe diſcuſſe, and are meanely aſtringent. Like as in all this buſineſſe, you muſt obſerve this for a rule, that in the beginning, you applie aſtringent medicines, wherewith ſome diſcutients are mixed: but after the beginning uſe diſcutients onely: but if the bruiſe and ſo the bloud concrete or clodded, be onely in ſome one part, then conſider whether it be apt to bee reſolved, or elſe like to grow to matter: if it may bee reſolved, then uſe ſome of theſe medicines following, which be diſcutient and meanly aſtringent. *Rs. ol. roſarum. ℥ ij.*

ovum.

ovum. j. pulveris myrthi. ℥ ſs. fiat linimentum, wherewith warme anoint the place: or *ex oleo roſaceo & pulvere malicory vel myrthi*, an epitheme for that purpoſe may you make *ex vino, melle, ſale & cumino*, or, *ex floribus chamomillæ, meliloti, ſtæchadis, & cumino in vino decoctis*: or yet *ex malva, furfure, melle, abſynthio, cumino, aut anetho aqua vel vino incoctis*: elſe *ex decoctione chamomillæ, abſynthij & cumini*: plaſterwiſe likewiſe may you prepare a medicine, *ex farina hordei, calaminthæ, & vino*: or *ex farina hordei, & fænugræci, croco & momento auripigmenti*: or thus contrived: *Rs. ſymphiti utriuſque ana, li. ſs. florum chamomillæ, meliloti ana, P. ij. croci. ℈ ſs. farinæ fabarum ℥ iiij. farinæ fænugreci, ℥ v. butyri recentis ℥ j.* ſeethe them reaſonablie: and if you adde thereto *ſucci abſynthij & ſucci cumini ana, ℥ j.* it ſhall reſolve and drie, and ſo make your plaſter. If otherwiſe the matter be altogether unapt to be ſpent away by reſolution, then turne it to matter, and bring it to ſuppuration: afterward procure iſſue, and mundifie the ulcer, like as is before ſet downe in the cure of *phlegmon*. Hitherto touching the fluxion and concrete bloud within the bodie, as alſo bloud effuſed under the skin. The fourth ſcope or intention, in this cure, is to ſtrengthen the member or part affected: which is done with *Empl. oxycroceum*, or *Chæroneum*, or *Apoſtolicum*. The fift care is imployed about the removing of ſymptomes or accidents hitherto incident: which commonly are paine and blackneſſe of the place, paine is to be aſſwaged with *ol. roſaceo & ovi candido* mixt together: blackiſh or dead colour of the place, comming of bloud under cluttered, may be amended by ſome convenient fomentation, plaſter, or unguent: as a fomentation *ex aceto calido, decocto rad. raphani ſerpentariæ & ari, in vino*, or elſe (if there be any paine *in aq. coctarum*: your plaſter may bee *diachylon ireatum*: or *ex cera & cumino*; or thus made: *Rec. fol. abrotani ſicci, ſem. cumini, florum chamomillæ, ana, ℈ j. cum ſucco ari & melle fiat Emplaſtrum*: ſo may you deviſe it *ex malvis violis, abſynthio, roſis, roriſmarino,*

farina

farina fabarum, rad. altheæ, parietariæ, ſigillo ſalomonis, ſquinantho, ſtæchade, croco, oleo roſ. chamomelino, anethino, myrthino, &c. If you covet an unguent, then this: *Recipe ol. ℥ ij. cera ℥ j. ſucci majorana, ℥ j.* melt them together, afterward adde to it *arſenici citr. triti ℈ j.* and ſo make your unguent.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) *HE meaneth without binding it in, unto the reſt of the wound, that it may dye, for ſo, within two or three daies, you may cut it away without paine.*

(b) *In his dyet alſo, is ſpecially to be obſerued, that there be a meaſured mixture of purging matter, as ptiſan, or almond milke, made with* rubarb. *ſene, or roots of ſwallowort, and his meates ſodde with* Mumia *and* Rupontick. Parac. Chir. mag. tr. iij. *Who alſo in the fift chapter ſetteth downe a powder, and an oyle, in all caſes of concrete bloud, moſt excellent and approved. They are theſe:*

The Powder.

Rec. rhabarbari electi, ℥ ij. mumiæ, ℥ ſs. laccæ rubræ, ſpermatis ceti, ana, ℥ j. boli armeni, terræ ſigillatæ, ana, ℥ ſs. radicum hyrundinariæ, ℥ iij. fiat pulvis ſubtilis Doſ. ℥ j. *in ſome convenient liquor.*

The Oyle.

Rec. florum verbaſci, m. j. fl. hyperici, m. iij. rad. aſclepiadis, m. ſs. mumiæ, ℥ j. ol. olivarum recentis, li. ij. terebintinæ, li. j. vini, rub. optimi, li. iij. coquantur omnia per horas vij. poſt vaſe vitreato probe occluſo macerentur ad ſolem, ad tempus, ac exprimantur. *So have you an oyle (ſaith the Author) in this caſe, incomparable: morning and evening it muſt be uſed.*

CHAP.

Chap. IIII.

Of a Wound done by byting, or ſtinging of creatures, either venemous, or otherwiſe.

WHether the creature that inflicted the wound, was venemous, as a mad dogge, a ſerpent, ſcorpion, baſiliske, dragon, viper, ſhrew, ſpider, &c. or elſe not venemous: ſuch as a domeſticall dogge, ape, man, horſe, ſow, cat, waſpe, bee, &c. the patient is commonly able to deliver unto you, notwithſtanding theſe ſignes do argue a venemous biting: to wit, paine, pricking, vehement byting, griefe, change of colour, the patient vext with grievous anguiſhes, all burning with heat, and ſometime the bodie groweth aſtoniſhed, his paine ſometime ſlacketh, ſometime renueth, now heat, now cold, &c. If the biting bee not venemous, the accidents are leſſer. Cauſes and ſignes.

A venemous byting is moſt perillous, eſpecially if it be of continuance, becauſe poyſon doth alway, naturally ſeeke the deſtruction of the heart, whence it is, that if the patient be *hydrophobus*, (that is, though thirſtie, yet fearfull of all water) he is incurable. Prog.

For the cure of this inde of wound, we will conſider of it (as before in ſetting downe the ſignes) two wayes, that is, as it is, either venemous, or not venemous. If it be found venemous, wee have three generall intentions to provide a remedie for it. The firſt of them, is reſpecting the cauſe of the diſeaſe, the ſecond ſtandeth in regard of the part affected: the third conſidereth of the diſeaſe it ſelfe. The cauſe therefore, being venome, ſheweth it ſelfe the firſt capitaine enemie to be dealt againſt. With whom to couple, we have three ſorts of choſen weapons: manuall operation, diet and medicines. Manuall operation is performed by cupping, ſucking with the mouth, cauterie or cutting. The cupping muſt be done with much flame, Cure.

and

and applyed to the verie wound, the parts round about being firſt ſcarified, whereby the more vitious bloud may be drawn out. Mouthlucking is thought convenient, if the diſeaſe be but light: or inſtead of it, the tayle of a henne applied to the wound. A cauterie is to be uſed, ſo the place be not full of ſinews. And cutting is approved, if the venome be of a maligne nature, and abundantly impreſſed. The diet for this, is ſet downe in the cure of the carbuncle. Now the medicines againſt this venome, muſt be (*a*) attractives: of which order you have a number, as, *allium, cepa, ſinapi, flammula, ſcabioſa, pulegium, calamentum, gentiana, polium, chamædrys, ſcordium, diptamnum, ſtercus caprinum, fermentum, bryonia, aſphodelus, ariſtolochia, Euphorbium, galbanum, theriaca, &c.* of which you may prepare your compounds, thus, *ex nucibus, allijs coctis & tritis cum fermento, melle & ſale.* or *ex allio cepa* and *theriaca.* or *ex ſtercore caprarum, baccis lauri, gentianæ, dictamno, galbano, euphorbio cum vino, vel olee laurino & cera.* Elſe, *Recipe galbani, ſagapeni, opopona'is, aſſæ fatidæ, myrrhæ, piperis, ſulphuris ana, ℥ ſs. ſtercoris columbini & anatis, ana, ℥ y. calamenti & mentaſtri ana, ℥ ſs.* diſſolve the gummes in wine, and ſo, adding *mel*, and *oleum antiquum*, make your plaſter. Another: *Recipe pulveris ariſtolochiæ longæ, ℥ ij. aſphodeli, brionie, ana, ℥ j. aſſæ fetidæ, galbani, myrrhæ, ana, ℥ ſs. cum oleo laurino; & cera, fiat Emplaſtrum.* The ſecond intention being applied about the affected part, it is to be noted, that the ſame is to be done two manner of wayes: as it is firſt, and by it ſelfe, or as it is ſecondly affected. For the part that firſt, and by it ſelfe is affected, it is ſometime expedient to cut off, chiefly when it is ſuch one, as may not unfitly admit ſuch handling, as the extreme parts: as alſo when the wound is knowne to have ſuch a conditioned venome, as bringeth unavoidable danger, ſuch as are all ſerpents, to wit, the aſpe, the horned ſerpent *Ceraſtes*, the viper, &c. Now the part that commeth by his hurt at the ſecond hand, is the heart: which therefore we muſt confirme, and keepe

ſafe

safe from the venome, by all meanes of inward and outward medicines. A potion: *Recipe theriacæ ℥ j. ſs. vini opt. ℥ iiij.* mixe them and make thereof a potion: or, *Recipe theriacæ ℥ ij. galbani, aſſæ fœtidæ, ana, ℥ ſs. lapidis magnetis, ℥ j. ſs. cum vino citoniorum vel aquæ ſcabioſæ, fiat potio,* ſerving for three times: the like may be made *ex pul. cancrorum fluvialium, & gentianæ cum aqua pimpenellæ.* Or a decoction, *ex gentiana, chamædrye, ſcordio, polio, anetho, cancris fluvialibus, addito zaccaro.* Alſo, *ſuccus foliorum fraxini,* whereof let the patient drinke faſting, ℥ *iij.* the ſecond or third day after his biting. Outward helps are likewiſe to bee provided applyable to the noſtrels, as *nigella,* as alſo to the heart, as *epithemes,* which you ſhall finde in the cure of the carbuncle. The third intention mindeth the diſeaſe it ſelfe, to wit, the wound as it is unripe, filthie, hollow or plaine. While it is unripe, it is to be wrought upon with ripeners or ſuppuratives, as *ung. baſilicon, ung. fuſcum cum galbano, &c.* the other three require mundificatives, incarnatives, and cicatrizing medicines, as ſhall be ſaid hereafter.

We have hitherto ſpoken of this kind of wound, as it is venemous, now as it is not venemous. To the cure whereof, we will alſo uſe three intentions, to wit, reſpecting the cauſe, the ſymptomes, and wound it ſelfe. The cauſe of the diſeaſe, being matter not venemous, is to bee taken away by medicines more gently drawing, ſuch as is *ol. ſambuc.* applied hot, the ſymptome is paine, which is to be mitigated, with this liniment, *Rec. ovi candidi, butyri, croci, olei violati ana, q. ſ.* mixe them. Or a plaſter *ex rad. althæa, mal. violaria, abſynthio, chamomilla, roſis, meliloto, furfure, vitellis ovorum, croco, ol. roſ. chamomelino, &c.* Laſtly, the wound conſidered as it is filthie, muſt be cleanſed, as it is hollow, filled, and as when it is plaine skinned, as hereafter followeth.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) I *Cannot here, in silence overslip, the undoubted cure of a mad dogges byting, which* Iulius Palmarius *reporteth.* Rec. foliorum rutæ, verbenæ, salviæ minoris, plantaginis, fol. polypodii, absynthii vulgaris, mentæ, artemisiæ, melissophili, betonicæ, hyperici, centaurii minoris, singulorum æquale pondus. *Gather them all about the middest of Iune, or (as the Author saith) about the full Moone thereof, sow them severally in papers, and drie them in the shadow. Of every of these (in time of need) take a like quantitie, powder them, and give* ℈ ſs. *either in a spoone, with double Sugar: or else in drinke, broth, butter, or honey, everie day, for three or foure dayes, or moe, if it be long after the byting, or the patient become now fearfull of water. For this doth not onely prevent, but also cure that grievous and fearefull accident, if moe then three fits of it have not passed, before this cure begin. Except the wound be given in the parts of the head above the teeth, or else the wounded part immediately after the byting, be washt with cold water. In the meane time, the wounded part must bee fomented twice, or thrice everie day,* cum vino aut hydromelite, in quo suprapositi pulveris, ℥ ſs. soluta sit. *After the fomentacion dressing it up, with your ordinarie wound unguents, or plasters.*

Supplie.

Diet. FOr the biting of a serpent, lysard, viper, spider, toade, &c. This is *Paracelsus* practice. Let the Patients diet be most slender, his drinke *vinum rubrum astringens calybeatum cum modica theriaca*, mixing also with everie draught thereof, *coralli rub.* ℈ ſs. For defence of the principall parts, drinke five times a day, *oleum, in quo calybs candens aliquoties sit restinctus, ad li. j. cum pulveris coralli rubr.* ℥ *ij. elect. de gemmis,* ℥ ſs, the first time give it warme,

Inward medicines.

and

and ever after cold. Or let the patient take a quantitie of this mixture: *Recipe Mithridatij, ℥ ij. theriacæ bonæ, ℥ j. pulver. corallirubr. ℥ j. ſs. miſceantur.* Alſo, that *Philonium Perſicum* drunke, doth greatly defend the head, and other principall parts, the ſame Author verie confidently avoucheth. Meane time, apply to the wound your foyne plaſter, thus altred: *Rec. emplaſtri ſtictici, ℥ iij. gummi, ℥ ij. cum oleo denuo coquantur ad emplaſtri conſiſtentiam, addendo mumiæ pauxillum,* and defend the whole member, with oft applying clothes wet in vinegar, wherein *flores hyperci verbaſci, roſarum, & ruta* have ſteeped in the Sunne, adding this obſervation: that when the wound enclineth to better, you thenceforth uſe the ſimple *ſtictícum* without any addition. Againſt exceſſive thirſt (which is a ſure ſigne that the venome reacheth the heart) give the patient warme milke, with the powder of corall, and apply to the region of the heart, an Epitheme, *ex aceto Roſaceo, cum camphora & ſandalis.* True *terra ſigillata* alſo, as it cureth theſe wounds, clay being made thereof with ſpittle, and preſently applyed, ſo in particular is it commended, againſt the venome of the ſpider and toad. And theſe meanes, with the balmes ſet downe in the Chapter of the ſimple wound, can fully furniſh you, for poyſoned ſhot.

Outward medicines.

For the accidents.

Chap. V.
Of a ſimple wound in the fleſh.

A Simple Wound is that which conſiſteth alone, that is, which is without loſſe of any ſubſtance, or any other affect, or ſymptome joyned with it. Def.

The cauſe, whether it came of ſword, dart, or ſuch like, the patient can beſt declare, and whether it be great or little, by ſight you may diſcerne. Cauſes and ſignes.

Cure. Addreſſing you to the cure, firſt, remove all outward cauſes, which may hinder the joyning (as haires or oile, &c.) which firſt muſt be removed. The ſecond purpoſe is to joyne together the breach that is made, whether it be great or little: as, if it be but ſmall, joyne together the ſides of the wound by a decent ligature, to wit, a roule with two beginnings, and ſo thoſe wounds whoſe ſides are not farre aſunder, ſhall if they bee exactly cloſed againe, onely by natures worke, without all other outward buſineſſe, heale and grow together againe. But if the diviſion be great, it requireth further cure: as, firſt to be cloſed, by buttons, either elſe by ſtitching, with an even ſilke threed, taking your firſt ſtitch in the middeſt of the diviſion, and the next two in the middle ſpaces, betwixt that middeſt, and either end of the wound, and ſo forward proceeding, as that betwixt every two ſtitches there may ſpace for one remaine, untill you have taken ſo many, as thereby the lips of the wound are ſufficiently drawne together. After this cloſing, dreſſe up the wound with ſome agglutinative medicine, made of ſuch ſimples, as, *maſtix, thus, aloe, ſarcocolla, bolus armenus, terra ſigillata, ſanguis draconis, pulvis humani ſanguinis, balauſtium, malicorium, nux cupreſſi, plantago galla viridis, cauda equini, herba peti, &c.* A powder may be thus compounded for the purpoſe: *Recipe thuris part. ij. ſanguinis draconis partem unam:* mixe them and make thereof a powder, to bee applyed *cum ovi candido.* Another: *Recipe boli armeni, ter. ſigillatæ, ana, ℥ vi. thuris, maſticis, ſarcocollæ, ana, ℥ ij. mirrhæ, aloes, ana, ℥ j. ſs. tragacanthi, ſang. draconis, ana, ℥ j farinæ hordei, farinæ fabarum, ana, ℥ ſs.* Make thereof a powder, and apply it as the other. An Epitheme for the purpoſe: *Rec. aquæ vitæ, li. j. terebinthinæ abietis, mirrhæ, thuris, maſticis, ana, ℥ ſs.* Let them be ſet in the Sunne for thirtie dayes, and with the ſame, being warme, foment the wound the firſt dreſſing, laying upon it afterward this plaſter: (a) *Recipe ammoniaci in aceto diſſoluti, ℥ ij. gummi elemij, ℥ iiij. reſinæ pini, ℥ v. terebinthynæ*

binthynæ abietis, ℥ *iij. ole. ros.* ℥ *ij.* make hereof a plaster: or, this: *Rec. terebinthynæ,* ℥ *xy. resinæ pini,* ℥ *iij. gummi elemij* ℥ *v. aristologiæ longæ,* ℥ *j. sang. draconis,* ℥ *j. ceræ parum,* make a plaster. If you will have an unguent for the purpose, do thus: *Recipe* (b) *succi herbæ peti lib. j. picis* ℥ *iij. ceræ, resinæ, olei, ana,* ℥ *iij.* boyle them all to the consumption of the juyce, then put to *terebinthynæ venetæ,* ℥ *iij.* Make your unguent. Or, if balmes more delight you, prepare them thus: *Rec. terebinthinæ, li. j. euphorbij* ℥ *ss. sulphuris,* ℥ *ss. salis,* ℥ *j. olei, li. j. coquantur duas horas, lento igne, colentur,* and apply the same warme unto the wound. Another: *Recipe terebinthinæ, li. j. galbani,* ℥ *ij. gummi elemij,* ℥ *ij. gummi hederæ* ℥ *ij. thuris, masticis, myrrhæ, ana,* ℥ *ij. aloes, xyloaloes, galangæ, ana,* ℥ *j. caryophyllorum, cinamomi, ana,* ℥ *j. nucis moscatæ, cubebarum, ana,* ℥ *j. aquæ vitæ* ℥ *iij.* let them bee infused and distilled to a balme. Thus, the union being once made, the next scope is to preserve the same, which is also done by the continuance of a decent binding, by fit placing of the member, by seames and glutinative medicines, and so long is it to bee so ordered, till the wound be justly joyned againe. Therefore after you have once so applyed your remedies to the wound, you shall not againe unroule it, untill the third or fourth day (c) after, unlesse paine or inflammation, or other symptome arise. But the fourth day you shall looke upon it, whether the wound be joyned together or no: if it be not, then foment the same with some sowre astringent wine, being warmed, and after put thereon some powder astringent, and glutinatorie, together with terebintine, or some of the aforesaid plasters, &c.

The last intention is the forestalling of accidents, as fluxe of bloud, paine, inflammation, and such other, which are easily prohibited in small wounds, if immediately after the closing together the lips of the wound, you minister upon it a stupe, wet in the white of an egge, beaten, and afterward rightly rowle up the part: For this shall

prevent the comming, both of bloudie fluxe, paine, and inflammation.

ANNOTATIONS.

A plaster for preventing of accidents.

(a) OR *this of* Paracelsus *most excellent:* Rec. ceræ virgineæ, ol. vulnerarij nostri (*which is one of them that follow*) ana, li. *j.* ſs. lithargyri auri, li. *j.* plumbi loti, li. ſs. coquantur ad cerati conſiſtentiam, dein adde, bdellij opoponacis, in aceto præparatorum, ana, ℥ *j.* ſs. maſticis, thuris, ana, ℈ vj. myrrhæ ℥ *j.* mumiæ, ℥ ſs. fernicis cum herbis parati (*example whereof doth follow*) li. ſs. terebinthinæ lotæ, ℥ iij. fiat emplaſtrum, *worke it up in rowls, your hands ever anointed with vulnerarie oyle.*

Examples of his vulnerarie oyles.

Rec. olei, vel terebinthinæ, li. *j.* florum chamomillæ, roſarum rub. prunellæ, ana, m. *j.* florum hyperici, m. iij. florum centaureæ, chelidoniæ, ana, m. ſs. mixta omnia ponantur ad ſolem per duos menſes: *which performeth great things in wounds, and that without paine. What remaineth of this oyle the yeare following, may bee ſtrained from his old flowers, and filled with new, and ſet againe to digeſt in the Sunne, ſo ſhall it become yet more excellent.*

Another.

Recipe Ophiogloſſi, pirolæ, agrimoniæ, ſaniculæ, ana, m. j. florum hyperici, m. ij. rad. ſymphiti. m. ſs. vermium terreſtrium mundatorum, numero 100, olei vel terebinthinæ, q ſ. pro maceratione omnium, fiſtantur ad ſolem, ad tempus legitimum digeſtionis. *To theſe you may adde* mumia, thus, myrrha, maſtiche, *but not in great quantitie. Alſo, in Winter, you may put into the ſame oyle, the ſeeds of thoſe herbes bruſed, and ſet in ſome hot place to digeſt.*

Another

Another.

Rec. ol. olivarum li. ſs. terebintinæ ℥ iij. florum hyperici quantum ſuff. ad implendum. florum verbaſci tertiam partem ad flores hyperici, vini albi generoſ. ſextarium unum & ſemis, decoquantur ad conſumptionem vini: poſtea ad tempus legitimum inſolentur.

Preparation of *Verniſh.*

Rec. Fernicis quantum videbitur, herbis & floribus antea dictis expleatur, & digeſtioni ſolis exponatur.

(b) Paracelſus *ſheweth an excellent manner of making vulnerarie unguents: an examplewhereof for the Readers uſe, I have hereſet downe:* Recipe rad. ſymphiti, li. j. ophiogloſſi vel ſaniculæ, li. j. ſs. ariſtoloch. rec. ℥ iij. florum hyperici, ℥ ij. vermium terr. mund. li. ſs. Contundantur in formam pulticulæ, poſtea affunde vini, tantum ut paululum ſupernatet: *boyle them in* balneo mariæ *for tenne houres, then ſtraine them, and put to* mellificij apum recentis, vel butyri maialis, li. iij. *boyle them againe, as at firſt, after ſtraine them out ſtrongly, and ſet it in a veſſell to the Sunne, till it grow to a juſt conſiſtence.*

(c) *Admit this tollerable in ſmall and ſimple wounds, yet in all great wounds, I avouch it very hurtfull. For, after nature hath wrought her worke of one dreſſing, ſhe ſtraight deſireth riddance of the excrements, made in that buſineſſe, and new nouriſhment of medicines, for her further proceeding: wherein if nature be not anſwered, a double dammage inſueth: as loſſe of time to the curing, and generation of an evill quality in the wound, by the long putrifying of the matter there. And this I take occaſion to note here, leſt any man by this place, ſhould confirme himſelfe in an evill cuſtome. If it be demanded, what time ſhould be limited to the ordinary dreſſings: I anſwere, twelve houres. Farre otherwiſe (I know) is the cuſtome of Barbours. But I write unto the ſons of arte.*

Here also, a word or two, out of Paracellus, *for the manner of using, and applying these medicines: First, he devideth the whole time of the cure into three parts, called his three ligatures. The first part, is the first eight or nine daies, in which the wound is thus to be followed. Poure into the wound, some of your vulnerarie oyle, balme, or unguent, warme, and fill it up with your lintie properties, wet therein, or rather, (as he specially approveth) with the flowers, and simples remaining in your vulnerarie oyle, aloft then apply your plaster, and round about the borders of the wound, lay the same flowers and simples, or (if you had rather) clothes wet in oxyrrhodino: dressing it so every twelve houres.*

If the wound be a foyne or pricke, inject of the ōyle or balme, into the bottome. If it be in the head, lay first a linnen cloth, or linte, dipt in your oyle, or balme, (but no distilled balme) into the bottome of the wound, and fill up the same after with flowers, being warie of oppressing the membrans: aloft lay on your plaster, as aforesaid, and binde it up. Let your plaster be this above said: or else the Sticticum *in the annotations of the sixt Chapter.*

The second ligature, which beginneth after those eight or nine daies, is thus accomplished, with a feather dipt in your balme, touch the wound over, thereupon then apply your plaster: and thus continue untill the joynts, nerves, or such like parts (which were bare) be all covered with flesh.

Then proceede to the third ligature, which is done, by the onely application of the Sticticum *plaster. This is his course in all great wounds, for the preventing of accidents. In small wounds there needeth lesse curiositie.*

Chap.

Chap. VI.

Of a deepe and privie wound received in the flesh without losse of substance.

THis wound hath two speciall indications to institute the cure by, according to his situation in the member, either upwards or downewards. As for the first, if the Orifice of the wound looke downward, and the bottome bee upward, so, as the matter may freelie, & pronewise flow out of the wound, such a one is to be joyned both by an orderly ligature, such as may beginne above, and end below, where the orifice is, as also by stitching and glutinative medicines, such as afore are set downe in the cure of a simple wound in the flesh. But if contrariwise the orifice be upward, and the bottome of the wound tending to the lower parts, so as there is therein a resting place for the matter: then here is use for the second indication, which noteth a necessitie of (*a*) incision for the healing of this wound: which incision must be made, either from the orifice downe to the bottome, or else in the bottome onely, that the matter may goe out. But whether way is the most expedient, you shall learne, by considering the nature of the place, and greatnesse of the wound. For if you finde the place dangerous to make incision in, and the wound it selfe goe deepe, then is it more expedient to open the same in the bottome. Otherwise, if it be shallow, and the place without danger, it is best to make division downe from the orifice. Afterward minister some mundifying medicine upon a soft stupe or cloth, and let it be shifted twise every day, &c.

Annota-

ANNOTATION.

(a) *IF from the beginning, the wound be so dressed, as that first it be cleansed from the bottome, with injection* ex vino, myrrha & sale coctis, *the part so placed as that it may runne out againe) and then dressed up with your vulnerarie oyle injected, and* Sticticum *plaster aloft applyed, with an ingenious bolstring and rouling. If this course (I say) be taken every dressing, from the beginning, and nature not otherwise vexed by barbarous tending, very seldome shall such incision come in use.*

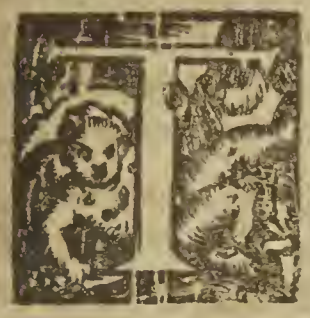
Emplastrum Sticticum.

Recipe ol. olivarum, ℥ vj. ceræ, ℥ j. quibus liquefactis, adde lithargirij ℥ ij. ammoniaci, bdellij, ana, ℥ ſs. galbani, opoponacis, ana, ℈ ij. aristolochiæ rotund. calaminaris, myrrhæ, thuris, ana, ℈ ij. ol. laurini tantundem, terebinthinæ puræ, ℥ j. gummi ex aceto præparata, pinguibus cum lithargirio ad cerati formam coctis, adjungantur, postea pulveres, deinde ol. laurinum, & postremo terebynthina, & sic, summa cum diligentia agitando, coquantur ad emplastri consistentiam. *In making the same up in rowles, it must be wrought with hands three or four houres, your hands (as you neede) ever anoynted* ex oleo rosaceo, vel chamomelino.

Chap.

CHAP. VII.

Of a hollow wound, with losse of substance in both the skinnes, and in the subject flesh.



He causes and signes hereof, being easily apprehended, as also the accidents manifest, we will passe on to the cure, after the consideration of two notes that concerne judgement in it. The outward comming causes, beeing not removed, doe hinder generation of flesh, and also healing. Also accidents comming upon the wound and not removed first, doe prohibite the curation. Prog.

Let the first intention therefore, in this case, bee, to remove outward things incident to the wound, as darts, or other things inflicted, haires, filth, &c. with instruments convenient. Then next to cure the wound it selfe, which being hollow, requireth a filling with flesh, and that in regard of the qualitie of the wound, and of the excrement: which in the generation of the flesh it ingendreth, which excrement being of two sorts, a thicker called *sordes*, and a thinner called *sanies*, (the last making the wound too moyst, the other filthie) must be met withall, with medicines of a double qualitie, to wit, meanely drying and wiping, called commonly incarnatives, of which sort are these simples: *thuris lachryma, thus, cortex thuris, mastix, aloes, vinum rubrum, austerum, colophonia, pix, resina, farina hordei, & fænugræci,* (a) *aristolochia, iris, farina orobi, farina lupinorum, panax,* (b) *centaurium, polium, glutinum, cadmia, Pompholyx, plumbum, antimonium. Chalcitis,* (c) *&c.* Compound incarnatives you may thus provide, both powders and unguents: *Rec. olibani, aloes, sarcocollæ, sanguinis draconis, radicis ireos, ana, partem j.* make thereof powder. Or, *Rec. thuris, masticis, myrrhæ, sarcocollæ, boli armeni. sang. draconis, farinæ hordei, ana* Curs:

partem

partem j. Make a powder: *Rec. resinæ* ℥ *ij. terebynthinæ* ℥ *iij. mellis,* ℥ *j. ss. thuris, masticis, myrrhæ ana,* ℥ *ij, sarcocollæ, aloes, croci, ana,* ℥ *ij. ol. li. ss. ceræ* ℥ *v. fiat unguentum.* Another: *Rec. agrimonij, absynthij, verbenæ, centaurij, gallitrici, chelidoniæ, scabiosæ, symphitima, sempervivi, Cynoglossæ, caulium rub. plantag. mi. fabæ inversæ:* otherwise called, *Crassula minor, ana, mj.* Out of all these draw the juyce, and adde unto it, *aceti li. ss. ol. ros.* ℥ *ix. ceræ alb.* ℥ *iiij. axungiæ vervecis, li. ss. resinæ* ℥ *x.* boyle all together at a soft fire, then put in *galbani ammoniaci in aceto dissoluti, ana,* ℥ *ss. terebynthinæ, li. ss. mellis* ℥ *iij. thuris masticis, ana,* ℥ *j. resinæ crudæ,* ℥ *iij.* make thereof your unguent. And as your medicines ought to be thus, of qualitie, contrarie to the propertie of the disease: so must you likewise further observe, to intend or weaken the force of your medicine, according to the state, both of the wound and temperament, both of the whole body and wounded part, as thus: The naturall temperature, both of the whole body, and of the wounded part, must bee conserved and kept, by things agreeable, or like unto it: but that distemperature which falleth in, contrarie to nature, must be driven away by contraries, for it perisheth whatsoever is drawne into a contrarie plight, and by a contrarie thing. Accordingly therefore, a wound, the moyster it is, the drier medicine doth it neede. But withall, the nature of the body, by how much the moyster, by so much the lesse drying medicine is required of it. Wherfore if there be wounds in divers bodies, in which wounds, there is a like humiditie: that wound that is in a drier temperature of body, needeth more drying, & that in the moyster, so much lesse, as there is difference betwixt those two natures: if so be you meane to make the new flesh answerable to the old. Likewise on the other side, where the old is drier, it is convenient, that the new be drier also. And so this must have drying medicines more plentifull, yea and by how much more it is the drier, by so much the more drying facultie must your medicine

Canons

have.

have. And contrariwiſe, in a moiſter nature, ſo much the leſſe of drying medicines need you, as the fleſh in that partie, is leſſe of nature, drie. The ſame reaſon ſtandeth whole, to be obſerved in his diet alſo. Accidents, whether they be preſent, or you feare them: are to be either prohibited, either elſe removed, as hath beene ſaid in other places.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) *THeſe are fit for children, or effeminate bodies.*

(b) *Theſe may you ſort out, for bodies, or parts of drier temperature.*

(c) *And theſe laſt, for parts or bodies, farre more drie: wherein alſo muſt be obſerved, that the minerals be firſt artificially prepared, by burning and waſhing. But if your balmes and plaſters be right; what neede theſe new devices of incarnatives, and I know not what? I will in no wiſe, bee guiltie of theſe ſtrayings.*

CHAP. VIII.

Of an equall or filled wound.

THe ſignes of an equall, plaine or filled wound, are manifeſt, ſo as I neede not ſtand upon them. I will therefore come to the cure, after that I have laid downe this note, that may direct you, in the deliverie of your judgement concerning this caſe, it is this. The matter of the skinne conſidered, which taketh its beginning from the ſeede, it is evident that the like to that which was loſt in all points cannot be gotten by arte againe: but notwithſtanding, ſome like thing, and which may fulfill the office of that which is loſt, may be reſtored, being yet, not plainly the skin. Prog.

In the cure hereof, are two generall ſcopes or intentions to be had: The one reſpecting the wound it ſelfe, the Cure:

other

other the accidents. The wound therefore, being now plaine and equall, muſt bee cicatrized and covered with skinne. This is to be performed by medicines, which doe conſume not onely ſuperfluous, but even the naturall moyſture alſo, and they be ſuch as have ſome meaſure of aſtringent facultie, but very much drying: of which ſort here followeth both ſimples and compounds. Simples drying and aſtringent of themſelves, are *Galla, balauſtium, oſtrea uſta, cortex malorum granat, bedeguar, ſumach, ſpina ægiptia, bolus armenus, terra ſigill. ceruſſa, plumbum, uſtum & lotum, lithargyr. cortex pini, &c.* Other doe it accidentally: as, *æs uſt. & lot. ſquam. æris, alumen uſt. & lot. vitriol. uſtum & lotum, plantago, ariſtolochia uſta, ſoleæ calceorum.* Compounded medicines be theſe: *an Epitheme: balauſtia & ſumach,* boyle *in vino auſtero,* and therewith foment the wound. A powder: *Rec. corticis pini,* ℥ *j. nucum cupreſſi, centaury minoris, ariſtolochiæ uſtæ, ana,* ℈ *ij. ceruſſæ, lithargiri, ana,* ℥ *ſs.* make thereof a powder to ſprinckle upon the wound. A red unguent: *Rec. ceruſſæ,* ℥ *iij. lithargyri,* ℥ *ij. miny,* ℥ *j. caphuræ,* ℈ *ij. ol. roſ. li. j. ſs. aquæ roſ.* ℥ *ij. albuminum ovorum, numero iij. ceræ albæ. q. ſ.* make your unguent. A white unguent: *Rec. lithargiri,* ℥ *j. ceruſſæ,* ℥ *j. ol. roſ. aquæ roſ. ana, q. ſ.* make your unguent. A plaſter: *Rec. ceruſſæ* ℥ *iiij. lithargiri,* ℈ *j. terebynthinæ,* ℥ *ix. thuris maſticis, aluminis, cochlearum limacum uſtarum, ana,* ℥ *ſs. caphuræ,* ℈ *j. coquantur ceruſſa, lithargirum, oleum & cera, lento igne,* at the end of the boyling, put to *terebynthinam,* and when you have taken it from the fire, put to the powder. Another: *Rec. antimonij, æris ac plumbi uſtorum, lithargiri, & ceruſſæ lotorum, corticis thuris, ſarcocollæ, thutiæ præparatæ, aluminis crudi, ana,* ℥ *j. balauſtiorum. P. j. caphuræ* ℈ *ij. ceræ albæ li. ſs. ol. roſ.* ℥ *iij.* melt the waxe and oyle together, and after put to the reſt. Another: *Rec. lithargiri, ceruſſæ, ana,* ℥ *vj. plumbi uſti, lapidis, calaminaris, terr. ſigillatæ, ana,* ℥ *iiij. colophoniæ, picis navalis, reſinæ, ana,* ℥ *ij. reſinæ crudæ, ſarcocollæ, ladani, ireos, ana,* ℥ *j. ſs. caphuræ,* ℥ *ſs. ſem. porri,* ℥ *ij.*

℥ *ij. ol. roſati, li. j. ſs. ceræ albæ,* ℥ *iiij.* make it a plaſter.

The accidents incident unto this caſe, are concerning the uncomelineſſe or deformitie of the cicatrice, which muſt be amended by medicines accordingly: as if it bee too neſh and tender, you muſt thicken it, with *diachilon*, or, *cum lithargyro nutrito*, or with oyle, in which *radices bryoniæ* are ſodden, or *calamintha in oleo cocta*, or *argenti ſpuma cum roſaceo albo, lota, &c.* Contrariwiſe, over-thicke and hard cicatrices, are to be attenuated, with *oleum baſamitæ, radic. cucumeris agreſtis*, ſtampt and applied, *Pinguedo aſini, cum argenti ſpuma, Oleum de lilio, de myrrha.* All kinde of gummes diſſolved *in aqua roſacea.* Or this diſtilled water: *Rec. myrrhæ, aloes, ſtyracis utriuſque, ana,* ℥ *j. mumiæ, baccarum lauri, ana,* ℥*ſs.* grinde them indifferently, and with a glaſſe limbecke, at a ſoft fire, diſtill them, and uſe the liquor of it. If the cicatrice beare an evill colour, which is another deformitie, then to bring it to a whiteneſſe, uſe thoſe meanes: *Rec. ol. de tartaro,* ℥ *iij. mucilag. ſem. Pſillij,* ℥ *ſs. ceruſſæ in ol. roſac. diſſolutæ,* ℥*j. boracis*, or *ſalis gemmæ,* ℈ *ij.* make thereof a liniment. A plaſter for the purpoſe is this: *Rec. axungiæ ſuillæ,* ℥ *iij. lithargiri,* ℥ *j. æruginis raſilis, vitrioli combuſti, ana,* ℈ *ij.* make it a plaſter.

Accidents.

Chap. IX.

Of a Wound having overgrowne, or proud fleſh.

A Wound overgrowne with fleſh is both an inſtrumentall diſeaſe, in quantitie, and alſo a common diſeaſe, in reſpect of ſolution of unitie. Def.

As it is an inſtrumentarie diſeaſe, to wit, with fleſh too proudly growing, it is to be dealt withall with medicines, that may diminiſh and take away the ſame, ſuch as are thoſe, that bee ſharpe Cure.

and

and drying: namely, *Chalcitis, vitriolum, alumen ustum, radices asphodelorum, hermodactilorum, nuclei dactylorum ustorum, semen urticæ, serpentaria, squamma æris, as ustum, cinis erinacei, stupæ minutim incisæ, pulvis mercurij, calx viva. sublimatum, hydrargyrum, &c.* Compounded medicines for the purpose you have, *unguentum Ægiptiacum*, or *apostolorum*: or such as follow you may provide: *Rec. aquæ vitæ ℥ ij. æruginis rasilis, ℥ ij.* mixe them. Or, *Rec. hydrargyri sublimati, ℈ ij. aluminis crudi, ℈ v. aquæ rosarum, vel plantag. ℥ vj.* boyle them to the consumption of the fourth part. Another: *Rec. salis nitri, vitrioli romani, aluminis, ana, ℥ ss. hydrargyri sublimati, ℈ ss. aquæ plantag. ℥ vj. aceti, ℥ ij.* boile them as aforesaid. But when you minister these medicines, it behoveth to defend the place, in applying about the wound *unguentum de bolo armeno*. If further dealing then thus bee required, it is done with chirurgicall applying of the incision knife, cauteric, hot scissours, &c. Lastly, the common case this wound hath in respect of solution or breach of unitie, requireth his conjunction, or rather cicatrization, which, how it is done, is now before declared.

Chap. X.

Of the Wound in the synew, tendon, and ligament being prickt.

Causes and signes.

WHat thing it was whereby such a pricke was given, is best understood by the Patients tale: and whether it be a nerve, tendon, or ligament that is prickt, it is easily seene. (*a*) If a sinew be wounded, there is great paine, hurt of both sense and motion, sometime a fever, inflammation, convulsion, and raving.

Prog.

Sinewie ligaments will abide the force of the strongest

eſt remedies. Againe if a tumour appeare in wounds of the ſinews, and afterwards vaniſh away, it threateneth the danger of a convulſion and raving.

In the cure firſt remove, if there be any thing ſticking in the wound, according as is taught now before. Then reſpect the ſubſtance of the part that is hurt, that it be defended, and kept from all injuries thereto incident: againſt which, you ſhall well provide, if you prevent the generation of inflammations: which by diet and bloudletting ſhall bee aptly done. Let his aire therefore and place where he lieth bee warme, a ſoft bed, much reſt, gentle frication, and chiefly of the contrarie parts. Let the bellie be kept looſe, by cliſters, or laxative medicines, according to the nature of the humors in the bodie. Let his meat be cold and drie, and ſparing in the higheſt degree. His drinke (*b*) water boilde, &c. Hot aire is hurtfull, for that it breedeth inflammation. Againe, cold aire hurteth, for that it is an enemie to the ſinews. So let him avoid mooving, much meat, and ſuch like. Let bloud alſo, although there be no fulneſſe of the bodie apparant, ſo that there be ſtrong vertue and livelihood, and no other thing of ſufficient value withſtanding. And in this doing have alwaies due regard to the affinitie of places. The ſubſtance of the part being thus provided and cared for: note next as touching the wound it ſelfe, which muſt not be united, nor kept ſhut, but remaine open. And if it carrie not a ſufficient open iſſue, it muſt bee ſo opened, as the matter may flow forth: then the paine muſt be eaſed, and the eruginous or fretting matter got forth: which fitly may bee done, with medicines, that heat and drie without paine: to wit, as *oleum ſabinum, ſambucinum, irinum, ſicyonium, ole. terebynthinæ, oleum in quo ſal coxerit, cum terebynthina*, as followeth: Your laſt generall intention, for the cure of this kinde of wound, ſhall bee in regard of the ſymptomes, as paine, convulſion, inflammation, or putrifaction, which if they joyne with the pricking of a ſinew muſt needs be removed. To mitigate therefore the paine,

Cure.

Accidents.

and bring out the eruginous matter, you may apply *ol. ex vitellis ovorum, ol. lumbricorum,* or *ol. rosac. cum terebynthina :* else *oleum terebynthinæ,* or, *oleum sabinum,* or this oyle: *Rec. euphorby, ℥ j. olei, ℥ ij.* boile them together, and straine out the oyle. Plasters to that purpose are thus to be devised, *Recipe musci quercini, m. ij. furfuris m. j. olibani, ʒ j. coquantur in vino, & tantillo aceti,* till they come to the forme of a pulteis. Another: *Rec. micæ panis, in lacte bubulo imbutæ, olei ros. ol. chamomillæ, vitellorum ovorum, ana, q. s. croci parum :* make thereof a plaster. Another, *Rec. rad. altheæ, farinæ hordei, farinæ fabarum, farinæ lentium, ana, q. s. coquantur cum sapa, vel lixivio,* then put to it, *ol. rosati, chamomelini, & anethini, terebynthinæ, ana, q. s. croci parum,* make thereof your plaster. Stronger yet then those if need be, you may thus ordaine: *Rec. micæ panis in lacte bubulo macerate, q. s. papaveris albi, q. s. opij parum, contundantur optime,* and warme, lay it on the pained place. Or this: *Rec. farinæ tritici ℥ ij. succi fol. hyosciami ℥ iij.* make thereof a pulteis and apply it hot. A convulsion or crampe you shall remove, if forthwith you anoint the head, necke, whole chine-bone, shoulder and armpit (if the wound be in the hand) else the share-bone and flanke (if the wound be in the foot or legge) with hot oyle of lillies, or *oleum laurinum,* or *costinum,* or *spicatum,* or *oleum ex pulegio,* or *ol. commune,* whereto a little *castorium,* or *euphorbium* is added. An inflammation or *phlegmone* chancing is to bee brought to suppuration (*c*) with this plaster: *Rec. farinæ orobi farinæ fabarum, & hordei ana, q. s. coquantur cum lixivio & sapa & modico aceti.* Or this: *Rs. lumbricorum ℥ ij. parrorum tritorum ℥ j. ol. communis q. s. misce.* After it is suppurated, prepare this unguent to mundifie it. *Rec. farinæ hordei, farinæ fabarum, ana, ℥ ss. farinæ lupinorum & orobi ana, ℈ ij. pul. lumbricorum, ℈ j. vini decoct. caudæ equinæ, ac prassij, ac matricarij q. s.* then after adde to it *mellis ros. ℥ ij. sarcocollæ, sagapeni, in prædicto vino dissolut. ana, ℈ j. fiat unguentum.*

The

The laſt ſymptome is putrifaction or corruption, which is to be taken away either by (d) cauſticke medicines, as *Ægyptiacum*, or elſe with a hot iron, &c.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) *HE meaneth, it is eaſily ſcanned out, by artificiall conjecture.*

(b) *Or with us, ſmall ale, or beere.*

(c) *To wit, if the matter gathered have made an abſceſſe: otherwiſe it were abſurd, that aſſoone as we ſee an inflammation, we ſhould give our minds to ſuppurate the ſame.*

(d) *If by putrifaction, he meane that thinne, ſlimie matter, that runneth from the ſinewes, like the whites of egges,* as Pareus Andræus a Cruce, *and others underſtand it, then is this counſell dangerous: for this commeth not to paſſe, but the wound is firſt depraved, either by the patients intemperance, or the Chirurgians medicines: in either of which, to uſe cauſticke medicines is hurtfull, ſith they remove not the cauſe, but exaſperate the evill. If it be asked, what is to be done in this caſe, I anſwer, if the patients government be good, then remove your medicines, for they are either too hot, or too relaxing and opening: and appeaſe nature, by aſſwaging the paine and inflammation (which alwayes keepe companie with this accident) after that, your care is ended for this matter. For paine and inflammation, you have inſtructions in the firſt Chapter: as alſo for this matter yet more.*

Chap. XI.

Of a Wound made in the sinew by way of cutting.

Signes. A Sinew being cut, especially overthwart, there followeth paine, hurt of feeling, and sometimes inflammation, fever, convulsion, &c.

Prog. If a sinew bee wounded overthwart, and not quite cut asunder, there hangeth more danger of convulsion over it, then if it were so sundred throughly: by reason that from the fibres which be cut, inflammation (*a*) is communicated to those that be not cut, and so againe the fibres that be uncut, stirre up a convulsion. But if all the nerve be cut asunder, there is no further feare, neither doth any other danger ensue, save weakenesse of that part. If such a ligament be hurt as goeth from bone to bone, to joyne them together, it is most without danger: and with whatsoever medicines you drie the same you shall not offend the partie. But if it be such a one, as inserteth it selfe into a muscle, looke how much it bringeth lesse danger, then if it were a sinew or tendon, by so much the more (unlesse it bee rightly and diligently cured) is it more perillous then the other sort of ligaments. If in a wound of the sinews a tumour appeare, and afterwards vanish, it threatneth the perill of convulsion or raving.

Cure: First (as I have oft admonished) provide, that no outward thing remaine in the wound. Secondly, for the conservation of the substance of the part from inflamination and convulsion, let bloud largelier then in the case of a sinew prickt, and appoint a convenient diet, as temperate aire, rest, a soft bed, little meat, and anoint the flankes, necke, head, and chine-bone, with store of oyle. On the other side, aire either too hot or cold hurteth, so doth moving, surfetting, drunkennesse, &c. costiveness of the belly,

belly, &c. Thirdly, with the wound it ſelfe deale in this manner: if the skinne be not open enough, make the entrance wider. Then joyne againe the nerve (if it may be) with (*b*) ſtitching, as you do the fleſh: after that put upon it this medicine: *Rec. lumbricorum præparatorum ℥ iij. caudæ equinæ ℥ ij. pulv. betonicæ, pul. urticæ, ana, ℥ j. olibani ℥ iij. carnium limacum quantum ſufficiat ad unien-dum:* uſe the ſame foure dayes, laying aloft ſome glutinative, as is this unguent following: *Rs. centaureæ minoris, plantaginis, cynogloſſæ, piloſellæ, conſolidæ utriuſque, caudæ equinæ, mellefolij, ana, m. j. vermium terreſtr. li. ſs. ol. & vini opt. ana, li. j. ſs. aceti ℥ iiij.* ſtampe them, and mixe and infuſe them together ſeven daies, then adde to, *ſevi arietis, li. j. picis, reſinæ, ana, ℥ iij.* ſeethe them to the conſumption of the wine and vinegar, adding to the ſtraining, *ammoniaci, galbani, opoponacis in aceto diſſol. ana, ℥ v. terebinth. ℥ j. ſs. thuris, maſticis, ſarcocollæ, ana, ℥ iij. croci ℥ ij. ceræ q. ſ.* make thereof an unguent. The ſymptomes which here might be ſpoken of, are all ſufficiently before handled, and taught how to be dealt with, onely if in this caſe a convulſion come, the whole nerve muſt bee cut through, or cut off with a hot iron: and after, *oleum ſambucinum,* or *terebinthinæ* to be applied.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) *OR rather, becauſe the cut* fibres, *by their ſhrinking, do ever cauſe ſtretching and tearing toward the whole* fibres.

(b) *He hath this alſo from* Calmeteus: *who peremtorily appointeth it: being perhaps moved by the authoritie of* Guido, *and ſome others: but hee that well conſidereth the reaſon of a convulſion comming of a nerve halfe cut, will neither practiſe this himſelfe, nor counſell it to others.*

CHAP. XII.

Of a Wound in the veines and arteries.

Cauſes.

WHether this wound was given by ſword, or ſhaft, or the breach was made by a fall, or too much fulneſſe of the bodie, elſe ſome cruſh, as of ſtones falling on, or the veſſels be fretted out by choler, or ſome ſalt humour, all this I ſay, partly by the patients telling, partly by the proper ſignes of humors may be acknowledged.

Signes.

That there is breach in ſome veſſell, profuſion of bloud is evidence enough, but whether it bee a veine or arterie, theſe ſignes ſhall teſtifie, to wit, the flowing of thicker and blacker bloud, without pulſlike moving, ſheweth a bleeding veine: but the bloud of an arterie is thinne, and yelow, and comes forth leapingwiſe.

Progn.

An arterie cut overthwart, is ſooner joyned and healed, then if it were divided longwiſe. And an arterie is harder to heale then a veine. Fluxe of bloud is perillous: for unleſſe it ſtay or be ſtopped, it bringeth death unavoidably: becauſe bloud is the treaſure of nature. Sownding, convulſion, raving, or yesking in the fluxe of bloud, betoken evill.

Cure.

This cure hath in it two generall ſcopes: the firſt is to ſtay the bloud, the ſecond to cure the wound. To ſtay the bloud, you have divers wayes to practiſe: and firſt by turning the courſe of it, either by drawing to a contrarie part, or elſe deriving it otherwhere. It is drawne to a contrarie part, without evacuation, by cupping without ſcarifying, frications, and ligatures on the oppoſite parts of the ſame ſide. It is turned away with evacuation, by opening a veine on the contrarie part, and letting it flow, and ſtay againe, by times. And the deriving of the courſe of it otherwhither is done by opening a veine in ſome part neere unto the wound. The ſecond meanes to worke with-

withall, is to bridle and intercept the furious courſe of it, by things that may thicken, aſtoniſh, or coole. Theſe thicken the bloud, to wit, *lentes, oriza, jujubæ, mala cotonea, &c. fructus omnes ſtiptici, &c.* this doth aſtoniſh the headie rage of it, to wit, cold water, either drunke, or applied round about the place whence the bloud floweth, but not upon the place it ſelfe: for a cold thing is biting to an ulcer: cooling things be reckoned, fainting, ſounding, &c. the third meanes to be uſed, concerneth the place it ſelfe, and ſtandeth partly in the uſe of the hand, partly in the application of medicines. The meanes to be uſed by hand are ſundrie: as either the application of the finger upon the mouth of the wound, and preſſing it ſoftly without paine: or applying a ligature or rowling upon the member, of ſoft linnen, and making your firſt foure or five boughtes, or turnes, upon the very wound and veine that bleedeth: winding up the reſt toward the root of the veine, if ſo be the wounded part be ſuch as you may doe it, and commonly you may doe it in all except the membrans of the braine: or uſe ſtitching to it, (the wound being firſt cleanſed from clodded bloud) drawing ſo the lippes of the wound together into one, either with a common ſtitch, or elſe ſuch a one as Coddars, or Peltmongers uſe to make: eſpecially if the bloud flow with great force: but while the wound is ſo inſtitching, care to take your ſtitches deepe enough. And after it is ſtitcht, applie an aſtrictive powder upon it, and aloft on it, the like powder mixe with the white of an egge, laid on upon ſtuphes: ſo bind up the member, & place it conveniently. If the veſſell that bleedeth, lie deepe, it is good to cut it through, and then to apply ſome ſtanching powder, and binde aloft ſponge, or ſtuphes wet with aſtringent medicines. If the veine or arterie lye in ſight, or may aptly ſo be come to, take it up and tie it faſt with a ſilke threede. Afterward applie to the wound ſome glutinative medicine, and rowle up, and place the member orderly. The laſt manuall adminiſtration is, with a cauterizing iron, to

make a cruſt, or eſcar: which ſpecially ſerveth when the veſſels are fret thorough by putrifaction. Medicines now for the ſtopping of bloud, may in divers ſorts be ordained, and ſome of them ſuch as worke their effect by a manifeſt quality, others by a ſecret or unknowne property. Of manifeſt quality for that purpoſe, are theſe plaſters and powders following: *Rs. thuris, aloes, ana partes æquales, excipiantur albumine ovi & pilis leporinis*, or, *Rec. boli armeni*, ℥ *vj. terræ ſigillatæ*, ℥ *ij. farinæ volat* ℥ *iij. Gypſi, calcis vivæ, ana*, ℥ *iiij. thuris, aloes, ana*, ℥ *j. fiat pulvis, qui albumine ovi excipiatur*. Another: *Rs. calcis vivæ, ſang. draconis, Gypſi, aloes, thuris, vitrioli, ana, partes æquales, cum ovi albumine, & telis araneorum excipiantur*. A powder for the purpoſe. *Rec. boli armeni, ſang. draconis, thuris, aloes, ana, partes æquales; fiat pulvis*. Another: *Rs. lapidis hæmatitis* ℥ *j. thuris, maſticis, boli armeni, telæ araneorum, gallarum viridium, ranarum exiccatarum, Gypſi, fuliginis, farinæ volatilis, ana*, ℈ *ij. vitrioli combuſti, calcis vivæ, tragaganti, ana*, ℈ *iij. raſuræ tergoris arietis vel hyrci, chartæ papyraceæ, pilorum leporis, & bombacis torrefactorum, ana*, ℈ *j. ſtercoris aſinini*, ℥ *ſs, fiat pulvis tenuiſſimus*, and keepe it to your uſe. I ſaid there be ſome things, that by a ſecret propertie doe worke this feate: ſo doth *pulvis bufonum, in fictili cooperto combuſtorum*, which being cloſed in a little bagge, muſt be applied to the veine that bleedeth, foure fingers from the wound.

The ſymptome of bleeding being ſtinted, the ioyning of the veine or arterie muſt then be looked for, and procured by medicines conſolidative, it being noted that the arterie requireth ſo much the more drying medicines then the veine, as it is naturally of a dryer temperature then the veine. Therefore a wound that lighteth on a vein, and that without loſſe of ſubſtance, deſireth the ſame kinde of cure, as that, that is in the fleſh: but in caſe that a veſſell be tied, or you have uſed ſtanching medicines, or cauterizing irons, ſo that there is loſſe of ſubſtance committed,

ted, then are you to uſe the ſame medicines, which hereafter are ſet downe, in the cure of hollow ulcers.

ANNOTATION.

(a) *SEe the note, upon the accidents of bleeding in the firſt chapter; here alſo obſerve with me ſomewhat concerning the oportunitie, and the manner of ſtaying the bloud. For the oportunitie, that you be not too haſtie, if the bloud be foule, or the veſſels full. For the manner, that you wiſely regard the incident occaſions: as wrath, drunkenneſſe, venerie, &c. and in all kindes, to keepe the part covered from the aire.*

CHAP. XIII.

Of wounds in the bones.

A Wound of the bone, is a cut made in the ſame, by ſome ſword, or other cutting or deepe pricking thing. Def.

What gave the wound either pricking, or cuttingwiſe, may be underſtood of the Patient: and by ſight, it will eaſily appeare, whether the bone be through cut, or but in part. And ſo it falleth out ſometime to have theſe accidents, to wit, fluxe of bloud, vehement paine, convulſion and ſounding. Cauſes and ſignes.

If great bones, ſuch as the arme bone (called *humerus*) or both the fociles in legge or arme be cut in ſunder ſo as the marrow goe forth, it is moſt dangerous, and for the moſt part that member periſheth: ſo if *Eryſipelas* come in the baring of a bone, it is evill. Childrens bones divided, doe joyne againe by themſelves. In the other ages, to wit, of the ſtripling, yong man, perfect man, and old man, their bones being divided, are never after by themſelves right- Prog.

rightly reſtored againe, but by the helpe of another ſubſtance comming betweene as a certaine glew.

Cure. In this cure, provide firſt, for the taking away of ſymptomes, or accidents. If therefore there be any outward thing infixed, or pieces of bones, plucke them forth. Yet taking much heed, that you draw not out ſuddenly, or with great force, any part of the wounded bone: ſpecially if it be great in quantitie: for ſo doing the Patient ſhould hardly eſcape a *fiſtula*, convulſion, raving, or fever. It ſhall be better therefore, to deferre their taking forth, till another time, and in the meane while, to helpe nature with ſome drawing medicine: but if it might bee done without violence, it is better firſt then latter. The other accidents: as inflammation, fever, paine, if they be not come, prevent them; if they have alreadie taken hold, remove them: either by emptying or revulſive bloud-letting, by thinne or cooling diet, by purging, according to the nature of the abounding humors, or mitigating medicines, &c. if neede be. Having thus ridde the wound of bones, and your way, of the thornes of incombring accidents, and provided a cleare entrance to the cure, proceede on this wiſe. Ioyne againe together the diſtant parts, and provide, that ſo they may continue. Stitch the wound that is in the fleſh, with deeper and ſtronger ſtitches then ordinarie, afterward apply a tent in the moſt declived part, but being firſt armed *cum melle roſato*, (a) *myrrha & pulvere glutinatorio*. Vpon the wound, for the firſt daies, apply ſome glutinatorie powder *cum albumine ovi*, the daies following, mixing that powder with terebinthine, or ſome other glutinative medicine. Now if the bone looke bare, miniſter upon lint ſome powder or unguent glutinatorie, together with plaſters alſo or ſtuphes, or linnen cloaths wet in warme wine. If the bone be cut through, then after the making of your ſtitching, apply the firſt daies, ſome glutinatorie mixt with the white of an egge, then the daies following, clothes wet in warme wine, rowling up the part, with a rowle con-

venient

venient for the member, ſo provided as the place of the wound may be left open, leſt for every dreſſing you ſhould be conſtrained to undoe the rowle againe: apply alſo your ſplents, that the binding may be more ſure: neither ſhall you at any time undoe that rowling, till the wound be through cured: unleſſe ſome paine, itch, or inflammation, growing in the part, compell you thereunto.

ANNOTATION.

(a) *IF this kinde of wound be ordered with the like medicines, and manner of application, as is noted afore, in the chapter of a ſimple wound, there ſhall neither be need of ſtitching, nor yet of running to theſe particulars: as is the manner of the old Writers: who certainly did it, for want of their univerſall balmes, and medicines artificially contrived, for all parts. And in this note alſo I touch the moſt of the chapters going afore, as alſo wounds with gunneſhot: which (the premiſſes well waied) need no particular tractation, ſave for their burning: which I ſhall be occaſioned to ſpeake of, in the booke of ulcers.*

CHAP. XIIII.

Of wounds of the head and Contuſion.

Causes and ſignes.

WHether the hurt bee committed by a cutting, pricking or bruiſing thing, may be eaſily underſtood of the Patient, or thoſe about him. And whether it bee a wound or contuſion, the matter likewiſe is manifeſt. Whether the skull be broken, it is thus to be conjectured: to wit, if the fall was from high, the contuſion gteat, thinneſſe in the skinne perceived by touching, ſeparation of the skinne from the bone, and moyſture bubling up through

through the cleft at the parties ſtopping his breath. Alſo an apoplexie, giddineſſe, ſpeechleſneſſe, the head yeelding an uncleare ſound being ſtricken on with a wand, and the teeth gnaſhing at the ſtriking of a threede holden betweene them: theſe (I ſay) are ſignes that the skull is broken. So theſe ſignifie that *pia mater* is hurt, to wit, paine, giddineſſe, redneſſe of the face and eyes, dimneſſe and ſtrouting out of the eyes, the face full of puſhes, bleeding at noſe, eares and palate, difficult ſpeech, a fever, caſting downe of the ſtrength, aſtoniedneſſe of the ſenſes, watching, loſſe of appetite, with loathing, vomiting, &c. Signes of the braine hurt, are, thicke, round clodded, and marrow-like matter, depravation of reaſon (if the wound be in the fore parts) and hurt of the memory (if it be in the hinder part) alſo aſtoniſhment and dotage.

Prog: A fracture in the skull is perillous: inciſion of *pia mater* and of the braine is death, ſo is the corrupting of *pia mater* deadly. A ſharpe fever, a crampe, trembling, alienation of the minde, ſounding, abridging of ſpeech, redneſſe and dimme ſight, all theſe be fearefull ſignes, and mortall, ſpecially if they continue, and doe not ſlacke. Alſo *Dura mater* becomming blacke, ſo as it will not be put away by the application of *mel*, betokeneth death. So doth a great ſwelling, ſpecially if it vaniſh ſuddenly without reaſonable cauſe, ſignifie evill. Contrariwiſe, the ſwelling little, and the matter well digeſted, is a good ſigne, ſo is redneſſe of the fleſh in the conſolidation, or time of ſouldring of the skull. In the fracture of the skull, the terme of the cure is to a hundred daies, or forty ſixe, according to others. A fracture of the skull is to be feared in the full Moone.

Cure. The head being ſhaved, provide for the removing of accidents: or preventing them, if they be not yet come. As namely inflammation, which you may doe away, or prohibite partly by bloud-letting on the *Cephalica* veine, ſo that ſtrength, age, and other conſiderations forbid not: partly by diet, and partly alſo by looſing medicines. For

dyet:

dyet: Let the ayre be temperate, or a little warme, the belly looſe every day, either naturally, or by meanes of ſuppoſitories, or ſoftning cliſters. Appoint alſo reſt, and let the body lie on that ſide that is leſſe grieved, till there be perfect matter ingendred: after that, on the part affected, (that ſo the matter may eaſily flow forth) unleſſe paine forbid the ſame. Beſpare in diet, till the danger of inflammation, and all other accidents be paſt: the drink let be * ſodden water. But all theſe hurt, to wit, cold ayre, mooving, coſtiveneſſe, large diet, meate that ſendeth vapours to the head, Wine, &c. And as for the looſing medicines, ſee they be of the gentler ſort, and of propertie according to the dominion of humors in that bodie. If bloud flow, let it be ſtaide, and ſo of other accidents as hath now oft beene ſaid. Then if the wound be a ſimple one in the fleſh, without the loſſe of ſubſtance, unite the ſame either with ligatures, or ſtitching as is afore ſaid. If there be loſſe of ſubſtance, renue fleſh, and after induce a cicatrice, as hath beene ſaid in his place. If the wound be feared to be in the skull, and yet no certainetie thereof, ſearch with your finger or ſome apt inſtrument. If you remaine yet doubtfull, and the wound is not ſufficiently open, make inciſion in this forme X. and lay open the skull in that part, applying ſtuphes wet in vinger, to avoide fluxe of bloud, the skull thus uncovered: if the cracke appeare but yet uncertaine, whether it goe through, or no, apply on the place the powder of maſticke mixt with the white of an egge: and marke wel the ſame plaſter, the next dreſſing, when you take it off, whether it be more notoriouſly drie in ſome one place, for if it be, in the ſame place it betokeneth penetration of the skull thereby. Now if there be a breach in the skull, certaine and manifeſt, and yet ſmall, ſo as there is not eaſie iſſue for the matter, open the skull: eſpecially if there be fragments of the bone underneath, hurting the membran. The skinne you ſhall devide in forme aforeſaid, or thus X, and the bone ſo uncovered, dreſſe it up for that day, with lint, or clothes wet in

* Small Ale, or c.

in *ovi candido*, the next day opening the skull with a trepan, in which operation, consider diligentlie, whethre the partie be of strength to beare it: use prudent forespeech of the likely danger: shunne (in that action) the full of the Moone. Beware the commissures as much as you may. Open the skull in the most bending or declived place, if it may be. If the fracture be great, cut it not all out: but it is enough if there be sufficient vent for the matter, and way to take out the pieces of bones. All things that may doe hurt to the membran, take out with as much speed as may be. If there be any roughnesse in the bone, rebate it with a lenticular. Deferre not this worke till the third or fourth day, but performe it before either fever, or other symptome catch you. For the rest afterwards, proceede as in the cure of a great wound in the skull: which must thus be handled. A great wound having way wide enough for the putting out of matter, needeth no inlarging by trepan nor Sawe, but is to be mundified, and after consolidated. Yet first must the fragments of bones, if there be any hurting the membran, bee speedily removed: as also the roughnesse (if there be any) rebated. Which things orderly done, first then (*a*) mundifie the wound *cum melle rosato*, mixt *cum aqua vitæ, & terebynthina*: or else with *ol. terebynthinæ*, mixt *cum pulvere sarcocollæ, & granorum tinctorum*. Else thus may you make your absterssive linement: *Rec. mellis ros. ℥ ij. farinæ hordei ℥ j sarcocollæ, ℈ ij. vitellorum ovorum, ol, ros. ana, q.s. fiat linimentum*. Applie your medicines in this order: first convey betweene the skull and the hard membran, a piece of red silke dipt in *mel rosarum* well warmed: after that, lay in lint wet also with *mel*, and upon the other parts of the wound, some digestive, as *ex vitello ovi, & ol. rosaceo*, or such other. If any piece of bone sticke so as cannot easily be pluckt out, anoint it with *ol. rosac.* that it may easilier loosen.

Observations.

When the wound is in the upper part or top of the head, there is no need of stitching: but in the sides stitching

is

is profitable. Many have accuſtomed to lay off a Rammes skinne aloft, and to charge the head with many happings, but that liketh not *Hippocrates*: for it becommeth but burthenſome to the head, encreaſing heat, and prohibiting tranſpiration or through-breathing. So much ſhall therefore be enough to cover the head, as that the braine may not be affected by the coldneſſe of the aire. Two or three daies being now ſpent in this order, paſſe on from the uſe of the aforeſaid medicines to this unguent or powder following, ſerving to drie, incarne, and conſolidate.

Rec. unguenti regis, ℥ *iij. mellis roſ.* ℥ *j. terebinthynæ lotæ,* ℥ *ſs. pul. myrrhæ, pul. corticum thuris, pul. ſarcocollæ, pul. ireos, ana,* ʒ *ſs. ol. hyperici parum, fiat unguentum,* which apply upon your plageats, ſtill putting betweene the skull and hard membran, your red ſilke, wet in *mel. roſ.* When the membran is covered, you may uſe this powder following: *Rec. rad. ariſtolochiæ, iridis florent. corticis thuris, ſarcocollæ, ſang. draconis, ana,* ʒ *j. nucis cupreſſi, myrtillorum, ana,* ʒ *ſs. centaureæ min.* ℥ *j. corallij,* ℥ *ij. farinæ orobi,* ʒ *j. fiat pulvis tenuiſſimus:* apply it with lint, and lay aloft *emplaſtrum de betonica*, or, *decaprifolio*. If at any time the hard membran ſwell, ſo, as it beare out at the hole of the trepan: then fitly and profitably ſhall you miniſter *ol. de vitellis ovorum*, and a cloth or ſpunge ſoked in *decoctione roſarum, chamomillæ & meliloti*, but if fleſh grow too rankly upon the hard membran, put on it *alumen coctum*, or, *pul. mercurij*, or *hermodactylorum*, or, *unguentum apoſtolorum*.

If the hurt in the head bee a contuſion, and but a ſmall one, without breach of the skull, it is remedied with medicines that diſcuſſe, wipe, &c. as *oleum roſaceum* anointed on the head after it is ſhaven, and ſprinkled on *cum pulvere myrthi*: the day following apply this plaſter: *Rec. pulv. myrthi,* ℥ *j. nucum cupreſſi, roſarum ſumac. balauſtiarum, ana,* ʒ *ij. ol. roſat. vel chamomelini, q. ſ. fiat Emplaſtrum*, which plaſter is alſo profitable if there bee a ſmall fracture in the skull, or in caſe wee ſuſpect the ſame: in which

which it is ſufficient to reſolve and diſcuſſe, and if towards the end of your work, you ſhall adde unto it, *ſquinanthum, abſynthium, fabarum & lentium farinam*, you ſhall make it ſo, an excellent medicine, to diſperſe, wipe, and ſtrengthen. Now if the contuſion be great, and with a manifeſt fracture, deale then as aforeſaid. If the fracture bee uncertaine, you ſhall ſound it out with this plaſter: *Rec. ceræ, thuris, ladani, ana, ℥ ij. terebinthinæ, ℥ j. farinæ fabarum, aceti, ana, ℥ j. fiat Emplaſtrum:* this plaſter ſhall you apply all over the head ſhaven, and where the fracture is, there ſhall you finde the plaſter notoriouſly drie at taking of. If the contuſion have onely made depreſſion in the skull, as it often commeth to paſſe in children, then muſt you labour with drawing medicines to heave, lift up and reduce the ſame: for which purpoſe, you have here choice of divers plaſters ſet downe: *Rec. propoleos (vel ceræ novæ ſordidæ) ℥ iij. mellis, ℥ iij. lapidis magnetis, ℥ ſs. lapidis pumicis, ℥ iij. abſynthij, cumini, ſulphuris, ana, ℥ ij. ſalis, ℥ j. furfuris, P. j. vini opt. ℥ iiij. miſce fiat emplaſtr.* and apply it warme to the head being ſhaven. Another: *Recipe mellis li. ſs. fermenti, li. j. furfuris, ℥ ij. ſalis, ℥ ſs. cumini, abſynthij, ana, ℥ iij.* make thereof a plaſter to bee worne for fifteene dayes. Another: *Rec. centaureæ in vino albo per noctem infuſæ, m. vj. coquantur ad medias, & poſt colaturam coque iterum ad mellis craſſitiem: de hoc accipe ℥ iij. lactis mulieris, ℥ ij. terebinthinæ, li. j. maſticis, ℥ j. reſinæ, ℥ ſs. thuris, ℈ gummi arabici, ana, ℥ j. ceræ novæ, ℥ iij. fiat emplaſt.* Another: *Rec. terebinthinæ, part. ij. ceræ part. j liquefiant: poſtea diligenter cum aceto agitentur.* The next day take *ſucci betonicæ, part. ij. verbenæ, part. j. lactis mulieris, q. ſ. miſce.* And apply it.

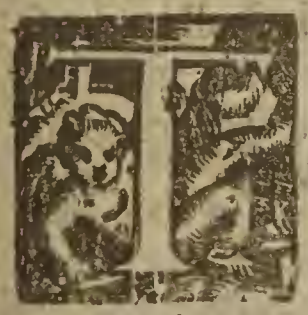
ANNOTATIONS.

(a) *I Wiſh not the reader, for all theſe, to depart from his balmes and plaſters before commended unto him. Vnto which I will here adde another plaſter of* Paracelſus, *contriving,*

triving, for whatsoever wound in the head, principally commended: Rec. ceræ lythargyrii, ana, li. j. calaminaris, colophoniæ, ana, ℥ ij. ſs. ol. communis, li. j. ſs. liqueſcant igne levi, cera, colophonia & oleum ſimul, poſtea lithargyrium & calaminaris contuſa, trita que ſubtiliter ſenſim injiciantur, ac decoquantur ad juſtam ſpiſſitudinem, hæc gummi poſtea imponantur, ſcilicet, opoponacis, ſerapini, bdelij, ammoniaci, galbani, ana, ℥ j. ſs. præparatorum tamen: & ex aceto prius coctorum, poſt quam aliis admixta fuerint, addantur iſti pulveres: Rec. corallorum albo-rum & rub. mumiæ, myrrhæ, thuris, an. ℥ j. antimonii, ℥ ſs. croci martis, ℈ ij. his aliis permiſtis, partem adjice larignæ maſticis (*I ſuppoſe he meaneth terebintine, as ordinarily he addeth a little thereof in the end of all his plaſters*) *and ſo powre it forth, and worke it up in your hands*, cum ol. hepericonicis, & lumbricino, & additione camphoræ, ad. ℥ ſs.

CHAP. XV.

Of Wounds in the face.



He cure of wounds in the face is to bee performed according to two generall indications thereto belonging, to wit, the ſymptomes, and the wound it ſelfe. The ſymptomes conſidered, as they are, either imminent, or preſent: if they be but imminent, and in danger to come, prevent them (as an inflammation) by bloud letting, ſuch as doth either draw to the contrarie part, or derive, or emptie the humours, if nothing let: elſe by cupping with ſcarification upon the vertebres of the necke. Alſo by diet, fit and convenient: as ſpare quantitie, taking reſt, keeping the bodie ſoluble, drinking ſodden water, &c. avoiding cold aire, overmuch moving, plenteous meat, drinking of pure

wine, binding of the bellie, &c. The bodie alſo would be lightly purged with ſuch medicines as bee anſwerable to the nature of the abounding humours. If the accidents have now found place alreadie, diſplace them: as, paine, by mitigating, bloudie fluxe by ſtaying: inflammation by putting it away, as is often taught afore, &c.

The ſecond generall indication is the wound it ſelfe, which requireth to be united: but in this doing, there is ſpeciall care to be had, to preſerue the forme and beautie of the face. Therefore ſhall the ſtitches be taken thicker, and neerer to the ſide, for ſo it ſhall more firmely joyne together: or let it be done by a drie ſtitch, as they call it. Sometime alſo when the firſt ſtitching proves not faſt enough, nor retaines the lips ſufficient cloſe together, but becommeth ſlacke, then the latter kinde of ſtitching is to be added to it. In places ordained to move, the ſtitching may be made by needles prickt through the lips of the wound, and left remaining with their threed wonne about both ends. No tent in this caſe is to be uſed, except the wound be verie deepe, or that there bee loſſe of ſubſtance. As for medicines, the ſame ſhall ſerve in this caſe as in other wounds. Some apply on the ſtitching, medicines made *ex duabus partibus aquæ vitæ & una terebinthinæ*. Others apply *unguentum de minio*, it ſhall be profitable alwaies to the wounds, both of the face, and other parts, to miniſter ſome (*a*) glutinatorie water, or other balme of like forcible drying propertie, &c.

ANNOTATION.

(a) *BY this glutinatorie water, I ſuppoſe, he meaneth the Epitheme, ſet downe in the Chapter of a ſimple wound, as may be well gathered by the Chapter of Wounds in the lips, where againe, appointing this glutinatorie water, he referreth you to the Chapter of a ſimple wound for the finding of it. And there it muſt needs be the Epitheme.*

Chap.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Wounds in the eyes.

WOunds of the eyes are perillous, both for the ſight it ſelfe, and for the neerneſſe of the braine. But if upon the hurt the humour flow forth, then followeth deſtruction and loſſe of the eye. Progn.

To prevent inflammation (and ſo other accidents) which in this caſe, by reaſon of the ſharpe paine, are like to grow, uſe revulſion by bloud-letting (if nothing let) or cuppings applyed to the necke. Alſo a thinne diet, and purging medicines (if nothing hinder) according to the nature of the abounding humours. To the forehead and temples, lay ſome repellent medicine, as *albumen ovi diutiſſime cum aqua roſarum agitatum*. Or, *collirium album, ſine opio, cum ovi candido & aqua roſarum mixtum*. If there be paine preſent, endeavour to mitigate it with applying *lac cum collyrio albo, & mucilag. ſem. cydoniorum extracta in aqua roſarum*. If there be cluttered bloud in the eie through the ſtroke and contuſion, diſſolve the ſame *cum lacte muliebre* mixt with *albumine ovi*: or, *ſanguine columbi ex ala detracto*, dropped in warme, after the ſecond or third day. Either elſe, *medulla* (a) *panis torrefacta, & vino rubro infecta*. And thus much for the accidents: Now the wound it ſelfe requireth to be united, cleanſed, and conſolidated by convenient liniment or collyrie: ſuch as are theſe ſet downe for your purpoſe. Your liniment let conſiſt *ex melle virgineo, ſaccharo cando, thutia præparata, & aloe*, mixt together: or thus, *Rec. myrrhæ, ſarcocollæ nutritæ in lacte, ana, ℈ſs. thutiæ præparatæ, ℈j. mellis parum, fiat linimentum*. And if the patient complaine of the ſharpneſſe of it, mixe with it *aliquid albuminis ovi, & aquæ roſarum*. Your collirie make thus: *Rec. aquæ roſarum, ℥ij. ſyr. roſati ſolutivi, ℥iij. fiat Collyrium*. Cure.

ANNOTATION.

(a) OR medulla panis a furno calida, in vino albo infusa & sæpe applicata. *Likewise for strokes in the eyes,* contunde folia ægrimoniæ, & cum albo ovi contere, *and apply it.*

CHAP. XVII.

Of Wounds in the eye-lids.

LEt the Eye-lids being inciſed with their borders be ſtitched, and that with a deepe and firme ſtitch, that may be able to hold the parts long time together, leſt their joyning together through often moving, might bee hindered. As for performance of the reſt of the cure, obſerve to do accordingly as in the cure of other Wounds.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of Wounds in the Noſe.

Prog.

IF the Noſe be wholly cut off, it cannot be joyned together any more: for unition in the organicall parts, is not poſſible. And if it be not wholly cut off, it may be

Cure.

cured by ſtitching. In curing, firſt ſet an order for the accidents after the ſame rate as is before ſpoken of in Wounds of the eyes. The ſecond care is to looke to the uniting of the wound, by convenient ſtitching with a crooked needle, if it cannot

not be done with a ſtraight: but ſee that the ſtitching be deepe enough. And before you take any ſtitch: firſt ſee, by conveying your fingers into the noſtrels, to place the ſides together in due order: afterward make a pipe of a gooſe-quill, and arme it with ſoft linnen clothes, conveying it ſo to lie within the noſtrels, that there may bee thereby free paſſage for the breath. Of ligatures and rowling, *Hippocrates* ſaith, they that are too curious in rowling, as they are without reaſon, hurtfull to many other places, ſo eſpecially to the noſe. Hee ſaith furthermore, if that the inner part of the noſe be broken, it muſt be againe reſtored, by putting in your forefinger, or the patients, or a childes finger (for ſoft hands in this caſe, are neceſſarie) and ſo place each part in order againe. But if neither the forefinger, nor leaſt finger can be put in, then do it with your probe: providing that this be done quickly, the firſt day: or ſoone after: for that theſe bones, both admit their callous glewing, and are hardened alſo, by the eleventh day, unleſſe they fall to bee corrupted. And as within, ſo without likewiſe, the Artiſts hand muſt bee working, to reſtore the ſevered parts to their naturall placing againe. It is manifeſt therefore, that to the noſe, cannot a fit binding be applied: but after ſtitching, ſome glutinatorie water or other of that kinde, or *albumen ovi*, with a (*a*) glutinatorie powder, as is ſaid in the ſimple wound, is to be applyed: ſo alſo boulſters outwardly, but inwardly tents.

ANNOTATION.

(a) *BEcauſe many delight in powders, in theſe and other Wounds of the face, for their ſpeedie requeſt of healing, I will here out of* Paracelſus *ſet downe one of choice account:* Rec. boli arm. veri, ℥ iij. diſſolvatur in aqua aluminis, q. ſ. deſtilletur, dein alia ſuperfundatur aqua ac denuo elambicetur, itereturque toties, donec bolus in oleum degeneret, qui ad ſolem dein exiccatus, ac in pul. redactus,

miſceatur cum thuris, ℥ j. coralli rub. ℈ iiij. mumiæ ℈ ij. fiatque pul. *ſprinckle this into the wound twice a day, and lay aloft Emplaſtr.* Sticticum.

CHAP. XIX.

Of Wounds in the lips.

WOunds in the lips require a decent ſtitching, and the application of thoſe things that joyne and glutinate: as alſo diligent drying and aſtringentneſſe, in regard of the plentie of ſpettle, alwayes moyſtening the place. Verie profitable ſhall it therefore be, ever to foment the place with the glutinatorie water ſpoken of in the ſimple Wound. Neither do theſe wounds admit any ligature, otherwiſe then to the holding on of the medicines that are applyed. The lips of the wound in this caſe, are curiouſly and in equall order, to be matcht, and joyned together, for the preſervation of comely forme, which here is diligently to bee looked unto.

CHAP. XX.

Of Wounds in the Eares.

STitching is likewiſe required in wounds of the Eares, and medicines both mightily drying, aſtringent, and glutinative, becauſe the part is drie. Rowling (ſaith *Hippocrates*) of what ſort ſoever, is an enimy to the eares. For as much as if it be rowled, it is to no purpoſe to be ſlacke: and if it be not ſlacke, it hurteth verie much: for all the eare will ake, beat, and inflame,

inflame, if it be but bound onely. And it is sometime the best cure, to apply no (a) cure, not onely to the eare, but to many other places else.

ANNOTATION.

(a) *HEre is meant over curious applications of bindings, according to the saying of* Hyppocrates, *cited also by the Author, in the Chapter of wounds in the nose.*

CHAP. XXI.

Of wounds in the necke.

HOr the knowledge of the wound, what parts are hurt by the wound, and what was the cause of the wound, to wit, whether a thing cutting or pricking, partly by your owne sight and senses: partly by conference with the Patient, or others, you are to receive instruction.

If a nerve in the necke be cut, there followeth some maime. A wound piercing to the backe marrow, is mortall and incurable. And if it come not at the marrow, though it then be curable, yet is there a feare of the losse of sense and moving of those parts, which these wounded nerves, taking their originall from that hurt part of the backe, doe serve. A wound that toucheth the recurrent nerves, causeth hoarcenesse. A wound in the great veines and arteries, is perillous. A wound in the gullet, or in the wesand, is perillous. Prog:

For the preventing of inflammations and such other accidents, appoint in the beginning a slender diet, op[en] a veine on the contrary part: use purgation, accordi[ng] the nature of the abounding humours: and repel[l] defensive medicines, to the parts about the wo[und]. Cure.

[ents, or
[nd. With
the

the wound it ſelfe deale thus: if it be onely in a fleſhie or muſculous ſubſtance, then ſtitching onely is required with glutinative medicines. If it be in the veines or arteries, ſtay the fluxe of bloud either with medicines, or by application of the finger to the orifice of the veine, or arterie: as it happened to a certaine man, wounded in his outer jugular veine, who by the diligence of his friends, attending one after another, to hold their finger on the wound for three daies, eſcaped ſafe. Or if it may be, ſtitch the veſſell. If you intend to doe it by application of the finger, be ſure ſo long to hold it, till the bloud in the place be cluttered. Rowling is not convenient in this place: for that the necke through the great veſſels in it, and paſſage of the vitall and animall ſpirits, may indure no binding or ſtraitning. If the wound be in the gullet or weſand, uſe then alſo ſtitching and glutinatives: holding beſides in the mouth *diaſymphyton, diatragaganthum, diapapaveris, &c.* If the wound have toucht the ſinewes, after a thinne diet ſet, and uſing of revulſions, purging medicines, and repellents: for the avoiding of inflammation, foment the wound with *ol. roſac. calenti*, and uſe a mitigative *ex ovi vitello & ol. roſac.* till the partie be ſet free from paine and inflammation. Afterwards, when there is perfect matter, apply this mundificative, *Rec. mellis roſati, ℥ iiij. farinæ hordei, ℥ ſs. terebynthinæ, ʒ iij. reſinæ, ʒ ij. thuris, maſticis, ana, ʒ j. myrrhæ, ſarcocollæ, ana, ʒ ſs. ceræ ʒ ij. ol. maſtichini, & hyperici, ana, ℥ iij.* mixe them, and make thereof a cleanſing unguent, &c. Now for the accidents: if there grow any paine, mitigate it *cum ovi vitello, & roſaceo*. If there come a convulſion, anoint the hinder part of the head, and vertebres of the necke, *cum ol. Chamomelino, anethino, lumbricorum, de terebynthina, pinguedine gallinæ, & terebynthina.* For it is found out by ſure experience, for the moſt part, that both *terebynthina* it ſelfe, and his oyle alſo, as well in theſe wounds, as in thoſe of the armes, doe aſſwage paine, and hinder convulſion.

For accidents

Chap.

CHAP. XXII.

Of wounds in the ſhoulders.

WOunds in the ſhoulders are ſuſpitious, in reſpect of the nerves, for the periſhing of ſenſe and moving. At the firſt ſetting to of the cure, provide for the foreſtalling of accidents by theſe means: open a vein on the contrarie part, if nothing let: or uſe cupping with ſcarifying. Alſo frication and ligatures on the contrarie part. Appoint a ſlender diet: keepe the bellie looſe, avoide all moving of that arme, keep the minde in quiet, &c. Further alſo, uſe purging, according to the nature of the abounding humor: and repellent medicines to the parts about the wound. Now for the wound it ſelfe, after removing outward things, if any be, come next to joyne it againe by ſtitching and glutinative medicines: taking the ſtitches deepe, and ſowing faſt, leſt through the weight of the arme, they become looſed, and ſo the joyning of the wound thereby bee hindered. Beware yet, leſt any nerve in ſtitching be pricked: foment it with the glutinatorie water ſet downe in the ſimple wound. Apply aloft the ſtitching, *albumen ovi, cum pulvere reſtrictorio.* Wet ſtuphes *in ovi candido, & oleo roſato,* and lay them aloft. If you thinke it alſo neceſſarie, you may uſe a tent, with digeſtive, in the moſt declived or bending part of the wound: and convenient firme rowling. After the third or fourth day from the firſt dreſſing, arme your tent with *terebynthina, myrrha, & ſarcocolla.* Accidents (if here fall out any) muſt be handled as hath beene taught before. Prog. Cure:

CHAP.

Chap. XXIII.

Of wounds in the armes.

Progs. WOunds in the bought of the cubite are perillous, becauſe of the great veines. Wounds of the cubite are ſuſpitious for crampes, inflammation, &c. To prohi-

Cure. bite paine and inflammation, let bloud on the contrarie part, or uſe oppoſite cuppings, ligatures, and frications. Provide the aire temperate, ſet a moderate exerciſe upon the lower parts: all reſt to that arme: give ſlender diet, with meates of good juyce, and eaſie concoction. Keepe the bellie ſoluble, &c. Purge after the nature of the humors, and lay above the wound, repellent medicines of cold juyces. To the wound it ſelfe, if it runne but along the muſcle, convenient binding ſufficeth: but if it goe overthwart, make ſtitching deepe and firme, leaving a tent in the lower part: and apply ſome aſtringent and glutinatorie powder, mixt with the white of an egge. After the fourth day, doe upon your tent ſome cleanſing medicine. For accidents, I referre you to that is ſaid otherwhere.

Chap. XXIIII.

Of wounds in the breſt.

Cauſes and ſignes. WHether the cauſe of the wound were ſome cutting matter, as a ſword, or elſe pricking, as arrowes, darts, &c. by conference with the partie you ſhall underſtand. But what parts be affected by the wound, you ſhall thus conjecture. If the breaſt be pierced, winde puffeth out by the wound, eſpecially if the Patient cloſe his mouth

mouth and noſtrils, which ſhall eaſily be ſhewed, by holding before the wound either a candle burning, or combed wooll. If the heart be hurt, there floweth black bloud, with cold of the extreme parts of the body, cold ſweating, ſwooning, and the wound in the left ſide, &c. The lungs being wounded, the bloud is rediſh and frothie, his face pale and wanne. Vpon the hurt of the midreife, inſueth great and difficult breathing, coughing with ratling and paine, alienation of minde, blackiſh ſpettle, thirſt, loathing of meate, rigour, and the wound ſituate about the falſe ribbes.

Wouuds of the heart, (*a*) lungs, and *diaphragma* are mortall. Wounds that pierce the breſt from the backeward, are more dangerous then thoſe on the forepart, by reaſon of the veines, arteries, nerves, gullet, rough arterie, and ligaments of the heart. Thoſe that pierce not into the cavitie of the breſt, are without danger. Prog.

Firſt, to foreſtall the impendent accidents, indeavour by bloud-letting on the contrarie ſide, cuppings, fricaſon and ligatures, or binding of the extreame parts. Ceaſe the partie from moving. See that the belly anſwer his turne, and for meate give Almond, Barley, or Reyſin broths, and ſuch nouriſhments. Let his whole dyet bee cold and dry, ſlender, and not aſtringent in the beginning, for cauſing ſtraitneſſe of breath. His drinke ſodden water. Convenient purging likewiſe is to be provided according to the nature of the humors: as *caſſia, mumia, Diacatholicon*, or *ſyr. roſ. lax.* taken by the mouth: or otherwiſe ſoftening cliſters miniſtred beneath. By theſe meanes (if a fever doe come) you ſhall put it ſoone to flight. If paine get footing; uſe an *epitheme ex decocto chamomeliloti, anethi, ſem. lini, fænug. roſarum*, ſo that there be no fever. Or this ung. *Rec. ung. reſumptivi*, ℥ *iij. ung. dealtheæ*, ℥ *ij. pingued. anſeris, ping. gallinæ, anatis, ana*, ℥ *ſs. butyri recentis, ol. amigdal. ana*, ℥ *j. ſs. croci parum, ceræ, q. ſ. fiat linimentum*: which may be uſed if there be a fever. If a cough moleſt, with ſtraitneſſe of breath, uſe this decocti- Cura.

on.

on. *Recipe hordei mundi, P. j. Glycyrrhizæ, ℥ j. 4. ſem. frig. ma. ana, ℥ ſs. jujubarum, Paſſularum, ana, par. x. penidiarum, ℥ ij. zacchari albiſs. ℥ iij.* boyle them diligently *in aqua hordei*, and give of that decoction often: at leaſt evening and morning. If there bee cluttered bloud in the breſt, you ſhall diſſolve it by giving *rhabarbari, ℥ j. mumiæ, ℈ j. cum aqua plantaginis.* Now, to come to the wound it ſelfe: if it be ſuch as pierceth into the breſt, and yet hurteth no inward part, nor ribbe in his entrance, neither yet is joyned with fluxe of bloud inwardly: in this caſe put into the wound a (*b*) tent, but tyed by a threede, (leſt it fall in) or without a threede, ſo it be wet *in ovi albumine*, or rowled in ſome glutinatorie powder, laying aloft ſtuphes, wet in the like: and arming the tent, the daies following with a (*c*) digeſtive, *ex terebynthina, & oleo roſato.* Afterward when well concocted matter appeareth, uſe this liniment to mundifie withall. *Rec. mellis roſati, ℥ ij. terebynthinæ, ℥ iij. ſucci apij, ſucci plantaginis, ana, ℥ j coquantur modice, poſtea adde vitellos, numero ij. farinæ hordei, farinæ fænugræci, ana, q. ſ. fiat linimentum:* or this: *Rec. mellis, ℥ j. myrrhæ, thuris, ſarcocollæ, ana, ℈ ſs. farinæ hordei, farinæfænugræci, ana, q. ſ. fiat linimentum.* Apply outwardly. *Emplaſtrum Diachalcitidis.* But if there be fluxe of bloud inwardly, and without fracture of any ribbe, keepe open the orifice, yea inlarge the ſame (if it bee not wide enough) for the utterance of the bloud, and conveyance in of injections: which things provided for, inject by ſiringe warme wine, *melicratum.* or ſuch a mundificative: *Rec. hordei mundi, lentium, ana, P. ij. caudæ equinæ, m. j. roſ. rub. p. ſs.* boyle them in equall parts of common, and plantaine water, *cum modico mali punici ſucco,* to the third part, putting to, when it is ſtrained, *zacchari, ℥ ij. ſyr. ex infuſione roſ. ℥ iij. croci, ℈ j.* another: *Rs. gentianæ, ℥ ſs. lupin. lentium, ana, ℈ ij. plantag. agrimoniæ, ana, m, ſs. thuris, myrrhæ ana, ℈ ſs. mel. roſ. parum,* boyle them in wine, and make thereof your injection. When the wound is clenſed, uſe then aſtringent medicines, as *balauſtia, myr-*

thus,

thus, acatia, hypociſtis, mala cydonea, myrabolana, aqua roſarum, plantaginis, ſuccus mali punici, &c. Aſtringent (*d*) medicines are then alſo to be taken by the mouth, if there be no cough, as before is moniſhed. And if by theſe meanes, the bloud, or matter fallen upon *diaphragma*, cannot be gotten out, a new inciſion is then to be made, betweene the fourth and fifth ribbe, not farre from the ridge bone, and done along the ribbes. If the Patient be ſtrong, let the inciſion pierce into the cavitie, but if he be weake, then is the inciſion either not to be made at all, or elſe not to paſſe the ſuccingent membran. If there be fracture of a ribbe, apply to it *Emplaſtrum oxycroceum*, ſo notwithſtanding, as that the place of the wound may remaine open, for the iſſue of the matter: and whileſt you dreſſe the wound, lay your finger on the fracture, that the ribbe goe not forth of his place, and ſo appoint the Patient to cough, for the helping out of the matter. Now if it be no wound piercing into the capacitie, but onely outward, and yet large, and wide gaping, uſe ſtitching thereto, and cure it with mundifying and glutinative medicines.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) *VVOunds in the luugs are very often cured.*

(b) Arcæus *counſelleth, that your tent be of that kinde, that is called* flammula *(which is a long piece of fine cloath, convayde into the wound end-waies) or that round tents (in this caſe) diſpoſe the wound to a* fiſtula.

(c) *Or in ſtead of theſe, ſome vulnerary oyle and plaſter, as hath beene ſhewed before: and had need be noted in every chapter: that it muſt needs appeare an unworthy dealing, that is ordinarily committed by Writers, in running (ever anon) to theſe particulars, as though the balmes and oyles ſet downe in their generall tractation of wounds, muſt not be brought in uſe in particular members, and parts. Now I requeſt the Reader to eaſe me of this labour in other places.*

(d) *As this vulnerarie decoction of* Schylander, *appro-*

priate

riate to wounds of the breſt: Rec. conſolidæ majoris, & mediæ, ſaniculæ, betonicæ, ana, m j. ophiogloſſi, agrimoniæ, ana, m. ſs. rhabarbari, ʒ ſs. mumiæ ſinceræ, ʒ ij. ſpermatis ceti, ʒ j. decoquantur in vino, in vaſe duplici bene obturato: *hereof give the Patient morning and euening,* ʒ j. ſs. *This doth not onely conſolidate, but diſſolve cluttered bloud likewiſe. Elſe this of* Ioſephus Quercetanus: Rs. ſucci verbenæ, betonicæ, veronicæ, ana, ʒ ij. aquæ cinamomi, li. j. macerentur, *and give a ſpoonefull at a time.*

Chap. XXV.

Of wounds in the belly.

Cauſes and ſignes.

With what weapon this wound was inflicted, you may learne of the Patient or others. What part is thereby affected, you ſhall know by theſe notes, if the belly be pierced thorough, with your probe ſearching, you ſhall perceive it, or by falling out of the guttes, kell, or ſuch other. If the kell be hurt, it yeeldeth way through his ſubſtance, and is full of bloud. Alſo it is blacke in colour or ſwartiſh. If the ſmall guts be hurt, there is utterance of the excrements, and the wound is above the navell. If the great guts, the wound is beneath the navell, with utterance of excrements. If the ſtomacke be hurt, *Chylus* goeth forth, and the wound is in the forepart. If the liver: fluxe of bloud, the wound being on the right ſide. If the ſplene: iſſue of feculent matter, and the wound on the left ſide. If the kidneis: effuſion of watriſh bloud, the wound being in the region of the kidneis. If the bladder be pierced, there is iſſue of urine that way, and the wound is about *pecten*. If the matrice be hurt, there is fluxe of bloud, and the wound is under the navell.

Prog.

The great guts are eaſier healed, the ſmaller ſort more hardly, and the hungry gut is not curable. The ſtomach, liver,

liver, &c. are ſcarce to be cured; unleſſe there bee ſpeed uſed in the putting in of the intrals, they become inflate with winde, through coldneſſe of the aire, and ſo are hard to bee reduced. So alſo, unleſſe the kell bee ſpeedily prevented, for iſſuing out, it is verie ſoone altered and corrupted. Wounds and ſtitchings about the middeſt of the belly are more difficult and dangerous then thoſe about the ſides.

The impendent accidents: as inflammation and paine, must be prevented by bloud-letting revulſive, oppoſite cuppings, frications and ligatures. As alſo by thinne and ſlender diet. If paine do come, it is to be mitigated as in other places is ſaid. Alſo for a tumor, or *bubo*, here happening, you are to finde addreſſe in his proper place. If there be torments in the guts through their wounding, foment the bellie with wine, wherein hath boyled *ſemen aniſi, & fæniculi*, with other things that diſcuſſe windineſſe, and *chamomilla*, and *melilotum*, with other mitigatives. Now if the wound pierce the kell, it muſt bee united and reſtored to his place. If it hang out of the wound, tie it with a threed, and ſo cut off that which hangeth out, and after cauterize it even to the ligature, and then put it in: but ſo as the threed may yet hang forth at the wound: which, at the fall of the eſcar, may afterward be pulled forth therewith. Some uſe no cauterie, becauſe that which corrupteth, will in proceſſe of time come fitly away with the threed. The kell being reſtored to his place, the outer lips of the wound are to be united and ſtitched, ſo as the ſtitch on one ſide be higher, on the other ſide lower. (*a*) If a gut be penetrated, and alſo hang out, firſt waſh it with wine, wherein *abſynthium*, *chamomilla*, *melilotum*, *anethum*, and *roſæ* are boiled. So after ſtitch it with a skinners ſeame, letting both the threeds hang out at the wound, that when that breach is healed they may be taken away. The gut ſo ſtitched, ſprinckle it with maſticke, or other aſtringent and glutinatorie powder. Sometime the gut is not hurt, but hangeth out, & ſtraightway ſwelleth, with

Cure.

winde growing in it, ſo as it cannot bee put againe into the belly: then ſhall you firſt foment the ſame with wine, wherein hath ſodden *aniſum, fæniculum, cuminum, cummelle.* Elſe divide a whelpe, dove, or henne in the midſt, and ſprinkle it with ſome powder diſſolving winde, and ſo apply it to the ſwelled gut. But if the windineſſe cannot ſo be diſcuſſed, nor the gut reſtored to his place, the wound then is to bee enlarged, with a blunt pointed inſtrument (for the better ſecuritie of the guts) and ſo the ſame gut reſtored to his place. Which done, the lips of the wound are to be united and ſtitcht together as is ſaid afore. Let the patients diet be ſpare, and ſuch as may bee drying, aſtringent and glutinative: ſuch as are aſtringent broths, or (b) *aqua chalybeata:* in which things you ſhall diſſolve *maſtix*, the value of ℈ j. It ſhall be good to uſe alſo cliſters extergent & glutinative, as thus made: *ex jure capi; vel inteſtinorum & extremitatum vervecis:* wherein hath boiled *hord. chamo. anethum*, and *furfur*, diſſolving alſo in the ſame broth, *mel roſarum*, and *vitellos ovorum.* Elſe otherwiſe make a cliſter aſtringent and glutinative, *ex vino auſtero, & ℈ j. pulveris aſtrictorij*, for the ſtrengthning of the guts, ſpecially if the wound bee in the great guts. Finally if the wound have pierced the liver, ſplene, ſtomacke, bladder, or matrice, their cure yet differeth not from thoſe parts aforeſaid, ſaving that theſe require continuall confirmation and ſtrengthening, becauſe of their neceſſarie actions: which thing yet is eaſier performed to the ſtomacke, then to the other parts, both by things taken, and things applyed. For whatſoever things are taken inwardly, have more force to worke upon the ſtomacke being hurt, then on the liver, or ſplene, by reaſon of length of way, and alteration of the things taken.

ANNO-

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) *THe manner of this ſtitch (in few words here paſſed over) I will plainlyer deliver out of approved practiſes. Take your firſt ſtitch through* mirach *and* peritonæum, *on the other ſide pierce* mirach *onely, ſo make your knot. The ſecond ſtitch begin on the ſame ſide, but through* mirach *onely: and over againſt it, pierce both* mirach *and* peritonæum, *and knit the ends together. Your third ſtitch (if you need moe) make like the firſt, and your fourth like the ſecond, &c. till you have ſufficient for your purpoſe.*

(b) *A wound-drinke in theſe caſes, is verie convenient. As either the firſt of thoſe, in the annotations of the Chapter aforegoing, or this of* Quercetanus: Rec. boli armeni, ℥ ſs. conſolidæ ma. & mi. ana, m. j. galangæ, ʒ ij. macerentur in balneo cum vini q. ſ. *give thereof a ſpoonfull morning and evening. If any principall part bee hurt, there may bee more ſpeciall regard had thereof, by adding ſome other ſpeciall matter, for the comfort of it.*

Supply or addition to this Chapter concerning accidents.

LIke as ſometime it happeneth to wounds in other places, ſo oft times to wounds in the breaſt and belly, to have hardneſſe of the lips, and a fiſtulous diſpoſition towards the cloſing up. In ſuch a caſe, beſides your wound-drinke, have readie this or ſuch like oyle, which maſtreth all malignitie: *Rs. antimonij, ℥ iij. mercurij ſublimati, ℥ j. ſs. mellis, ℥ vi. mixtis omnibus ut artis eſt, diſtillentur per retortam vitream mediocri igne.* The oyle that commeth forth, is moſt excellent, againſt all callous and maligne ulcers, fiſtules, cancer, and Gangrene. *Querc. de part. c. 4.*

Supply.

Chap. XXVI.

Wounds of the privie parts.

Prog. *Tr.* 1. *c.* 17. Cure.

WOunds of the gendring parts are moſt perillous for paine, ſaith *Paracelſus*. The ordinarie dreſſings muſt be, as hath been ſaid for other parts: but for their inflammation and paine, provide a remedie *ex farina fabarum, in vino & aceto cocta*, this warmed, apply and ſtill renew, till the paine remit. Or in place of *farina fabacea*, you may put *lutum furnarium*, and in like ſort apply it: for that both appeaſeth paine, and defendeth the part: which thing is verie requiſite in theſe places. If the paine thus ceaſe not, *Rec. florum chamomillæ, verbaſci, ana, m. j. olei q. ſ. coquantur, & fiat cataplaſma.* Which apply likewiſe warme. If this ſerve not, the laſt remedie, and ſhoot anker (in this caſe) to flee unto is, *Ebulus in vino coctus, & cataplaſmatis modo applicatus.*

Chap. XXVII.

Of Wounds in the legges.

Progn. WOunds in the knees and legges are much perillous: becauſe thoſe parts have greater interfolding and packing of bones, ligaments and ſinewes: and becauſe thoſe parts, for their inferiour poſition, are more ſubject to the deſcenſion of humours.

Cure. Prevent the impendent accidents by revulſive bloud-let-

letting, cupping, ligatures, and frications, appointing thinne dyet, commanding reſt, and purging by vomit, but not by ſtoole. As for the wound it ſelfe, that muſt be joyned, according to the order of wounds in the armes: making a repellent ligature or rowling, to keepe the humours for flowing to the place: which is done, by beginning with one end of the rowle at lower end of the member, and continue rowling upward, ſtrict beneath, but towards the upper part of the member, by little and little, looſer. Now if there grow any paine, or inflammation, all ſuch are to bee done away, as in their proper place is ſaid afore.

THE THIRD BOOKE ENTREATING OF Vlcers, and firſt, in generall.

Of the differences of Vlcers.

DIfferences of Vlcers are taken, from their accidents, and from their cauſes. From their accidents, to wit, quantitie and place. So in quantitie they are either ſimple, or compound. A ſimple ulcer is that, whereto no other affect or ſymptome is joyned. And a compound is that, which is accompanied with another affect or ſymptome: as an ulcer with diſtemperature, an ulcer with paine, an ulcer with a tumour, with contuſion, with proud fleſh, with hardneſſe and diſcolouredneſſe of lips, with foulenes of the bone, with a maligne nature, called alſo *Cacoethe*, with wormes, with burning, &c. They that differ in reſpect of the place, are either of the trunke of the bodie, or limmes. Of the trunke, and that either pertaining to the head, breaſt, or bellie. To the head, are *Achor*, or *tinea*, ulcer of the eye, tearie fiſtula, ulcer of the noſe, mouth, and eares. To the breaſt, ſuch as beare the name of the breaſt. To the bellie, ulcers of the bellie, ſecret parts, and wombe.

wombe. To the limmes: ulcers of the arme-pits, and armes, flanks, thighs, legges and feet. Vlcers differ in respect of the causes: as the humor being either hot or cold. Hot humor is either cholericke, whereof commeth a virulent ulcer: or sanguine, whereof is the filthie ulcer. Againe the cold humour is either phlegmaticke, whereof commeth the hollow bankt ulcer, and fistulous ulcers: or else melancholicke, and so brings forth a cancrous ulcer.

CHAP. I.

Of a simple Vlcer.

AN Vlcer is a solution of continuitie in the flesh, containing (a) *sanies* and (b) *pus*. Def.

The antecedent cause is either sanguine, cholericke, melancholicke, or phlegmaticke humor thither flowing: as is above declared in the causes of tumors. Causes and signes.

The conjoynd cause is distemperature, paine, tumour, contusion, and such other, stirred up of antecedent causes. Whereof commeth the generation of matter, either good or bad: both which, have their notes to bee knowne by: for good matter is in substance, meane betwixt thinne and thicke: also white, light, equall, and not stinking. Evill matter is thinne, glewie, much in quantie, swartish, blacke, pale, stinking.

Vlcers of the limmes are subject to inflammations and other tumors. Vlcers in the necke, or about the eares in the head, do verie commonly rise up in swellings. If an ulcer eate and grow deeper, note diligently whether that come to passe through the faultinesse of the humors of that part, and malignitie of the ulcer, or else through the working of the medicines. Vlcers that are hard, virulent, and waxing black, are evill. Cold ulcers are knowne by their whiteneſse and softnesse: hot ulcers by touching, and by Prog.

their red colour. Vlcers that beare the colour of the whole bodie, are evill. So are round ulcers, and thoſe that have bauld borders. Lawdable matter is a good ſigne, unlawdable, evill. Alſo ulcers that either come yearely, or be of long continuance, are hard to bee healed. And thoſe that lightly breake out againe, are apt to change into a fiſtula.

Cure. First, the humor flowing is to be evacuated, and that either from the place whence it floweth, or whither it floweth. Let bloud therefore, if all things accordingly anſwer: appoint a dyet as is meet for the parties temperature, and humours reigning. And ſo alſo uſe your purging, according as is expreſſed in the Treatiſe of Tumors. Likewiſe revulſive bloud-letting, and boxing, ligatures, and fricationson the contrarie ſide, ſhall diſlodge the humour of his place, yea although it were drawne thither by the place it ſelfe. And if it be not drawne thither, but ſent onely from elſewhere, then ſhall you beat it backe, with applying *ung. ex bolo armeno*, or ſuch like, ſet downe among the Tumors. The conjoynde cauſe, to wit, (*c*) diſtemperature, paine, ſwelling, contuſion, proud fleſh, hardneſſe, defiled bone, &c. See (for theſe) in the curation of the ſymptomes, which follow. The ulcer it ſelfe is to be cured after the manner of hollow wounds.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) THis *is a thinner and unconcocted matter.*

(b) *Matter concoct and laudable.*

(c) *Howſoever it happened, here was ſome great overſight: for neither is this according to* Wecker *himſelfe in other places, much leſſe agreeable to truth or good order. For the adjuncts or accidents of any thing, cannot be accounted with the cauſes of the ſame: neither was it the Authors meaning, I am verily perſwaded. The place may thus be reſtored.* The humour in the part affected, feeding the ulcer, when the antecedent cauſe is cut off, according to the order aforeſaid, ſhall eaſily be managed, and ſpent, by digeſtives,

ſtives, and mundificatives, and ſo the place ſoone ſealed up by incarnatives, and cicatricing medicines, ſuch as are afore, and ſhall hereafter againe bee plentifully delivered.

Chap. II.

Vlcer with diſtemperature.

IF the diſtemperature be hot, it is knowne by heate, redneſſe, and reliefe at the applying of cold things. Contrariwiſe, a cold diſtemperature is diſcerned by white colour, light redneſſe, and receiving help by hot things. Moyſt and drie diſtemperatures are manifeſt. Cauſes and ſignes.

Firſt the ſymptomes, then the ulcer is to bee taken away. And to deale with the hot diſtemperature, it is to be conſidered whether it be with matter, or without matter. If it be with matter, then whether it be ſanguine, or cholericke: for the ſanguine uſe bloud-letting, ſlender and cooling diet, with cooling medicines. If it be cholericke, diminiſh the quantitie with medicines purging choler, and temper the quality with cooling meanes. Otherwiſe if the diſtemperature be hot, and yet without matter, then a ſimple cooling courſe ſufficeth, both by diet and medicines: as, *ung. album, rubrum cum caphura, ung. ex pompholyge, ung. ex plumbo, ceruſſa* and ſuch others: alſo *aqua roſarum, ſuccus ſolani, ſempervivi, &c.* contrariwiſe, a cold diſtemperature is to be brought to a meane, both by hot diet and medicines purging flegme (if it abound) as alſo warming unguents, to wit, *ung. de althea, ung. citrinum*, or a fomentation of warme wine, or lee, or the decoction of *abſynthium, mentha, hyſſopum, pulegium, calamenthum, origanum roſmarinum.* Moiſt diſtemperature is to be corrected by drying diet, and medicines, as *ung.* Cure.

de pompholyge, de plumbo de ceruſſa, de gratia Dei, diachalcitidis: dry diſtemperature is to be altered with moyſtning diet, and medicines, ſuch as are, *ung: baſilicon, de pice, diachylon,* diſſolving of them in oyle, and putting to ℥ j. of them, *pulveris roſarum,* ℈ j. alſo fomenting the place with warme water. The ulcer being thus delivered from all diſtemperature, is to be cured then, according to his caſe. Namely a purulent ulcer, if his matter be crude, is to bee digeſted. If it be not crude, but concoct, then is it to bee mundified. So alſo a hollow ulcer, to be filled with fleſh, and a filled ulcer to be joynde and brought to a cicatrice.

Chap. III.

Paine with an ulcer.

Cauſes and ſignes.

Cure.

Cauſes of paine in an ulcer are either diſtemperature, or ſolution of continuitie. The diſtemperature is either hot or cold, and knowne by the ſignes declared in the Chapter going before.

According to which cauſes you ſhall alſo attempt the cure: as if the diſtemperature be hot, correct it with cooling things: firſt dealing with the eaſier ſort, and after with the ſtronger. Simples of the eaſier ſort are, *ſuccus plantaginis, ſolani, ſempervivi, hyoſciami, aqua roſarum, ſolani, hyoſciami, &c. ol. roſatum, albumen ovi, &c.* compound medicines of the weaker ſort are, *ung. album caphuratum, ung. de lithargyrio, de minio, de thutia, de plumbo, & ung. rubrum cum caphura:* alſo *albumen ovi cum roſaceo:* or *bolus armenus, terra ſigillata, cum aceto & roſaceo:* or *Emplaſtrum ex malva, plantagine, furfure & roſaceo:* or, *Recipe ung. popul.* ℥ ſs. *olei vitellorum ovorum,* ℥ j. mixe them. Stronger (if need bee) then theſe, may be made, *ex farina hordei, oleo roſato, & nymphea vel mandragora,* boyled *cum lacte, vel paſſo:* or

ex

ex mica panis, in aqua infusa, cum ol. rosaceo, vitellis and *croco*: whereto also adde *opij*, ℈*ss.* another, *ex foliis papaveris albi, vel mandragoræ, vel hyosciami, cum pulvere chamomillæ:* also *philonium, theriaca recens, oleum de ranis, oleum papaveris cum opio, succus hyosciami cum lacte mulieris, & opio &c.* Cold distemperature is amended by bathing with warme wine, and applying *ung: fuscum, basilicum*, or *citrinum*. Now if the cause of paine be solution of continuitie, mitigate it with anodinous medicines, and that either applied to the ulcer it selfe, or else to the parts round about the ulcer: to the ulcer it selfe, a medicine, consisting, *ex vitello ovi, croco, terebynthina, oleo abietis*, and *rosaceo*. To the parts about the ulcer, *pinguedo gallinæ, anatis, anseris, suis, &c. oesypus, mucilago seminis lini, fænugræci, altheæ, malvæ, oleum rosatum, violaceum, anethinum, chamomelinum, ricininum, amigdalarum dul. vulpinum*: or this plaster, *Recipe malvæ, m.j. ss. farinæ sem. lini, far. hordei, far. fænugræci, ana,* ℥*ss. ol. chamomelini, liliorum, ana,* ℥*vj. olei rosati,* ℥*iij. mucilaginis sem. altheæ,* ℥*j. ss. vitellorum ovorum, numero ij.* make thereof a cataplasme. Thus when the paine is removed, the ulcer is to be healed by the ordinary intentions, of filling with flesh, and cicatricing.

Chap. IIII.

Vlcer with a tumor.

AS in others so in this, the accident first must be removed, and then the ulcer cured. The accident is to be dealt withall, according to the humor whereof it riseth. If the swelling therefore be of a hot humor, consider whether it be yet flowing, or else doe rest, and settle in the part affected. If it be flowing, it requireth evacuation, both from the part whence it floweth, (whether

(whether it be the whole body, or ſome part) which i done by bloud-letting, thinne and cooling dyet, with purging medicines: as alſo from the part, whither it floweth: which is to be waied in two reſpects: for either it floweth to that part, as being drawne of the part, or elſe, as ſent thither onely. If it were thitherto drawne, it muſt be drawne backe againe by bloud-letting, cupping, frications and ligatures, all done on the contrary ſide. But if it were ſent thither, then uſe beaters backe, applying namely, *malum punicum dulce*, boyled *in vino auſtero*, and ſtamped: or, *malum cotoneum acerbum*, boyled *cum pulvere myrthi:* or elſe a medicine made *ex lentibus coctis*, and mixe them *cum pulvere malicorij, roſarum, & terebin.* Whereunto if you ſhall adde *farinam fabarum, hordei, tritici, & chamomillam*, you ſhall not onely make the medicine more gentle, but in the augmentation of the Tumor, more profitable alſo. If the humor be all reſting in the part affected, it is to be diſcuſſed with a cataplaſme, *ex decoct. malvæ, abſynthij, in vino dulci, cum farina ſem. lini, fænugræci, & furfure:* or elſe, *ex farina tritici, oleo communi, & croco.* Theſe ſodden in water to the forme of a pulteis. If the humor whereof this tumor riſeth bee cold, diſcuſſe it with this plaſter: *Recipe mumiæ ad craſſitiem in vino coctæ,* ℥ *j. æſypi,* ℥ *ij. farinæ tritici,* ℥ *ſs.* boyle them and make them a cataplaſme. The tumor thus done away, proceede to digeſt, mundifie, incarne, and conſolidate the ulcer.

Chap.

Chap. V.

Ulcer with contusion.

A Contused ulcer needeth medicines moystening, and ingendring good matter: as a pulteis *ex farina tritici, oleo, & aqua* sodde together: or, *ex tritico aqua calida, diu macerato & cocto:* else, *ex radice althea & caricis simul coctis, cum farina triticea ad mellis crassitiem.* For further addresse, resort to the curation of a contused wound.

Chap. VI.

Ulcer with proud flesh.

PRoud flesh is to be abated, either by manuall operation, or medicines. By manuall operation, as by the incision knife, cauterie, hot scissors, &c. The medicines must be corrosive: whereof you have store, both gentler and stronger. The easier are also of two sorts, differing in the more and lesse: as the more gentle are these: *alumen ustum, cum bolo: hermodactyli cum tartaro, nuclei dactylorum combusti, aqua vitæ cum sulphure, unguentum apostolorum, semen urticæ, squamma æris, serpentaria, æs ustum, radix asphodeli, cinis erynacei.* Lesse gentle are these: to wit, *pulvis mercurij, unguentum Ægiptiacum, unguentum apostolorum cum ærugine rasili.* Of the stronger sort, you have both simple and compound medicines: simple, as *Calx viva, chalcitis, chalcanthum ustum, sublimatum hydrargyrum.* Compounds are thus provided: *Recipe hydrargiri sublimati, ℈ ij. aluminis crudi, ℈ v, aqua ros. vel plantaginis, ℥ vj.*

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boyle them to the waſting of the fourth part. Another: *Recipe ſalis nitri, vitrioli romani, aluminis, ana, ℥ ſs. hydrargyrij ſublimati, ℈ ſs. aquæ plantag. ℥ vj. aceti, ℥ ij.* boyle them as is ſaid before. Note, that when you miniſter theſe ſtronger medicines, you apply about the ulcer, *unguentum de bolo armeno.* The proud fleſh thus abated, the ulcer muſt be cicatrized.

Chap. VII.

Vlcer with diſcolouredneſſe and hardneſſe of the lippes.

IF the hardneſſe of the lippes be not great, ſeeke to ſoften, and reſolve the ſame with mollifying medicines: as *pinguedo anſeris, gallinæ, anatis, leonis, urſi, vituli, bovis, &c. oleum liliorum, amigdalarum dulcium, oleum lumbricorum, oleum vulpinum, &c. Oeſypus, mucilago altheæ, ſem. lini, fænugræci, unguentum baſilicon, Diachilon, Emplaſtrum de mucilaginibus.* But if the hardneſſe be great, it requireth inciſion, or cauterie, or elſe coroſive medicines: as, *pulvis mercury*, ſprinckled on the lippes of the ulcer, when they are ſcarified. Or a powder thus prepared: *Rec. lythargirij, lapidis hæmatitis, vitrioli romani, ana. ℈ y. hydrargyrij ſublimati, ℈ y. ſs.* mixe them.

Chap.

CHAP. VIII.

Vlcer with the bone defiled.

THe bone firſt appeareth fattie, then after blacke, or rotten, and commeth by foule ulcers, or fiſtulaes: and thoſe either cancrous, or of long continuance. Cauſes and ſignes.

For the preventing of paine and inflammation, provide firſt by bloud-letting, dyet and purging medicines, done according to the nature of the humour. Then if the fouleneſſe be not large, nor deep, take it off, either by ſcaling inſtruments, (roome being made to it, in the fleſh) untill that bloud doe follow, (which thing is very good in ulcers of the head and ſpine bone.) Afterward apply thereto this medicine: *Rec. rad. ariſtolochiæ rotundæ, rad. ireos, & peucedani, cort. panacis, cortic. pini, cort. thuris aloes, ana, ℥ ij. fiat pulvis tenuis, qui melle, vel unguento Ægyptiaco excipiatur.* If it be largely defiled, nothing is more profitable then the hot iron: providing (ſpecially if it be deepe defiled) that after the applying of the hot iron, you bore the bone in many places till the bloud follow, applying in thoſe holes alſo the hot iron, to dry the bone: or elſe filling them with *aqua fortis:* ſo, by this meanes, the bone ſhall dry, and by little and little caſt his skale: nature (in the meane time) getting fleſh underneath, for the preſerving of the ſound bone, from the corruption of the ayre: ſo ſhall the skale fall off after, and little or no moyſture follow. Your medicine the firſt three daies, after the application of the cauterie, for the looſing of the skale ſhall be, *roſaceum calens cum ovi albumine:* and other three daies following, a digeſtive *ex ovi vitello & roſaceo*, then after that, *butyrum cum melle*. If the defiled bone lye ſo deepe, that you cannot come at it with inſtruments, then make injection with this water: *Rec. radicum ariſtolochiæ utriuſque, iridis, ana, ℥ j. ſs. cen-* Cure. *Calmet. li. 3. ca. 8.* *Cal. loc cit.*

centaurij minoris, ℥ j. ſs. agarici, ʒ iij. ſymphiti, m. j. hyperici, pedis columbini, ana, m. j. herbæ Roberti, m. j. cort. pini, ℥ ij. roſ. rub. p. ſs. anthos, p. ſs. mellis roſ. ℥ iij. irrorentur omniâ vino albo, & diſtillentur alembico plumbeo. With this make injection twiſe a day. The reſt of the time of the cure, touch the bone defiled with this water following: *Rec. aquæ vitæ ter diſtillatæ, aquæ roſarum, ana, ℥ iij. ſublimati, ʒ j. coquantur lento igne, uſque ad ſublimati diſſolutionem,* and keepe it in a glaſſe. After the uſe of which water, it ſhall be profitable to miniſter this powder: *Rec. ariſtoloch. rotund. cort. pini, ana, ʒ iij. radic. peucedani, & arundinis, ana, ʒ ij. agarici, tartari, ana, ʒ j. ſs. cuphorbij, ʒ j. fiat pulvis.* With this powder ſprinckle the putrified bone: or mixe it *cum melle,* or, *unguento regis & melle,* or *unguento Ægiptiaco:* and therewith anoynt the putrified bone, after the uſe of the former water: laying aloft *Emplaſtrum diachalciteos,* or *divinum,* or this following: *Rec. cortic. ovorum, oſſium humanorum, & panni combuſtorum, ana, ʒ ij. rad. peucedani, pulv. lumbricorum, ana, ℥ ſs. emplaſtri de gratia dei, diachylonis, picis navalis, ana, ʒ ij. fiat Emplaſtrum:* which is ſo excellent in taking off the ſcale, in mundifying, and alſo getting of fleſh, that *Calmeteus* teſtifieth, he never failed in the uſe of it. Finally, note in the application of your hot iron, that you wiſely meaſure the greatneſſe of the heate of it to be but anſwerable to the greatneſſe of the corruption of the bone. Alſo if the bone be putrified to the marrow, cut off the whole bone: unleſſe it be in the ſpine, or ridge bone of the backe. In which, the beſt that can be done, is a palliate cure.

These notes being neceſſarie, I have added out of the ſame Author, whence the reſt were taken.

Chap.

Chap. IX.

Maligne ulcers, called Cacoethe.

THe cauſes of this maligne, and hardly cicatrized ulcer, are of two ſorts: antecedent, and continent. Cauſes and ſignes.

The antecedent, are abundance, either of good juyce, or evill juyce in the bodie, or elſe ſome fault in the liver or ſplene: all which are to be conjectured, by the proper notes and ſignes. The continent cauſes are (*a*) diſtemperature, hardneſſe of the lips, varicous or ſwelled veines, &c. The ſignes of this unrulie ulcer (called alſo *Chironium*) are, callous and ſwelling lips, thinne matter, ill ſavour, no inflammation, ſmall paine, neither creepeth it. But ſometime dryeth up, and eſtſoones breaketh out againe, and is moſt reſident in the feet or legges.

The eaſineſſe or difficultie of the cure of theſe kinde of ulcers, is conjecturable, according to the likelihood of taking away the cauſes antecedent, or continent: which needs muſt bee removed, before the cure can be accompliſhed. Prog.

And becauſe fulneſſe, that is a maintainer of this ulcer, is twofold, to wit, of good juyce, or bad. Wee muſt adviſe (if we ſuppoſe fulneſſe, or abundance to bee in fault) whether the bodie abound with good, or evill humours: and ſo accordingly deale for the diminiſhing of them. If the bodie abound with good juyce, it muſt be diminiſhed both in the whole, by bloud-letting, and ſpare dyet, as alſo in the part whither it floweth: either drawne, or ſent. If it come to the place by attraction and drawing of the part it ſelfe, make revulſion, by bloud-letting, cupping, frication, and ligatures, all done on the contrarie part. Otherwiſe, if the humour come not to the part by attraction, but is received onely, as a thing ſent thereunto: then uſe your meanes, both to beat backe that which co- Cure.

meth

meth, and ſo diſcuſſe that which is there alreadie: as ſhall be ſaid in the proceſſe of the cure.

If the antecedent cauſe be evill juyce, wherewith the bodie aboundeth, inſtitute a dyet of ſuch meats as are of good juyce, and ſo may engender good humors; and be an enemie to that humour that nouriſheth the ulcer. Let his drinke bee *Guaiacum* water, and uſe purging medicines, according to the nature of the abounding humours. Diſcaſedneſſe of the liver, ſplene, or ſtomacke, giving occaſion to this ulcer, muſt firſt be taken away, and then go to the cure of the ulcer. The like is to be ſaid of the continent cauſes: to wit, (*a*) diſtemperature and weakneſſe of the part, hardneſſe of the lips, and ſwelled veines, the two firſt whereof have beene ſpoken of, and the third (*b*) ſhall be taught in his place. Concerning locall medicines, both to repell that which reſorteth, and to diſcuſſe that, that is alreadie reſident in the place, you have theſe ſimples, as a ſtorehouſe to reſort to: to wit, *terra lemnia, cadmia, chalcitis uſta, & lota, & cum aceto trita. ariſtolochia, cortex rad. capparis, malicorium, vitrum combuſtum, cortices radic. panacis, ſarcocolla, teſtæ piſcium uſtæ, antimoniam, Diphryges, plumbum uſtum, & lotum, ſquamma æris, ſquamma ferri, ſcoria plumbi, ærugo raſilis, uſta & lota, aluminis omne genus, &c.* It ſhall bee beſt, at the firſt, to uſe the powder of *Mercurie*, and after it this water: *Rec. ſucci agrimoniæ, ſucci ſolani, ſucci plantaginis, ana, li. ſs. vini albi, ℥ iiij. aluminis crudi, ℥ ij. ſs. auripigmenti, ℈ ſs. albuminum ovorum, numero vi.* mixe them together, and diſtill them, and therewith waſh and foment the ulcer twice a day, after dreſſe it with one of theſe unguents: *Rec. olei roſati, ℥ vi. ceruſſæ, ℥ ij lithargirij auri, lapidis calaminaris, ana, ℥ j. ſs. thutiæ præparatæ, boli armeni, ana, ℥ j. caphuræ diſſolutæ in aqua roſarum, ʒ ij. ol. de papavere, ℥ ij. ceræ albæ, q. ſ. fiat unguentum.* Another: *Rec. ol. roſati & myrthini, ana, ℥ ij. ſs. ſuc. ſolani, plantag. & ſemper vivi, ana, ℥ j. ſs. ſevi hircini & vitulini, ana, ℥ ij. pingued. ſuillæ, ℥ iij. aluminis crudi, calcis tertio extinctæ, & lotæ, ana,*

ana, ℈ *vi. malicorij, balanſtiæ, myrabolanorum citrinorum, ana*, ℈ *vij. æruginis raſilis*, ℈ *v. ſcoriæ ferri* ℈ *x. ſarcocoliæ*, ℈ *ij.* all beaten and mixt together, infuſe them a whole day, then boile them a little together, and put to *lithargirij utriuſque, ana*, ℈ *x. ceruſſæ*, ℈ *vi. plumbi uſti*, ℈ *v. antimonij*, ℥ *j. caphuræ*, ℑ *j. ceræ, q. ſ.* ſtirre them together in a marble morter. Hereto alſo may be added *argenti vivi*, ℥ *j.* A plaſter alſo for your uſe, you may thus compound: *Recipe diphrygis*, ℥ *j.* ℈ *vi. argenti ſpumæ*, ℥ *v. ceræ*, ℥ *vi.* ℈ *v. olei myrthini*, ℥ *x. fiat empl.* This plaſter diviſed by *Andromachus*, is commended for thoſe ulcers, that (though they be hard to cicatrice) yet are not come to a malignant qualitie.

Note this in the choice, and compoſing of your medicines, for this purpoſe: that according to the habite and diſpoſition of the bodie, in fineneſſe, or hardneſſe, and as the ulcer is in great or leſſe maligaitie: ſo are you alſo, in the more or leſſe to weaken or intend the force of your medicines.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) VArix *indeed is a cauſe continent, the reſt are accidents.*

(b) *I finde not where* Wecker *hath the cure of* Varix *hereafter. I have ſupplyed it in the latter end of the firſt Booke.*

CHAP. X.

Of the wormie Vlcer.

Cure.

TO prohibite the generation of wormes in ulcers, it is neceſſarie that you take away the humiditie, and putrifaction whereof they are engendred. But the wormes ſhal you ſlay with the juyces or decoction of *abſynthium, eupatorium, centaurium, marrubium*, and other like bitter ſimples. The ſame doth *ſuccus foliorum & florum perſici*, and the leaves alſo themſelves, being ſtampt and laid to: or, *Rec. ol. de abſynthio*, ℥ *ij. ſucci abſynthij*, ℥ *vj. pul. cumini, dictamni, aloes, ana*, ℥ *ij. ceræ, q. ſ.* boyle them to the forme of a plaſter: which then you may uſe, to any part, where wormes are: *millefolium* alſo is commended, for the killing of wormes, both in beaſts and in men: whereof ℈ *j.* may be given in wine to children for the wormes of the bellie, and greater quantitie to elder perſons. Injections of the ſame, may be uſed againſt wormes in the eares.

CHAP. XI.

Of Burning.

Cure.

IT ſhall bee good immediately after the burning, to hold the place by little and little, neere the fire, that ſo one heat drawing forth another: you may keepe it from bliſtering. Let the patient keepe a ſlender dyet. Apply cooling medicines: as *aquarosarum, ſolani:* or, *endiviæ, cum ovi albumine diù agitata, addito aceto pauco:* or *Rec. butyri recentis, vel olei ſæpe loti*, ℥ *iij. unguenti populeonis*, ℥ *j. ſs. ovorum n. ij. miſce fiat*

fiat linimentum. Or make an unguent *ex unguento albo, & rubro,* mixt *cum caphura, albumine ovi, & aqua roſarum.* Or, *Rec. olei nucum cocti,* ℥ *ij. ceræ,* ℥ *ſs. agitentur ſimul.* Or this: *Recipe unguenti albi cum caphura, ung. populeonis, ana,* ℥ *ij. mucilag. ſem. cotoneorum in aqua roſarum extractæ,* ℥ *j. ſs. fiat unguentum.* Another: *Rec. chalcis lotæ,* ℥ *j. ceræ albæ,* ℥ *j. ſs. olei roſarum,* ℥ *iiij. ſtercoris columbini uſti,* ℈ *ij. aquæ roſarum,* ℥ *j. albuminum ovorum, numero j.* mixe theu. But if the burning come to ulceration, and the ſame ulcer become filthie or hollow, cleanſe it with (*a*) this mundificative unguent: *Recipe terebinthinæ lotæ in decocto hordei,* ℥ *ij. ſyr. roſ.* ℥ *iij myrrhæ, aloes, ana,* ℈ *j. farinæ hordei, q. ſ. ad craſſitiem.* And repleniſh it with fleſh with this unguent: *Recipe ol. roſati,* ℥ *viij. olei ovorum,* ℥ *ij. vitri albiſs. tenuiſſime triti,* ℥ *j. cortic. mediæ ſambuci, manipulum j. ceræ albæ,* ℥ *j. ſs. coquantur ſimul & fiat unguentum.* When the fleſh is equall, and nothing but cicatrice wanteth, apply this unguent: *Recipe diachilonis communis,* ℥ *y. unguenti populeonis, ol. roſati, ana,* ℥ *iij. mucilag. ſem. cotoneorum in aqua roſacea extractæ,* ℥ *iiij. vitellorum ovorum, numero ij. fiat unguentum.* The cicatrice being made, it ſhall be good to anoint the place everie day with *ol. de vitellis ovorum.*

ANNOTATION.

(a) OR, butyrum recens & lotum, *mixt* cum Emplaſtro Stictico, *to the forme of an unguent.*

Supplie.

For ſome particular burnings.

FOr burning with gunpowder: *Recipe butyri, li. j. olei nucum, ſevi ſervini, ana, li. ſs. medullæ tauri,* ℥ *iij. liquefacta ac fervida infundantur in aquam nymphæa, ter quaterve, agitentur probè, & fiat unguentum.* *Parac. tr. 3 c 6.* Burning with gunpowder.

Accident.

In applying, renue this ſtill, as it waxeth hot in the place, untill all paine be baniſhed: then cure it as a ſimple wound. For cornes of powder ſticking in the face, apply this liniment. After you have (with needle or ſome ſuch inſtrument) pickt forth as many as you may: *Butyrum, liquefactum in aquam ex ranarum ſemine extractam injce, aut in aquam grammarorum, id decies aut ſæpius repetendo, donec butyrum lactis inſtar albeſcat. Ejus ita præparati,* ℥ *iij. miſce cum* ℥ *j. olei luteorum ovorum, & fiat linimentum:* which is likewiſe excellent to get out the fire in a burning.

Quercetanus.

Parac. ib. ca. 7.

Burning by metals and minerals.

It happeneth to ſome that prepare mettals and minerals, to be burnt of them in their preparation: and their burning bringeth dangerous accidents, becauſe of the impreſſion of their venome: as the burning of vitriol, alome, ſalt, braſſe, &c. cauſe (if they be not rightly cured) *Cacoethicall* ulcers, yea, ſometime baſtard leproſie. Therefore, to draw out the fire, and root out the venome of theſe, and other metals: *Recipe adipis ſuillæ, id eſt, lardi, quantum ſufficiat liquefiat ac incaleſcat,* while it is verie hot, powre it out in *aquam ſolani,* ſtirre it then to the conſiſtence of an unguent, and therewith anoint the place.

By minerall waters.

Againſt the ſcalding of minerall waters (if any ſuch chance) *Recipe olei nucum li. ſs. cevi cervini, li. j. butyri præparati, li. j. ſs. fiat unguentum,* Or uſe the ointment againſt gunpowder burning, aforeſaid. If theſe burnings be ſo deepe, that there needeth reſtauration of ſubſtance, after the fire and venome are extinguiſhed, then do as is noted in the former Chapter.

Burning by Mercurie.

If a man be burnt of *Mercurie*, foment the place affected with linnen clothes wet in milke, and applyed as hot as may be ſuffered twentie times, or more: ever renewing them as they waxe cold: after that, with butter oft heated, and powred into cold water, and laboured to a moſt white unguent, dreſſe the place, to draw out the fire. Laſt of all, heale it as other plaine wounds.

Accidents.

Paine of the teeth, and trembling of the hands, particular

cular accidents of this burning, may thus bee remedied. Waſh the hands in *aqua vitæ*, and gargle with *aqua lavendulæ:* abſtaining in the meane time, to come neere any *Mercurie.*

Burning by lightning. *Parac. ib. ca. 9.*

There is yet the burning by lightning, though rare, yet neceſſarie to bee cared for. The intention of drawing forth the fire, hath not here the firſt place, as in other burnings, but firſt muſt here bee a vehement cooling medicine, to quench the fire, which elſe ceaſſeth not to burne: like as ſometime a man ſhall ſee the ſame by gunpowder. *Recipe ſpermatis ranarum, ſucci ſedi, aſtacorum fluvialium, ana, partes æquales, myrrhæ, vitrioli, ana, modicum,* mixe them, and apply them to the affected member, till the heat bee gone: after which, effect the cure with unguents preſcribed for other burnings. And this courſe ſufficeth, if the part bee not exceedingly fired: Otherwiſe, like as wood being brought either to aſhes, or coales by the fire, cannot be returned to wood againe, even ſo, whatſoever is here burned, beyond the hope of recoverie, requireth (Moreover) a medicine, for the ſeparating of the ſame from the ſound. After your extinguiſher (therefore) let this be your diſtinguiſher (as you may call them:) *Recipe colophoniæ, li. j. picis communis, li. ſs. ceræ, ℥ iij. olei & terebynthinæ, quantum ſufficiat malaxatur, & fiat Emplaſtrum.* Apply this plaſter, till the dead bee divided from the living fleſh. Laſtly, finiſh the healing with your *ſtictícum* plaſter.

Accident.

Supplie.

CHAP. XII.

Scabs, itch, skurffineſſe, Tetters, and leproſie.

Def. ex Fern. li. 7. ca. 5.

Cauſes and ſignes.



Cabbedneſſe is a light ulceration of the skinne, with itching and (ſometimes) creeping frettineſſe. It followeth ſome moiſt puſtule going before (whether it were pale, ſwartiſh, or blacke) which being broken, leaveth a moiſt ulceration in the skinne, whereupon enſueth the ſcab: meane time, there is itching, redneſſe, heat, paine, and ſuch other accidents, moe or fewer, according to the humour whereof it hath his feeding: which, be it cholericke, flegmaticke, or melancholicke, you ſhall know by the condition of the affect; painfull, moiſt, or drie: by the patients temperament, and other artificiall indications of his courſe of life, yeare time, &c. ſo often beaten over before, as I ſhould do the Reader wrong to repeat them now againe.

Impetigo.

Impetigo, which wee Engliſh a Tetter, is an hard and drie roughneſſe of the skinne, with great itching. This riſeth by foure ſtaires unto the height, which is the leproſie. Firſt, it is a ſimple one, the skinne, red, hard, and rough, with vehement itching. It commeth of Choler, or thinne flegme, but ſalt and putrified. The ſecond is the true *Impetigo*, which riſeth with greater rough puſtules, fretteth fiercer, and gaddeth more abroad. This commeth often of *Herpes miliaris*, or *exedens*, in their cure neglected. The matter hereof is hotter choler, or thicker ſalt flegme. In the third degree is *Pſora*, which I call ſcurffineſſe, wherein the skinne is thicker, drier, harder, more ſwelled and rough, with creeping puſtules, which do eat, and cauſe it to chap all abroad, caſting off blacke and brannie skales. This ariſeth of blacke choler (wee commonly alſo call it melan-

1

2

Pſora.

melancholie) put out into the skinne and whereout it can hardly be scattered. *Lepra* is the last, and worthily worst of all. This eateth vehemently, and feedeth and clifteth deepe: wherehence not onely branne, but scales sometime pale, sometime blackish doe shead. It groweth of blacke choler, wherewith some thicke, and tough salt flegme is mixed. This last is accounted uncurable. The next afore it very hardly curable. Leprosie. Prog.

The inward meanes used, and physicall parts first performed, according as for every humor, and other considerations, you have oft before received instruction: come to your locall remedies: wisely in them observing, to increase the force of your medicines, according to the validitie of the disease, and strength of the Patients body. Which rule well marked, choose medicines here set for your purpose. For the scabs: *Rec. succi chelidoniæ, fumi terræ boraginis, scabiosæ, lapacij acuti, ana, ℥ iij. cum fæce aceti, & axungia veteri misceantur.* This cureth any scabbe that is not of the poxe. Or, *Rec. butyri recentis, ℥ j. axungiæ ℥ ss. lithargirij ceruſæ, ana, ℈ j. zinzibris, ℈ j. ss. sulphuris, ℈ ss. hellebori nigri pulu. ℈ iij. aceti, ℥ j. ss. misceantur, & coquantur in unguentum.* Or, make an unguent *ex butyro, sulphure vivo, & aqua sublimati:* else, *Rec. olei juniperini, ℥ ij. olei lucernarum, nucum ana, ℥ j. tartari albi, ℥ j. ss. vitrioli, salis, ana, ℈ ij. lithargirij auri, ℥ iiij. succi plantaginis, limonum, ana, ℥ ij. aceti squillitici, ℥ j. misce.* Bathes likewise may you contrive, to inforce your unguents further in working. As for example: *Rec. rad. enulæ, lapatij acuti, ana, li. j. parietariæ saponariæ, ana, m. ij. florum anthos, chamomillæ, ana, P. j. fiat decoct. pro balneo, cui adde salis li iiij. Rec. malvarum, lapatij acuti, plantag. argentinæ, salviæ, fæniculi, ana, m. ij. aluminis rupei, ℥ v. sulphuris flavi pul. ℥ iiij. furfuris tritici, m. iij. fiat decoctio.* For *Impetigo*, make a decoction *ex radic. oxylapathi rub. cum gummi arab. modico, in vino albo:* therewith every morning foment the place warme, and let it dry in. Also *oleum geniſtæ, Iuniperi*, or *Guaiaci*, doth ba- Cure. For scabs. Scylander. Botallus. For Impetigo.

niſh all Tetters. Againſt *Pſora* & *Lepra*, as the former localles are much availing, ſo yet I wiſh not too farre relying upon them: for in truth, on Phyſicall meanes their greateſt cure dependeth.

Chap. XIII.

Of ulcers and ſcales in the head, called Achores, or Tinea, and Favus.

Def:  *Chores*, called of others *Tinea*, are iſſuing ulcers in the head, perforated with many holes. But *Favi* are large holed ulcers, yeelding humor thicke like honey, ſo lying, as in the holes of the honie combe.

Cauſes and ſignes. Nitrous and ſalt flegme, evill diet of ſharpe juyced meates, rawneſſe, ſurfetting, &c. doe occaſion it. *Tinea* appeareth with itching, ulcers and matter, cruſtie ſcabs and ſcales in the head, ſtinking ſavour, &c.

Prog. This diſeaſe, though it be new, yet is cured with difficultie, but if it be old, either never, or very hardly.

Cure. To take away the cauſe, which is a ſalt and nitrous humor, if the body abound with bloud, and the parties age not repugnant, let bloud, or apply cupping glaſſes with ſcarification in the hinder part of the head: ordaine a ſlender dyet, cooling and ingendring good bloud: as to uſe moderate exerciſe, meane chafing of the legges, let the belly be ſoluble, either naturally, or elſe ſo kept with cliſters. For his meate, the fleſh of Hennes, Chickens, Capons, Weather, Veale, Peacockes, &c. His drinke either decoction of Cinamon, or white Wine delayed. Abſtaine from anger, ſurfetting, ſalt, ſharpe, thicke and glutinous meates. Prepare and concoct the humor with *Oxymel ſimplex, oxymel ſcillinum, ſyr. acetoſus, oxyſaccharum, &c.* Then come to your purging: which muſt both be generall

nerall and particular: purge the whole body with *cassia, diacatholicum, confectio hamech, Elect. de succo rosarum, pill. agregativæ, pil. sine quibus, &c,* then particularly, as by the mouth and nostrils, accordingly as is taught in *Alopecia.* Well advising to doe all these, (both concerning the strength of the medicines, and their repetition) according to the age, and strength of the partie: more, or lesse: or not at all. The cause being thus provided for, minister to the place medicines, such as may cleanse, discusse, and represse: as *oleum rosarum, ol. de serpentibus, ol. myrthinum, ol. de frumento, ol. citoneorum, ol. de nucleis persicorum, ol. e salicibus, ol. amigdal. amar, ol. Iuniperinum, ol. fraxininum: acetum, lixivium, urina, muria: succus rubi, plantaginis, fumariæ, boraginis, scabiosæ, parietariæ, anagallidis: suc. enulæ, ireos, aristolochiæ, sambuci, ebuli, absynthij, marrubij cucumeris agrestis, centaurij minoris, &c. axungia ursi, talpæ, lupi, anseris, cuniculi, &c. sulphur, cinnabrium, sal torrefactum, alumen, arsenicum, arugo, spuma argenti, Chimolia terra, pompholyx, myrrha, acatia, thus, malicorium, cortex pini, baccæ lauri, & folia, fol. myrthi, farina lupinorum, farina loleacea lentium, fænum græcum, adiantum, rosæ, fol. rutæ, &c.* Of which things, you may provide you great copie (also) of compound medicines, as these unguents following: *Recipe succi boraginis, succi scabiosæ, succi lapatij acuti, succi ireos, ana,* ℥ *ij. facis olei veteris,* ℥ *iij. aceti, q. s. bulliant simul omnia deinde subducto igne, misce pulveris ellebori albi, & nigri, sulphuris vivi, lithargirij auri, auripigmenti, cinabrij, calcis vivæ, albuminis ovi, gallarum, æruginis, fuliginis, picis, cineris e face vini usta, ana,* ℥ *ij. fiat linimentum:* and therewith anoint the head being shaved: another, *Rec. lithargirij, cerussæ, cadmiæ, fuliginis, gallarum, ana,* ℥ *j. facis olei, vini, aceti, ceræ, ana, q. s. misce fiat unguentum.* Another, *Recipe unguent. pompholygos,* ℥ *ij. olei myrthini,* ℥ *j. ss. chimoliæ,* ℥ *iij. misce:* or, *Recipe olei nucum, olei juniperi, ana,* ℥ *ij. olei lucernarum,* ℥ *j. nucum ustarum cum testis,* ℥ *vj. myrrhæ, floris æris, ana,* ℥ *j. fuliginis furni* ℥ *j. lithargirij,* ℥ *ss.*

℥ ſs. *argenti vivi*, ℥ ij. *miſce fiat linimentum*: or *Recipe ung. lithargirij, ung. pompholygos, ana*, ℥ j. *pulveris roſarum, myrthi, acatiæ. ana*, ℈ j. *aceti, olei myrthini, ana, q. ſ. miſce pro linimento.* Another, *Recipe ſpumæ argenti, thuris, ana*, ℈ iij. *ſulphuris*, ℈ ij. *aceti*, ℥ vj. *olei roſati*, ℥ iij. boyle them to the thickneſſe of honey: another, *Recipe auripigmenti rubri, calcis vivæ lotæ quinquies, ana*, ℥ ij. *fuliginis furni*, ℥ j. *vitrioli, aluminis, ana*, ℥ ſs. *allij triti*, ℥ ſs. *tartari*, ℈ vj. *mellis, aceti, ana, q. ſ. miſce fiat linimentum.* Another, *Recipe nucum rancidarum*, ℥ j. *ſevi hircini, piſcis, ana*, ℥ j. ſs. *ſulphuris, fol. rutæ, ana*, ℈ ij. *olei myrthini*, ℥ ij. *miſce igne lento*: it is a very good one. Another, *Recipe olei myrthini* ℥ vj. *aceti*, ℥ ij. *pulver. myrthi*, ℥ ſs. *ſulphuris, lithargyrij, ana*, ℈ j. *miſce*. therewith anoint the head, being ſhaved, for it is very approved. Another, *Recipe ſucci fol. myrthi, ſucci plantaginis, ana*, ℥ iij. *farinæ lentium, pulver. myrthi, acatiæ, thuris, ana*, ℈ ij. *olei laurini, aceti, ana*, ℥ y. mixe them to a liniment.

Here alſo of Alopecia, and his allies: for the affinitie of cauſes.

Chap. XIIII.

Alopecia, and Ophiaſis.

Def. *Alopecia* is a falling of the haire, after which, certaine vacant places are left in the head. It differeth from *Ophiaſis*, both in figure, place, and age. For *Alopecia* keepes no proper figure, but indifferently ſheweth it ſelfe in any, and is incident to the forepart of the head, beard, eyebrowes, and any age. But *Ophiaſis* ever appeareth in one certaine figure, namely, not exceeding the breadth of two fingers from the nape of the head: it creepeth on with his

Difference.

his two heads, to both the eares: in ſome to the forehead, never ceaſing, till it have joyned both his heads in the fore-part of the forehead. And this diſeaſe is incident (for the moſt part) to young children, and that to the head onely.

They are ingendred otherwhiles, of the naughtineſſe of ſome common matter, and otherſometime, of ſome ſpeciall and peculiar matter. It is meant to be of common matter, when it commeth of a common, and as it were, accuſtomed putrifying of humors, which eate away the roots of the haires. For the haires doe come of certaine dryed vapours, reſolved by moderate heat, which, whilſt they paſſe out through the pores of the shinne, are thruſt out into their forme, of length and roundneſſe, and dried by the ayre. Which againe doe eaſily fall, when as by ſome vitious humour they are ſtubbed up. And this may be ſerous or thinne bloud: then is it with a red colour in the skinne, and in a young flouriſhing age, a ſanguine complexion: and in ſuch one as hath uſed meates of much and good juyce. Or it may be of choler, which you ſhall know by paleneſſe of the skinn, cholericke complexion, hot and dry temperature, hot diet & youthful age. It may likewiſe proceede of flegme, either ſweet or ſalt: the ſweet is apparant by whiteneſſe of skinne, boyiſh age, cold and moyſt temperament, and cold and moyſt nouriſhment. Salt flegme alſo bringeth forth white colour joynd with dandroufe, itching, &c. If it be of melancholie: blackneſſe of the skinne, with melancholike complexion and cuſtome of diet, will declare it. The peculiar matter which commeth to be conſidered of in the generation of this diſeaſe, is that which hath, either by aduſtion, or maligne and pernitious conſtitution, gotten to it, a certaine, ſure, and unwonted malice, as in leprous bodies, whoſe ſignes are: falling of hayre, with great deformitie of face, hollow noſe, round eyes, narrow drawne noſtrils, ſwelled eyebrowes, fleſhie knots in the face, aud duskie colour, &c. or elſe in the French diſeaſed perſons, and ſignified by

Cauſes and ſignes.

falling

falling of the beard, eye-browes, and tuftie forepart, before the reſt of the head, alſo paines in the head & joynts, wheales and ſcales in the head, and chinne, ſcurfe, ſorelike wearineſſe, itching about the face, clefts ſometime in the hands, and ulcers (perhaps) going before in the privie parts. Other ſignes of the forme of theſe diſeaſes, and their place are manifeſt enough by the definition.

Prog. To know whether there may be cure or not, two things muſt be conſidered: one is the time; for if it bee of late growing, it may be cured, but if it be of long continuance, it is either impoſſible, or at the leaſt very difficult. The other thing is the affect or diſeaſe it ſelfe, and ſo *Alopecia*, which commeth of the leproſie, is ſeldome or never cured. *Ophiaſis* ſometime healeth of the owne accord, and without application of any remedie: but *Alopecia* doth not ſo.

Cure. The cure of theſe diſeaſes muſt be inſtituted firſt according to the matter whereof they proceede, be it common, or elſe peculiar, as is afore deſcribed in the ſignes. And then reſpecting the forme, which commeth to be amended by locall medicines afterward. If therefore you finde the vitioſitie of the common humors to be in fault, ſeeke out alſo by the ſignes which of them it is, and thence proceed to the taking of them away, in this manner. If it bee ſerous bloud and choler, appoint a contrarie, that is, a cooling diet. As colder ayre, moderate exerciſe, moderate ſleepe, or larger then of woont, the meate of good juyce, as fleſh of Hennes, Partridge, Capons and weather, ſodde with lettuce, &c. avoyding hot, ſharpe and ſalt meates. The drinke, water that is boyld, &c. obſerving warily, that (at no time) there be too great filling with meate. For flegmaticke humors in this caſe, let the diet be with hotter ayre, temperate exerciſe, moderate ſleepe, meate that hath propertie to heate and make thinne, the drinke, white wine delayed, &c. And the quantitie of meate but little. Otherwiſe alſo if the humor be melancholike, let the diet bee heating and moyſtening: as hot and moyſt

Dyet.

ayre,

ayre, meane exerciſe, longer ſleepe, meate ingendring good bloud, the drinke, delayed wine, &c. the quantitie alſo in a meane. The diet thus conſidered of, as is meete: proceed to more manifeſt diminiſhing of the humor, by bloud-letting, cupping, or ſanguiſuges, as the caſe offereth moſt conveniency. Provided alwaies, that in any of theſe, the age and ſtrength of the Patient be conſidered for the moderating of the quantitie. Therefore theſe manuall operations finde place, when this diſeaſe proceedeth of ſanguine, and cholericke humors. And the fitteſt places then for the opening of a veine, is *Cephalica* firſt: and then ſome veine in the forehead, one done after another, with ſome convenient time betweene. Cupping with ſcarification is to be uſed in the circuit of the head, * ſanguiſuges in the hinder part of the head.

Manuall operation.

* Bloud-ſuckers.

Medicines convenient in this caſe, whileſt the matter is ſerous bloud, and choler, are firſt, thoſe, that worke contrarie to the preſent qualitie of the humor, by altering, concocting, and preparing the ſame: of which nature are theſe: *Oxiſaccharum, ſyrupus violaceus, ſyrupus de borragine, ſirupus endiviæ, ſyrupus acetoſus*, with diſtilled waters, or the decoction of the like hearbs, whereof thoſe ſirupes are made. Then following after, with ſuch purging as may manifeſtly diminiſh the quantity of the offending matter, in generall. Of which ſort, you have choyce enough amongſt theſe following: *manna, caſſia, tamarindi, Diaprunum lenitivum, Diacatholicon, ſyrupus roſ. laxativus. ſyrup. ex flor. perſicis, &c. mirabolani Citrini:* or if need require a ſtronger ſort: *Electuarium de ſucco roſarum, Electuarium roſarum meſuæ, Hiera Ruffi, Pillulæ Aureæ, Pill. agregativæ, Pill. ſine quibus, &c.* After which generall evacuations, order requireth that the particular ſort, as *maſticatories*, of maſticke, or *pyrethrum* mildely ſodde in ſirupe of roſes ſolutive, doe follow. In all which the Artiſt muſt have care, that by due quantitie, hee performe that which is ſufficient: purging both often, yea and vehemently, if the age may beare it, foraſmuch as the humors

Inward medicines.

Preparatives.

Purgations.

humors are impact in the habite of the bodie.

Flegme the cauſe.

If the humors offending be flegmatike, firſt alter and prepare it, as with. *oximel ſimplex*, or *compoſitum*, given with a decoction of the roots of Smaledge: likewiſe, *mel roſarum, ſyrupus de ſtœcade, ſyrupus de betonica, ſyr. de cupillorum ven.* with the decoction of Maiden-haire, Vervaine, Sotherne-wood, or their diſtilled waters. Then purge the ſame with *Diacatholicon, hiera picra, Hiera Ruffi, pillulæ de agarico, mirabolanis chebulis*, or ſuch like: elſe, if ſtronger be required: *Diaphœnicum, Electuarium Indum majus, Pillulæ cochiæ, pill. fœtidæ, pil. indæ, pil. hieræ diacolocynthidos, Trochiſci Alhandal, &c.* After which, in like manner as aforeſaid, follow in order your particular evacuations by the mouth, to wit, gargariſmes, made of the decoction of figges, Reyſins, Hyſope, Peniriall, Stecodos, Marjoram, &c. elſe (if you would have them ſtronger) of the decoction of Pepper, and *pyrethrum, &c.* or of muſtard ſeede, vineger, honie, &c. *maſticatories* alſo of Mace, *cubebes*, ſtaveſagre, *aſarum*, *maſtich*, *pyrethrum*, either raw, or lightly boyled in *oximel*. In all which you muſt proceed with the like obſervation as before is noted, to wit, that both the preparing, and alſo the purging be oft, yea and vehement (the age and ſtrength of the Patient conſidered) becauſe the humors have taken root in the habite of the body. The time is moſt convenient for them, when the Patient is faſting.

Melancholie the cauſe.

If the melancholike humor be cauſe of the falling of the haire, the diet firſt ordained as is afore deſcribed, here have you your preparatives firſt to concoct and make readie the matter: to wit, *oxymel compoſitum, oxymel ſcilliticum, ſyrupus de fumo terræ, ſyrupus de lupulis, &c.* with the water of hoppes. Evacuate then the whole body, either with ſome of the gentler ſort, as *Diaſenna, diacatholicon, mirabolani Indi, ſenna, lapis armenus, &c.* Or with theſe ſtronger ſort, as *Hiera Ruffi, confectio hamech, Pillulæ de fumo terræ, pill. de lapide lazuli, Elleborus niger, &c.* Laſtly, deſcending to the particulars, as gargariſmes of

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the decoction of *pyrethrum*, in the decoction of Mercurie and Time. *Eleborus niger, confectio hamech, &c.* And theſe things likewiſe muſt be often repeated, and ſtrongly performed, for the conſideration, before, now twice rehearſed. When all this courſe hath beene duely followed, for the rooting out of the matter of this diſeaſe, that is to ſay, the common humours of the bodie, which are found faultie in this caſe: then come wee juſtly to the uſe of locall medicines: which likewiſe are not a little available in the matter. Of which ſort are theſe: *Oleum laurinum, oleum ovorum, oleum nucum, oleum lucernarum, ol. abrotani, oleum ricininum, oleum Iuniperi. axungia talpæ, axungia urſi, axungia lupi, leonis, anſeris, cuniculi.* Moreover, the aſhes of ſothernwood, of Beares haire, or of mans haire, the aſhes of moles, Sea-yrchins, *ſpuma maris*, of *thapſia, euphorbium*, Bees, Waſpes, &c. of which things may be made unguents and lees, of divers ſorts, ſuch as here, for example ſake, I have ſet downe. *Rec. olei de abrotano ℥ ij. pingued. urſi*, or *talpæ ℥ j. cineris pellis urſi, vel echini terreſtris ℥ iij. nucum uſtarum, abrotani uſti, ana, ℥ j. propoleos, ℥ ij. mellis, ℥ j.* mixe, and make thereof a ſoft unguent. Or elſe this: *Rec. ſucci cepæ, ſucci ſcillæ, ana, ℥ ſs. olei laurini, ℥ iij. axungiæ anatis, ℥ j.* boyle theſe together till the juyces bee conſumed, putting to in the end, *cineris radicum ficus, & pulveris ſeminis naſturtii, ana, ℈ j.* of theſe make an unguent, and anoint therewith the head, being ſhaved. Another to the ſame purpoſe is thus prepared: *Recipe piperis, ſtercoris ovilli ſicci, ſem. eryſimi, erucæ, ana, ℥ ſs. ellebori albi, ℈ iij. ſtercoris murium ℈ j. fellis tauri, q. ſ.* mixe and make thereof an unguent. A lee to the ſame purpoſe make on this wiſe: *Recipe cineris marubii, cineris nucum, cineris avellanarum, cineris pellis urſi, ana, ℥ ij. aquæ, li. iiij. vel v.* make thereof a lee, in which boile afterward, *ſalviam, betonicam, abrotanum, capillos veneris, &c.* Thus farre we have ſpoken of the falling of haire, comming of a common matter, as the vitioſitie of the foure humours, and ſo much ſufficeth our purpoſe.

Outward medicines.

Chap.

CHAP. XV.

Brannie scales in the head.

Def. THis is a disease in the outside of the skin of the head: when as (there being no ulcer in the head) branlike scales shake forth with a light scratching.

Causes and signes. The thing it selfe is evidently known by itching, and scales in the head. But of what cause it is, as whether of corrupt bloud, burnt choler, salt flegme, or burnt melancholie, you shall know by the consideration of such notes as are given you in the acknowledging of *Alopecia*.

Prog. If it be not cured in a convenient time, it changeth into the leprosie.

Cure. If it proceed of serous or corrupt bloud, institute a diet contrarie in qualitie: to wit, let the partie use moderate exercise, temperate sleepe, a quiet minde, meats of good juyce, not windie, nor grosse. White wine delayed, &c. Forbid beefe, venison, and goats flesh, also bulbous roots, musheromes, puffes, pot-herbes, and banqueting dishes.

Dyet. So may you bend the force of your dietarie prescription against the faultinesse of the other humours (if you see it good) by the order foreshewed in *Alopecia*.

Inward medicines. Also in this case (of bloud) phlebotomie is convenient: and other medicines, both altering, concocting, and purging; generally, and particularly, in manner, as is afore set downe in *Alopecia*.

Outward. Observe the order of that Chapter likewise, if choler, flegme, or melancholie be, in this case faultie. The cause of the disease then being thus provided for, come to locall medicines, to cure the present place withall. Which you must prepare, of wiping, disperfing, and drying things. Such as are, *lupini, ciceres, orobus, fœnumgræcum, cineres beta,*

betæ, braſſicæ, abrotani, cucumeris aſinini, parietariæ, abſynthy, &c. Alſo *pulvis enulæ campanæ, ireos, ariſtologiæ, brioniæ, ari, mirthi, malvarum, foliorum ſeſami, ſtaphidis agriæ, ſulphuris, nitri, lapidis calaminaris, argenti ſpumæ, oſſium myrabolanorum, &c.* Likewiſe *calx, furfur, ſuccus betæ, & omnia fella, &c.* Of which ſorts, and other like, you may provide your compound medicines, either in forme of baths, lees, or unguents, on this wiſe: *Rs. hordei mundi, P. vj. ſem. lini, fænugr. ana, ℥ iiij. violariæ, malvæ, borag. fumiterræ, cichorei, lapathi acuti, ana, m. ij. amigdal. contrit. li. iiij. farinæ fabarum, li. j.* mixe them, and make thereof your bath. Another: *Rs. rad. lapathi acuti, enulæ camp. ana, ℥ ij. malvæ, biſmalvæ, ciclæ, parietariæ, ſaponariæ, ana, m. iiij. lupinorum, fabarum integrarum, an. li. j. centaureæ mi. P. ij. furfuris vel hordei integri, P. iij.* Make a decoction for a bath, and wipe the place with a rough cloth, or ſponge. A third, *Rs. fol. myrthi, vel ſalicis, ana, m. ij. plantag. acori, agrimoniæ, fol. ulmi, ana, m. iiij. lentium, m. ij. roſarum P. vj.* Make your decoction for a bath, whereto adde *aluminis, li. ſs.* and let the patient enter into it, after the uſe of the other remedies. Make your lees of the aſhes of the cuttings of vines, or of the roots of beets and colworts. Vuguents have here of divers ſorts, as firſt, *Rs. farinæ hordei, far. fabarum, far. lupinorum, an. ℥ j. fellis bovini aut ſuilli, ℥ ſs. aceti, ℥ iiij. fiat unguentum.* Another: *Rec. ſulpburis, Chimoliæ terræ, ana, ℈ ij. ſuccibetæ, ℥ ij. miſce.* A third: *Rec. amigd. amararum toſtarum, nucum rancidarum, ana, par. xx. terræ ſigillatæ, ſulphuris, vitrioli, ana, ℈ ij. ol. nucum, ℥ iij. mellis ſcillæ, ℥ ij. miſce fiat unguentum.* With this oyntment anoint the head over night, and at morning, waſh the head, with the decoction, either of lupines, or beanes. A fourth: *Rec. ol. amigd. amararum ℥ iiij. olei irini, ℥ ij. ſuc. ciclæ ℥ iij. ſuc. fumiterræ, ℥ iij.* boyle theſe together to the conſumption of the juyces, adding thereto *farinæ fænugr. ℥ ij. nigellæ, ℥ j. miſce fiat unguentum*, wherewith anoint the place at night, applying one of the bathes, to the ſame, the next

morning. A fifth: *Recipe argenti ſpumæ, olei rutacei, aceti ana, part. j.* mixe them on the hot embers. A ſixth: *Recipe pulver. ireos, pulver. abrotani, ana, ℥ ſs. ſucci enulæ & betæ, ana, q. ſ.* reduce it to the thickneſſe of honie.

CHAP. XVI.

Of lowſineſſe called Phthiriaſis and morbus pediculariſ.

Cauſes and ſignes.

THis is a diſeaſe chiefly of the inner skinne of the head. But ſometime of other parts alſo, as the beard, arm-pits, and ſhare-bone, in which parts lyce are engendred, of divers ſorts: ſome without the skinne, as thoſe of the head: and thoſe called (a) *morpiones*: others lurking within the skinne called (b) *Cyrones*.

Prog.

They are engendred of a hot and moiſt humour, which is deſcried, by noting the patient his order, in the regiment of his bodie. As his meats being moiſt and phlegmaticke, joynde with the uſe of nuts, figges, cheſtnuts, and fruits: neglecting the head for combing, &c.

Cure. Diet.

The hot and moiſt humor which is the cauſe of this diſeaſe muſt be taken away, both by diet and medicines. Let therefore the patients meat bee of good and lawdable juyce, his exerciſe moderate, his bath of ſalt water, and his clothes be often changed: and generally obſerving, to

Med.

keepe his diet ſlender: the medicines to purge out this cauſe, muſt be ordained according to the nature of the humours abounding, if the age and other conſiderations bee not repugnant. Then with convenient medicines: as bitter, diſcutient, aſtringent, and drying, draw forth and kill the wormes themſelves. To which end, you may provide you of divers ſorts, both liniments and bathes, as followeth: *Recipe aluminis, ℥ ſs. veratri albi, ℈ j. olei, aceti, ana, q. ſ. fiat linimentum.* Another: *Rx. ol. amigdalarum amararum,*

mararum, ℥ *ij. ol. rutæ,* ℥ *j. ſtaphidis agriæ* ℥ *j. centaureæ mi.* ℈ *ij. mirrhæ* ℈ *iij. argenti vivi,* ℥ *ij. axungiæ rancidæ ſalitæ,* ℥ *iiij. aceti parum, fiat linimentum.* A third: *Recipe ſulphuris,* ℥ *ſs. ſtaphid. agriæ* ℥ *j. olei* ℥ *ij. ſs. aceti* ℥ *j. ſs. miſce.* A fourth: *Recipe ſtaphidis agriæ,* ℥ *ſs. aloes,* ℈ *ij. aceti ſcillit. olei amigdal. amararum, ana, q. ſ. miſce fiat linimentum.* A fifth: *Recipe mellis* ℥ *ſs. ſucci fol. hederæ,* ℥ *ij. miſce.* A ſixth: *Recipe ſandracæ,* ℈ *iij. ſtaphidis agriæ,* ℈ *vj. nitri* ℈ *j. aceti, q. ſ. miſce.* A ſeventh: *Recipe aloes, ſtaphidis agriæ, ana,* ℥ *ſs. ol. fraxini, ſuc. geniſtæ, ana, q. ſ. fiat linimentum.* An eight: *Recipe lardi ſalſi raſi* ℥ *ij. aloes* ℥ *ſs. aceti ſcill. q. ſ. miſce.* A ninth: *Recipe ſtaphidis agriæ, aluminis ana,* ℥ *ſs. ſem. tamariſci* ℈ *ij. fellis bovis,* ℈ *iij. ol. laurini, aceti ana, q. ſ. miſce fiat linimentum.* The tenth: *Recipe pill. com.* ℈ *ij. pill. contra vermes,* ℈ *ij. ſucci athanaſiæ, q. ſ. miſce fiat linimentum.* Your bath you may prepare on this wiſe. *Recipe ciclæ, abſynthij, marrubij, betonicæ, ana, m. j. centaureæ mi. florum ſtœcados, ana, P. ij. lupinorum, P. iij. ſtaphidis agriæ, li. j. ariſtologiæ, li. ſs.* make the decoction in lee, whereunto adde *ſalis li. ſs.* Theſe medicines apply to the part ſo affected, which (if it be poſſeſſed with here) it is meeteſt firſt to ſhave.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) *OF ſome part of lyce that be flatter, and ſticke in the skinne like ticks.*

(b) *We commonly call them wormes, which many women, in the Sunne-ſhine, can cunningly picke out with needles, and are moſt commonly in the hands.*

Chap. XVII.

Of Vlcers in the eyes.

Cauſes and ſignes.

THeſe ulcers are cauſed of ſome ſharpe and biting humor, and ſo there is joyned with the ulceration paine, much watring, and redneſſe of the eyes, &c.

Cure.

Evacuate firſt the ſharp and biting humour, by bloud-letting, cupping, ligature, frication, ſpare diet, and purging medicines, as in *Ophthalmia:* as alſo by repellent medicines applyed outwardly. If the ulcer be *ſanious*, cleanſe it, but with medicines without biting, or moving of paine: ſuch as *ſyrupus acetoſus, mel virgineum, ſacharum candum, aloe lota, myrrha, &c.* If it be hollow and lacke fleſh, incarne and glutinate the ſame *cum Thutia præparata, collyrio albo ſine opio*, or *collyrio de plumbo*, either of theſe finely growne, and diſſolved *in aquis roſarum, vel plantaginis, vel caudæ equinæ, vel in lacte muliebri, vel lacte caprino.* If there be paine or inflammation, mitigate and cure them as is ſaid, in *Ophthalmia.*

Chap. XVIII.

Of the lachrymall or tearie fiſtula.

THe cauſe hereof is a fell, ſharpe, and nitrous humour, gotten either to the bone, or gathered in the circumference or ſoft compaſſe about the eye. Both which you ſhall perceive by ſearch and feeling: for there is callous hardneſſe, and roughneſſe in the bone (if it bee toucht) likewiſe ſome apoſtume ever goeth before it, the matter is ſerous and glewiſh, and there is redneſſe in the eye.

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A lachrymall fiſtule is hard to bee cured, for the neerneſſe and ſenſibilitie of the eye. And that that is inveterate can ſcarce bee cured, becauſe of the bone much corrupted. And if it bee, yet ſhall that eye be ever watring, becauſe the fleſh in the corner is waſted. *Progn.*

This humor would be ſpent out of the whole bodie, or head, by bloud-letting (if nothing let) ſlender diet, and of good juyce, and purging medicines according to the nature of the humours. Alſo it would bee turned away from the place whither it floweth, by bloud-letting, cupping, binding, and frications on the contrarie parts. The reſt of the cure, is by medicines, thus to be performed: if it bee ſanious or filthie, cleanſe and mundifie it either by filling the cavitie, *cum laungine rad. arundinis*, and ſo often uſed till it be perfectly mundified: or with a collerie *ex thure, ſarcocollâ, aloe, ſanguine draconis, balauſtia, antimonio, alumine*, mixt in equall parts, with putting to *quartam partem flor. æris*: or, *ammoniacum* diſſolved in *aceto cum ærug. raſ.* or this liniment: *Rec. aquæ vitæ, mellis roſ. col. ana, ℥ j. mirrhæ, ℥ ij. fiat lin.* Wherewith anoint the place morning and evening. If it be growne with callous hardneſſe, waſte it with *ung. ægyptiacum*, or *pul. mercurij* or *aſphodeli*. If the bone be defiled, apply a cauterie, in quantitie and forme proportionable to it: in the meane time, defending the eye, with lint, or flaxe wet in *albumine ovi*, and thereupon holding alſo a ſilver ſpoone. Finally, the hollowneſſe of the fiſtula muſt bee filled with fleſh, and ſo after when it commeth to be even cicatrized: accordingly as is taught in the wounds of the eyes. *Calm. li. 3. c. 20.* Cure.

CHAP. XIX.

Vlcers in the nose, called Ozena.

Def. *Ozenæ* are ulcers about the noſtrels, yeelding a filthie ſavour, and caſting many cruſts.

Cauſes and ſignes. Cauſes are ſharpe putrified humors. The ſignes are manifeſt.

Prog. Seeing it commeth of the flowing in of ſharpe and putrified humors, it is verie hard to cure.

Cure. Order the patients diet ſo, as his meats may be of good juyce, and not ſharpe nor ſalt, his drinke ſmall. And the quantitie of either ſpare.

Open the humerall veine, if the head abound with bloud, and ſet cups to the hinder part of the head, purge univerſally, *cum pillulis aureis, cochijs, ſine quibus, &c.* And after particularly, with maſticatories *ex maſtice & ſcammonio, &c.* Fortifie alſo the part affected, to wit, the head, that it be not ſo apt to receive excrements, thitherto aſcending: and this do by drying and repellent meanes, ſuch as theſe: *oleum myrthinum, ol. roſaceum, pulvis corallorum, ſantallorum, roſarum rub. ſicc. gallarum, acaciæ, myrthi, maſticis, mannæ, thuris, &c.* Of thoſe may you make plaſters, to apply all over the top of the head, being ſhaven: as for example this forme: *Rec. myrrhæ, thuris, ana, ℥j. cochleas integras num. v. albuminum ovorum num. ij. ceræ, q. ſ. miſce fiat emplaſtrum.* Apply it on a linnen cloth to be worne nine dayes together. Of the ulcer it ſelfe conſider, either as it is new, or inveterate: to provide for either caſe, anſwerable medicines. Apply to the new *Ozena* according to his preſent condition, to wit, as it is cruſtie, filthie, or pure: fall the cruſt *cum melle & reſina, axungia gallinæ, butyro, oleo violaceo*, or ſuch other. Purge and cleanſe it *cum melle deſpumato, melle roſato colato*, or, *unguento Ægyptiaco*, and that which is pure and cleane, fill up and conglutinate *cum unguent. de Thutia*,

For the new *Ozena*.

or

or *de lythargirio*, or *lycio cum vino diluto*, or a mixture, *ex menthæ ſuccco cum melle, ex omphacio cum melle:* or, *unguento ex ceruſſa, argenti ſpuma, vino & oleo myrthino.* Elſe thus compounded: R*ecipe ſpumæ argenti, ceruſſæ, ana, ℥ vj. plumbi uſti loti, ℥ iij. myrrhæ, aloes, ana, ℥ ij. gallarum ℥ j. vini, ol. myrth. ana, q. ſ. fiat unguentum.* Now, for the inveterate, and putrified, which muſt bee eaten out and ſcoured, ordaine ſuch deviſed meanes as follow. An unguent: R*ecipe omphacij, ℥ ſs. malicorij, balauſtiorum, ana, ℥ iy. myrrhæ, aluminis, ladani, ana, ℥ ij. chalcitidis, aloes, cort. thuris, ana, ℥ j. olei roſac. ol. myrtini, ana, ℥ ij. ceræ rub. q. ſ. fiat unguentum.* A fume: R*ecipe ladani, hypociſtidis, maſticis, myrrhæ, ſtyracis, rub. calaminthæ, cort. thuris, ſandaracæ, auripigmenti rub. ana, ℥ iij. terebinthinæ, q. ſ. fiant trochiſci pro fumo.* A water: R*ecipe balauſtiorum, malicorij, ana, li. ij. plantaginis, caudæ equinæ, piloſellæ, linguæ paſſerinæ, herniariæ, ana, manipulum ij. rad. biſtortæ. li. ſs. foliorum myrthi, m. j. contundantur, & ſimul deſtillentur.* Put to the water diſtilled. *aluminis, ℥ iij.* and therewith waſh the ulcer. To mitigate paine (if any be) uſe *axungia gallinæ, cum oleo violaceo & pauca cera.*

For the inveterate.

Chap. XX.

Vlcers in the eares.

Cauſes and ſignes.

THeſe ulcers proceed of vitious humors, and are evident by their paine, putting forth of matter, &c.

Cure.

Firſt therefore provide for the taking away of thoſe vitious humours, by bloud-letting, cupping, ligatures and frications, &c. Thinne dyet, and purging medicines, and that firſt unverſally, according to the nature of the humors, and afterwards particularly, by the mouth and noſtrils. By the mouth with this

masticorie: *Rec. theriacæ veteris,* ℥ *ij. staphidis agriæ, pyrethri, ana,* ℈ *j. masticis,* ℥ *ſs. fiant masticatoria.* Let the Patient chew thereof every morning before meate. Make alſo a noſe-purge *ex ſucc. anagallidis, mercurialis, majoranæ, & meliſſæ, ana, q. ſ.* oft times let the Patient ſnuffe thereof into his noſtrils. Now if the ulcer be filthie, apply thereto medicines that may cleanſe and dry, and firſt of a gentler ſort: as, *Rec. aquæ decoct. agrimoniæ, & abſynth. li. ſs. vini albi, mellis roſ. ana* ℥ *ij.* inſtill thereof warme, Or this: *Rec. ſucci mali punici dulc. ſucci poligoni, ſucci virgæ paſtoris, ana,* ℥ *ij. mellis roſati,* ℥ *j. ſs.* boyle them, and thereof put into the eare. So may you doe *oleum ovorum, cum melle.* Of a ſtronger ſort (if need be) you have *unguentum Ægyptiacum* diſſolved. Or, *Trochiſci Andronij,* diſſolved in vineger. When the ulcer then is cleanſed and pure, make your medicines ſuch as may both incarne, and mundifie withall: ſuch as this trochiske and water following: *Rec. balauſtiorum,* ℥ *ij. aluminis,* ℥ *j. atramenti ſutorij,* ℥ *ij. myrrhæ,* ℥ *j. thuris, ariſtolochiæ, gallarum, ana,* ℥ *ij. ſalis ammoniaci,* ℥ *j. excipiantur melicrato, & fiant trochiſci.* The water, *Rec. ſucci polygoni, ſucci hederæ, ana,* ℥ *j. pompholygis lotæ in aqua roſ. & plantaginis, q ſ.* mixe them, and inſtill thereof into the eare. If paine doe much diſturbe, ſeeke to mitigate it with *oleo ovorum, in mortario plumbeo diu agitato,* untill it become of a ſwartiſh or leadie colour, and then inſtill thereof into the eare.

Chap.

CHAP. XXI.

Vlcers in the breſt.

FIrſt for avoyding of vitious humor, that is the cauſe antecedent, inſtitute ſuch a diet, both as may be of ſpare quantitie, as alſo contrarie thereto in qualitie. It ſhall therfore be convenient for him to take him to reſt, and to uſe ſuch meat as is preſcribed in the wounds of the breſt. His drinke let be *decoctum virgæ paſtoris cum melle*: or, *aqua agrimoniæ ſtillatitia.* Emptie alſo the bodie, by bloud-letting and purging, due conſideration had to all circumſtances thereto belonging. Then, for the ulcer it ſelfe, if it pierce not into the breaſt, you may cure it, after the manner of a ſimple ulcer. But if it pierce in, there is further care to be had. In this caſe therefore if the orifice be ſtraite, inlarge it, and having roome enough to come to your worke, conſider whether it be filthie and purulent, or cleane. If it be filthie, firſt practiſe to cleanſe it, which you may doe, with this liniment: *Recipe chalcanthi,* ℥*j. mellis roſati,* ℥*ij. miſce.* Or, make injection *cum mellicrato,* or *œnomelite*: elſe thus compounded: *Recipe rad. aſari, ireos, gentianæ, ariſtolochiæ, ana,* ℥*j. agrimoniæ, pentaphylli, pedis columbini, cetarach, centauree mi. hyperici, ana, manipulum j. myrrhæ,* ℥*ſs. fiat decoctio in æquis partibus aquæ, & vini: & in colaturæ li. ij. diſſolve mellis roſ.* ℥ *vj.* Cure.

An unguent: *Rec. ſucci apij,* ℥*iiij. ſucc. agrimoniæ, abſynthy, plantaginis, craſſulæ, ana,* ℥*ij. ſucc. cynogloſſi,* ℥*j. farinæ hordei, & fabarum, ana,* ℥*ij. mellis,* ℥*iiij. terebynthinæ lotæ in aqua plantaginis,* ℥*ij. pulveris thuris,* ℥*ſs. myrrhæ,* ℥*j. olei roſati, ceræ, ana, quantum ſufficiat, fiat unguentum.*

Thus when the ulcer is cleanſed, proceed to the getting of fleſh, by theſe meanes: *Recipe unguenti regis,* ℥*iiij. pul. ireos,*

ireos, aloes, ariſtolochiæ, myrrhæ, ana, ℥j. fiat unguentum. Or, *Recipe pulv. radic. arundinis, & peucedani, ana, ℥j. ſs. thuris, maſticis, myrrhæ, ana, ℥ij. pulv. ireos, ariſtolochiæ, ana, ℥j. cortic. pini, ℥j. ſs. unguenti comitiſ. ℥iij. mellis roſ. quantum ſufficiat, fiat linimentum.* If any inflammation grow, delay it with *unguentum roſarum, &c.*

Chap. XXII.

Vlcers in the privie parts of man.

Cauſes and ſignes.

Cure:



These doe proceed of ſome ſharpe and eating humor, &c. it is manifeſt to the eye.

To take away the antecedent cauſe, evacuate the vitious humor, partly by bloud-letting, according to the bodie, and partly by medicines, according to the nature of the offending humors. The ulcer is to be dealt withall being conſidered in his caſe, as it is, of a courteous or maligne kinde. If it be not maligne, but of tractable condition, it muſt be dried, cleanſed, incarned, and conglutinated, as with ſome water, unguent, or powder following: as *aqua aluminoſa*, or, *Rec. aqua plantaginis, aquæ roſarum, ana, ℥ij. trochiſcorum alb. Rhaſis, ℥ij. miſce.* Another: *Rec. aquæ roſarum, aquæ plantaginis, ana, ℥j. floris æris momentum*, that is, *gr. j. vel ij. miſce:* therewith foment the ulcer. *Unguentum album cum caphura, unguentum de plumbo*: or this powder, *ex cucurbita ſicca uſta, ariſtolochia:* or, *aloes:* or this, *Rec. corticis thuris, aloes lotæ, myrrhæ, ſarcocollæ, gummi elemij, ana, ℥ſs. anethi uſti, ℈j. cort. pini, ℈ij. thutiæ præparatæ, antimony, plumbi uſti, ceruſſæ, ana, ℥j. ſang. draconis. ℈ij. fiat pulvis.* But if the ulcer be of maligne condition, your engines muſt be of greater force againſt it: as if it be creeping, virulent and corroſive, your medicines

cines muſt dry vehemently, like this unguent: Rec. *plumbi uſti & loti,* ℥ *iij. lithargirij,* ℥ *ſs. lapidis hæmatitis,* ℥ *j. aloes,* ℥ *j. ſs. thutiæ præparatæ,* ℥ *ij. cortic. pini ſicci,* ℈ *iiij. ſem. anethi combuſti, cucurbitæ ſiccæ uſtæ, ana,* ℈ *ij. ol. roſati,* ℥ *iij. ceræ, q. ſ. fiat unguentum.* Another, Rec. *cort. chamom. uſtæ,* ℥ *ij. gallarum, balauſtiorum, malicorij, acatiæ, ana,* ℥ *iij. æruginis raſilis,* ℥ *ſs. pompholigis, aloes, thuris, ſarcocollæ, coralli rubri, ana,* ℥ *ij. ſs. ol. roſati, ceræ, ana, q. ſ.* If the ulcer be putrified, eate out the ſame with the powder of *Mercurie*, or this water: Rec. *aquæ plantaginis,* ℥ *ij. vini albi,* ℥ *ſs. thutiæ preparatæ, æruginis raſilis uſtæ, ana,* ℥ *ij. bulliant modicum:* Therewith foment the ulcer. Another: Rec. *vitrioli, aluminis crudi, ana,* ℥ *ſs. auripigmenti,* ℥ *ij. aquæ plantag. & roſarum, ana,* ℥ *iiij. aceti albi, li. ſs. coquantur, poſteà, adde æruginis raſilis,* ℥ *iij.* and therewith foment the ulcer. If there grow paine, appeaſe it with *unguentum populeon*, mixt *cum ſucco ſolani, plantaginis, ſempervivi, farina hordei, oleo violaceo, & albumine ovi, &c.*

Chap. XXIII.

Vlcers in the privie parts and matrice of women.

Causes and ſignes.

VItious humor is the cauſe hereof. The ſignes of the diſeaſe and part affected are manifeſt.

For the avoyding the cauſe antecedent, the vitious humor, ſet a diet conſiſting of meates proportionable for the nature of the humors of the body, her drinke *Guaiacum* water, and generally a ſpare diet. Then come to more manifeſt evacuation of the matter, by bloud-letting, (if bloud abound, and age and other circumſtances conſent) and purging medicines: but firſt preparing the humor with this ſirupe: *Recipe ligni ſancti,* ℥ *iiij. corticis ejuſdem,* ℥ *j. ſs. infundantur,*

tur, in li. iij. aquæ buglossi, cichorij, & absynthij, coquantur igne lento ad medias, & in colatura dissolve. syr. de fumo terræ, li. j. Let the Patient drinke thereof ℥ vj, morning and evening, to the end. Afterwards: *Recipe polypodij, ℥ ss. passularum, ℥ ss. prunorum, sebesten, ana, par. v. tamarindorum, ʒ iij. sennæ, ℥ ss. violarum, P. j. mercurialis, boboraginis, ana, m. ss. fiat decoctio & in ℥ iij. colaturæ dissolve, confect. hamech. ʒ ij. electuary diacartami, ʒ j. syr. ros. laxat. ℥ ij. fiat potio.*

Further, let him take once a weeke, the value of a nut of this electuarie, with the decoction of Mercurie: *Recipe cassiæ recent. extract. ℥ iiij. tamarindorum, ℥ ij. pulpæ prunorum & sebesten, ana, ℥ j. ss. mucilaginis sem. psilij. ℥ j. sennæ, ℥ iij. anisi, ℥ ss. glycirrhizæ pulverizatæ, ʒ ij. cum syr. rosarum sol. fiat electuarium.* Let your locall medicines be prepared to drie, cleanse and consolidate: as the waters spoken of in the Chapter aforegoing, and these injections: to wit, the first, consisting *ex sero lactis, cum saccharo*, or, *ex vino cum melle*, or *decocto hordei cum syrupo rosato & melle rosato.* Another: *Recipe hordei intigri, modice assi P. ij. corticis Guaiaci ℥ j. ss. rad. ireos, ℥ j. passularum, ℥ j. myrabol. citrinorum, ʒ ij. fiat decoctio in aqua fabrorum: & in li. ij. dissolve mellis ros. & syr. ros. ana, ℥ iij.* and therewith make injection. A third: *Rec. hordei integri assati, P. j. ligni sancti, ℥ ij. piloselle: m. ij. ceterac. m. ij. virgæ, & bursæ pastoris, ana, m. j. plantaginis, absynthij, ana, m. ss. malicorij ℥ j. sumach. ℥ ss. ros. rub. P. j. fiat dectio in aqua, in qua plumbum extinctum fuerit, & in li. iiij. dissolve mellis, ros. col. & sacchari ros. vel. syr. de rosis siccis, ana, ℥ iij. fiat injectio.* Afterward: *Rec. unguenti pompholygis, ℥ iiij. cerussæ lotæ, plumbi usti loti, antimonij, ana, ℥ j. aloes lotæ, thuris, masticis, sang. draconis, ana, ℥ ss. ol. rosati, ℥ iij. cerærubræ, ℥ ij. fiat linimentum:* the same apply to the place upon pesses. If those ulcers take their originall from the french disease, you may then adde to the same liniment, *hydrargiri, ℥ ij.* If the place inflame, foment it *cum decocto hordei, cum mucilagine sem. psylij. &*

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cydoniorum, jujubarum, ſebeſten, cum ſucco plantaginis, portulacæ, lacte bubulo, aqua roſarum, ovi albumine & zaccharo, &c. If paine ariſe, mitigate the the ſame with inſeſſions, made *ex vino*, in which *chamomilla, molilotum, roſæ*, and other anodinous medicines have beene boyled.

As for ulcers of the armepits, flankes, thighs, legges, and feet, they are to be cured both by diet, purging, and locall medicines, as hath beene now often ſaid.

Chap. XXIIII.

Of virulent and corroſive ulcers.

A Virulent ulcer is that, wherein *virus*, that is to ſay, a certaine thinne and liquid excrement, not fretting, aboundeth. Def:

A corroſive ulcer is that, which by eating, and ſometime making an eſcarre, becommeth greater and larger daily. And this for the moſt part, followeth *Herpes*, and itching puſtules.

The cauſe is a cholericke, ſharpe and aduſted humor. The ſignes are manifeſt enough out of the definition. Cauſes and ſignes.

For the avoyding of the antecedent cauſe, for which you muſt firſt labour, ſeeke to evacuate the ſharpe inflowing cholericke humor, (by order of dyet and medicines) both from his bounds, whence it commeth, and alſo from the point where it ſetleth. And firſt for his order of life, let the ſcope of it be cooling and drying. And ſo it ſhall be convenient, that the partie have great quiet both in minde and body, that his meate be of barley, or almond milke, Chickens, Pardridges, ſmall birds, &c. with theſe hearbs: Spinache, Endive, Succorie, Lettuce, &c. For drinke, barley water, or ſuch other: and in all his dyet, let the quantitie be ſpare. Open a veine, if the body abound with bloud, and age and ſtrength be anſwerable. Prepare and Cure.

con-

concoct the humor with ſome of theſe ſirupes : given with appropriate waters : *oxyſacchara, ſyrupus acetoſus, ſyr. violarum, ſyr. de endivia, ſyr. de papavere.* Afterwards purge it with *caſſia, manna, diacatholicum, elect. de ſucco roſarum, confectio hamech, ſyr. roſarum ſol. ſyr. perſicorum lax.* Or thus you may ordaine your purging medicines : *Recipe caſſiæ ℥ vj. elect. de ſucco roſarum, ℥ ij. confect. hamech. ℥ ſs. cum zaccharo fiat bolus.* Or thus in forme of potion : *Rec. florum boraginis, violarum, ana, P. j. rad. cichorij. ℥ ſs. paſſularum, ℥ ſs. polypodij, glycirrhize, ana, ℥ ij. prunorum par. v. ſebeſten, ℥ ſs. rhabarbari, ℥ iij. agarici ℥ j. ſs. ſennæ, ℥ x. ſpiceæ indicæ, ℥ j. ſalis gemmæ, ℥ ſs. zinzibris, ℥ j. coquantur in ſ. q. aquæ,* and make thereof a potion for twiſe, adding thereunto, *ſer. roſ. ſol. ℥ ij.* Defend, in the meane time, the place with *unguentum de bolo armeno, &c.* If the humor come thither as drawne and ſucked in, by the part it ſelfe, make revulſion by bloud-letting, or cupping, with frications and ligatures, on the contrarie part. All the locall medicines, appliable in this caſe, muſt be of propertie cold and dry, aſtringent and diſcutient : as well for the drying up, and ſpending of the inherent humor, as for the beating backe of the fluent. Of which nature are theſe ſimples : *plantago, ſolanum, ſummitates rubi, conſolida, folia ulmi, & papaveris, folia & fructus cydoneorum, & myrthi, lentes, balauſtia, acatia malicorum, galla, omphacitis, bolus armenus, terra ſigillata, nuclei myrabolanorum, cortex thuris, maſtix, metallica omnia uſta ac lota, &c.*

Of which things you may contrive both waters, unguents, cerotes, &c. at your liking : and as here following ſhall be plenteouſly ſet downe, for your ready addreſſe. But here ſome firſt apply *pulverem Mercurij,* to take away the corroſion and malice of the ulcer : letting it lye to a whole day, and applying aloft thereon, *unguentum de minio,* till the ulcer be well qualified. After that, waſh the ulcer, and parts about it, either with the alumined water, ſpoken of, in the cure of the maligne ulcer, or elſe with

Calm. lib. 3. cap. 10.

one

one of theſe waters following: Rec. *ſucci rubi, ſucci virgæ paſtoris, ſucci plantaginis, ſuc. ſolani, acetoſæ, ſumach. ana,* ℥ *iij. albumina ovorum, numero ſex, aluminis triti,* ℥ *iiij.* diſtill them in a leaden ſtill. Or, Recipe *cerùſſæ, litharg)ri, ana,* ℥ *j. plumbi uſti,* ℥ *ſs. lapidis calaminaris,* ℥ *ſs. bolı armeni,* ℥ *j. ſs. ſanguinis draconis, terræ ſigillatæ, ana,* ℥ *j. aluminis combuſti,* ℥ *ſs. calicum glandium, gallarum viridum, baccarum myrthi, pſidiæ, balauſtiæ, ſumach. ana, manipulum j. coriandri, ſem. plantaginis, ana,* ℥ *ſs. roſarum rub. P. ij. coquantur in aquæ fabrorum ſuffic. quant.* And when they have all wel ſetled, waſh and foment the ulcer therewith. You may alſo adde honey thereto for cleanſing ſake.

Another: *Recipe aquæ plantaginis & roſarum, ana,* ℥ *iij. aluminis,* ℥ *ij. zacchari,* ℥ *j. coquantur donec alumen & zaccharum liquefiant,* and therewith waſh the ulcer. If you put to it *mellis* ℥ j. it ſhall bee profitable to cleanſe. Another: *aquæ plantaginis* ℥ *vj. ſublimati,* ℈ *j. ſalis ammoniaci,* ℈ *j. ſs. ſalis communis,* ℈ *ij. aluminis,* ℈ *j. coquantur in phiala vitrea ad conſumptionem quartæ partis.* And bee it free to the Artiſt, to chooſe among theſe, this or that, whichſoever hee ſhall thinke fitteſt for his turne. After waſhing the ulcer, uſe thereunto one of theſe unguents following, to wit, *unguentum de plumbo,* or *de minio,* or *rubrum cum caphura, album cum caphura,* or, *de pompholyge:* or, *Recipe unguenti de plumbo,* ℥ *ij. unguenti populeonis,* ℈ *ij. ſucci plantaginis,* ℈ *j. alb. ovi, numero j.* mixe them in a leaden morter. Or: *Recipe thutiæ præparatæ* ℥ *ſs. plumbi uſti & loti, cerußæ lotæ, ana,* ℥ *j. nutriantur in mortario plumbo cum aqua plantaginis, deinde adde boli armeni, terræ ſigillatæ, ana* ℈ *ij. ol. roſati, ceræ albæ ana, q. ſ.* or, *Rec. lithargyri,* ℥ *iij. ol. roſ. aceti, ana, q. ſ. cerußæ parum, miſce.* It ſhall be better alſo to adde *plumbum in vino albo maceratum.* Wherewithall if you ſowne *nucem cupreſſi, thutiam, baurace[illegible]* you ſhall make it available [illegible] to be cicatrized. Or do it thus: [illegible] *ſucci plantaginis,* *Calm. li. 3. m. 10.*

ginis,

ginis, ℥ j. *succi clymeni depurati*, ℥ ij. ſs. *ſevi hirc.* ℥ j. ſs. *aluminis uſti*, ℥ j. *litharg. auri & argenti, ana*, ℥ j. *ſcoriæ ferri*, ℥ ij. *pulverizentur ac ſimul coquantur tres horas, deinde adde ceræ albæ*, ℥ j. *terebinthinæ* ℥ vj. *mercurij ex arte extincti*, ℥ iij. *caphuræ*, ℈ j. *æruginis raſ.* ℥ j. *fiat unguentum: Rec. ceruſſæ, litharg. boli armeni, terræ ſigillatæ, lapidis calaminaris, ana*, ℥ j. *ſantali albi & rub. baccarum myrthi, roſ. rub. ana*, ℥ ij. *ſem. papaveris mandragoræ, hyoſciami, ana*, ℥ j. *ol. roſ. & violati ana*; ℥ iij. *ceræ albæ*, ℥ iij. *caphuræ*, ℈ j. *fiat ceratum. Recipe ol. roſ ol. myrthini, ana*, ℥ ij. *ſucci clymenon*, ℥ iiij. *ſucc. plantaginis*, ℥ ij. *ping. vituli*, ℥ j. ſs. *fol. caprifolij. & clymenon, ana, manipulum* j. boyle them to the conſumption of the juyces, then put thereto, *litharg.* ℥ ij. *minij*, ℥ j. *caphuræ*, ℥ j. *maſticis*, ℥ ſs. *ceruſſæ, antimonij, plumbi uſti, ana*, ℥ v. *ceræ albæ. q. ſ. fiat ceratum.* Verie available is it likewiſe to ſteepe plates of lead, for certaine dayes, in alumined water, after rub them over *cum argento vivo*, and pierce them with holes, and ſo apply them. If the ulcer cannot bee overcome by theſe meanes, but ſtill fretteth out, and creepeth further: then come to your cauterie actuall, or potentiall. Your potentiall, you may thus provide: *Recipe ſublimati* ℥ ij. ſs. *unguenti populeonis, vel diachylonis*, ℥ j. *miſce.* Elſe with ſublimate and *unguentum album.* Vſing then, after the removing of the eſcarre, *unguentum de pompholyge*, or ſome of theſe unguents aforeſaid.

Chap.

Chap. XXV.

Of the filthie and putrified Ulcer.

A Filthie and putrified ulcer, is that, which through his malitious nature, putrifieth the member, ſhedding out from it, either viſcoſitie, ſoft fleſh: or a ſtinking cruſt, from which vapoureth a filthie and carrenniſh fume. Such an ulcer is alſo called fraudulent. But if it go forward in his malice, and fall a creeping, it degenerateth into *ſphacelus*. It cometh commonly after a carbuncle, or *anthrax*, or ſome abſceſſe, or wound evill handled. Def. Fraudulent ulcer.

The cauſe is, ſanguine humor depraved, thick, and boiling. The part affected is manifeſt, and the ſignes of the ulcer are evident by the definition. Cauſes and ſignes.

If the malice of this ulcer, grow walkeripe, that is, fall a creeping, it turneth to *Sphacelus*, and ſo to the death of the partie. Prog

Firſt, the ſanguine humor, which is thicke and boiling, and hath gotten a certaine venemouſnes and malignitie, is to be evacuated by bloud-letting, diet, and purging medicines, as is before ſet downe in the cure of phlegmon, Carbuncle and *Gangræne*. Then that in the part affected is to be cleanſed, and done away, by medicines, ſuch as, *farina hordei, fabarum, cicerum, orobi, lupinorum, iris, apium, ariſtolochia, hypericum, centaurium minus, gentiana, marrubium, mel. aqua mulſa, aqua marina, lixivium, &c.* Waſh therefore the filth away, with water and honie, or wine and honie, or with *aqua marina:* or a lee made *ex* ℥ *iiij. cineris caulium, & corticis fabarum, cum aquæ pluviæ li. j.* or, *ex lixivii* ℥ *iiij. mellis* ℥ *j. & pulveris præcipitati* ℥ *ij.* Afterward apply either ſome uſuall unguent or plaſter: as namely, *unguent. de reſina, ung. fuſcum, apoſtolorum, de gummi, de pompholyge cum pulvere mercury, Ægyptiacum,* Cu Cal. li. 3. ca. 11.

Empl. de gratia dei, Empl. divinum, rubrum Græcum, &c. Or one of theſe following: *Rec. ſucci apij, mellis, ana, ℥ iij. terebinthinæ, ℥ ij. ireos, ℈ vj. farinæ hordei, ℈ iij. fiat unguentum*, or, *Rec. ſucci abſynthij, apij, plantag. ana, ℥ ij. far. hordei, orobi, ana, ℥ j. ſs. terebinthinæ, ℥ j. mellis ℥ iij. myrrhæ, ℈ iij. fiat unguentum:* or, *Recipe ſucci centaurij minoris, ℥ v. ſucci apij, ℥ iij. ſucci plantaginis, ℥ ij. mellis, li. ſs. terebinthinæ ℥ ij. farinæ hordei, & orobi, ana, ℥ ij. ireos, ℥ ſs. fiat unguentum.* And for a plaſter thus: *Rec. galbani, opoponacis, bdellij, ammoniaci, ana, ℥ j. ceræ novæ li. j. ol. roſati li. ij. reſinæ ℥ iij. lithargyri auri, li. j. ſs. olibani, myrrhæ, aloes, thuris, maſticis, ariſtolochiæ rot. ana, ℥ j. ſs. ſtyracis calamitæ ℥ ſs. ſucci betonicæ, verbenæ, caprefolij. plantaginis, pimpinellæ, cynogloſſæ, ana, ℥ j. lapidis hæmatitis, ℈ ij. æruginis raſilis ℥ j. fiat Emplaſtrum.*

Ca'm. ibid. Now if the ulcer fall to putrifying, waſh it in *oxycrato* or *muria*, and then forme a plaſter to it, *ex carnibus piſcium ſalſorum, farina orobi, ariſtolochia longa, ſcylla, & mel. in vino coct.* Or apply *unguentum Ægyptiacum*, which to a deepe ulcer, you may uſe by way of injection, diſſolving the ſame *in lixivio, vino & melle*, or the aforeſaid decoction. Excellent alſo is *Avicenes* unguent thus compounded: *Recipe tragacanthi rub. ℥ j. calcis vivæ, aluminis, malicorij, ana, ℈ vj. thuris, gallarum, ana, ℥ ſs. ceræ, olei, ana, q. ſ. fiat unguentum:* obſerving alwayes, that whileſt the vehementer ſort of mundificatives are uſed, you apply ſome defending medicines about the borders of the ulcer, as *unguentum de bolo*, and beds or ſtuphes wet in *oxycrato*, for the avoiding of inflammation. But if the ulcer yet more and more, eate upon the borders and parts adjoyning to it, it is requiſite then, to uſe the medicines proper to the maligne ulcer. And ſometime inciſion, to take away that which is putrified and corrupt. Elſe a cauterizing iron, or ſome ſharpe medicine, ſuch as *trochiſcus aſphodeli, de arſenico:* or this cauſticke following (which will mightily pierce in one houres ſpace, and procure leſſe paine then *arſenicum ſublimatum.*) *Rec. calcis vivæ, li. ij. cineris ilicis,*

cis, caulium fabarum, ac tartari, ana, li. j. ſoldæ ex qua ſit vitrum, li. ſs. axungiæ vitri, quart. j. cum capitello ex quo ſit ſapo. Let them ſtand ſeven dayes mixt together: after boyle them to the hardneſſe of a ſtone, or a ſufficient thickneſſe and drines: you may adde alſo (if you liſt) *ſaponis mollis, ℥ j.* and this is profitable, not onely to the conſuming of fleſh, but of fiſtulous hardneſſe alſo.

Here likewiſe may you have uſe of the ſublimate Water, ſet downe in the Chapter aforegoing. Or make a medicine in ſolide forme, appliable on tents, as followeth: *Recipe terebinthinæ lotæ, ℥ ſs. ceræ albæ, ℈ ij. liqueſiant ſimul, deinde adde ſublimati, ℥ j.* Move them till they bee cold. Or, *Recipe ſublimati ℥ j. ſanguinis draconis, ℈ ij. fiat pulvis,* which ſtrawe upon the ulcer: or receive it with lint upon your probe, and therewith touch the ulcer, which alſo you may do to a bleeding veine: for it is a cauſticke, and aſtringent medicine. Many things alſo may be here in uſe, that are written in the Chapter aforegoing. And if further proceeding be yet required, go on to the cure of *Gangrana*, and *Sphacelus*. *Calm. ibid.*

Chap. XXVI.

Of a deepe and hollow banked Vlcer.

Deepe, cunnivaulted, or cavernous ulcers, are thoſe, which having ſtrait orifices outward, and large ſcope and profundity inward, make many turnings and foldings, out of ſight: ſome ſtraight, ſome crooked: yet without hardneſſe or callous growing. Def.

They come commonly of apoſtumes not opened in due time, or wounds unartificially handled. The reaſon is this, that matter which is retained longer time, in a ripe apoſtume then is meet, becommeth ſharpe and fretting, Cauſes and ſignes.

and ſo (at length) worketh corners and cavities to it ſelf, which are verie hardly healed. For to the affected part, which now is become weake, will all ſuperfluous humors both of the next parts, and of the whole bodie, flow, and by that meanes, the ulcer become hardly curable. The ulcers hollowneſſe is diſcernable by diligent ſounding the ſame, either with tents or probes of ſilver or lead: or ſmal ſtalks or roots of hearbes, or waxe candles: elſe certaine coloured injections.

Prog. The goodneſſe, and little quantitie of *ſanies*, or *pus*, with the vaniſhing of paine and ſwelling, which firſt were preſent, ſhew the hollowneſſe to fill with fleſh and be glutinated: or contrariwiſe.

Cure. Appoint a ſlender diet, according to the nature of the bodie, and humours. And purging medicines after the like rate. If there be any diſtemperature, *phlegmon*, *Eryſipelas*, or paine, firſt remove them. For unleſſe the ſymptomes be firſt done away, the ulcers cavitie cannot bee filled up. For it cannot bee, that either the growing of fleſh, or joyning of cavities, or inducing of cicatrices, can be rightly performed, unleſſe the ſubject fleſh come firſt to his naturall ſtate and condition. And how theſe accidents may be removed, you ſhall obſerve out of the curation of wounds. If the hollowneſſe of the ulcer reach downward, and the orifice be above, either make inciſion from the orifice to the bottome (which is beſt to do when the hollow runneth by the skinne) or at leaſt make a vent in the bottome, if it be perillous to do otherwiſe. But the beſt is alwayes (if nothing gainſtand it) to diſſect the hollowneſſe throughout, rather then to make inciſion on the other ſide of the hollow. For ſo ſhall the vlcer bee brought to healing both eaſilier and ſooner. The cavitie being all laid open, by applying then, fit medicines, on your lints and plageats, ſo purge and drie the whole hollowneſſe, that at the length, fleſh may grow againe, the cavitie bee filled, and the ulcer brought to perfect ſoundneſſe: after the order ſet downe in the Chapter of deepe

and

and hollow wounds. But if you make your inciſion on the othe r ſide of the hollownesſe, ſuffer firſt ſome ſufficient ſtore of matter to gather together in the bottome of the cavitie, to the making of the skinne both thinner, and ſagging outward: as alſo for the eaſier conveying of a probe into the bottome. Now let your probe be ſmooth, and anointed with ſome unctuous thing, having an eye in the hinder end, like a needle, to carrie with it a ceton, made of hempe, or ſome ſlender cloth, or ſoft band. After inciſion, appeaſe the paine that groweth, and fluxe of bloud, with the white of an egge, and ſuch other helps as ſerve to the ſuppreſſing of bloudie profuſion. After this againe, when need requireth, put in a freſh ceton, armed with ſome mundifying medicine: which you ſhall the aptlier do, by tying, or ſtitching it to the old, when it is plucked out. Otherw iſe, if neither the cavitie can commodiouſly be cut forth, nor yet opened in the bottome: yet then have you cure for it, by mundifying, incarnative, and glutinative medicines: thus, firſt mundifie it with injections, made *ex oxymel.* * *œnomelite, vino aſtringenti, aquâ alluminoſa, melle, lixivio, aqua marina, pulvere mercurii, &c.* Or thus: *Rs. aquæ plantaginis, aquæ peculi roſ. aquæ caprifolii, ana, ℥ ij. ung. Ægyptiaci, ℥ j. ſs. fiat injectio.* Another: *Recipe aquæ plantaginis, aquæ peculi roſ. ana ℥ iiij. vini albi, ℥ ij. aluminis uſti, ℥ ſs. bac carum myrthi, aloes, ana, ℈ j. miſce fiat injectio.* A third: *Rec. hordei integri. P. j. ſs. ceterac, agrimoniæ, ana, m. j. centaurii minoris, abſynthii, ana, m. ſs. coquantur in melicrato & fiat injectio.* Or diſſolve *unguentum Ægyptiacum in lixivio & melle.* Thus when the ulcer is ſufficiently purged, and made meet for filling with fleſh and glutination, uſe theſe meanes: *Recipe hordei, P. j. rad. ireos, fol. olivæ, plantaginis, agrimoniæ, ana, m. ſs. coquantur in aqua, & colaturæ, li. ſs. diſſolve mellis roſ. ℥ ij. myrrhæ, ℈ ij. ſs. thuris, maſticis, ana, ℈ j. fiat injectio.* Another: *Rec. decoctionis hordei, li. j. mellis roſ. col. ℥ iij. ſarcocollæ ℈ ij. myrrhæ, thuris,*

* A mixture of wine and honie.

ris, ana, ℥ j. vini, ℥ vj. coquantur ad tertias, quibus interdum aliquid aloes, addi poteſt. An unguent: *Recipe farinæ hordei, farinæ lupinorum, ana, ℥ j. mellis, ℥ iiij. thuris, maſticis, ana, ℥ ij. myrrhæ, ℥ ſs. terebinthinæ lotæ, ℥ j. ſs. ol. hyperici, q. ſ. fiat ung.* For plaſter you may uſe, *de minio, apoſtolorum* or *Diachalciteos, &c.* Or elſe this: *Rec. nitri tenuiſſime triti, ℥ iij. aquæ roſarum, ℥ ij. ſs. coquantur ſimul lento igne ad craſſitiem, ſemper agitando: poſtea adde terebinthinæ, ol. veteris, ana, ℥ iij. ceræ, q. ſ. fiat ceratum.* There may be applyed in this caſe, hollow tents of lead, with boulſters, and an expreſſing kinde of ligature, a peece of ſponge being laid in the orifice: by which meanes, the matter being partly preſſed, and partly ſucked forth, the ulcer may be kept drier. In the meane time, it ſhall not be amiſſe, to fortifie the parts round about, with ſome medicine, partly repellent, and partly diſcutient: as this following decoction. R*s. calamenthi, origani, ſalviæ, matricariæ, abſynthii, roriſmarini, ana, m. j. chamom. ſtæchados, roſ. rub. ana, P. j. nuces cupreſſi x. ſalis, ℥ ij. aluminis, ℥ x. mellis li. j. coquantur in lixivio & vino auſtero ad tertias, & fiat fotus.* Elſe take other aſtringent medicines, as *ſumach. plantag. balauſt. roſas, myrt.* and boyle them in wine to that purpoſe.

Chap. XXVII.

Of a Fiſtula.

Def. A Fiſtula is a narrow, long, and callous growne cavitie, little painfull, and for the moſt part, following apoſtumes unartificially handled.

Cauſes and ſignes. It commeth of euill humors, eſpecially phlegmaticke and melancholicke, &c. What part is taken therewith, by ſight and ſearch, it is eaſily diſcovered. Signes are callous, growings, horrible virulency, little paine, &c.

A fiſtula

A fiſtula if it have hurt ſome bone, cartilage, ſinew, or muſcles: or if it occupie a joynt: or have pierced to the bladder, lungs, matrice: or to the great veines or arteries: or to the emptie ſpaced parts, ſuch as the throat, ſtomack, or breaſt, it is pernitious. And thoſe are alwaies perillous alſo, that tend to the guts. A fiſtula in the fundament, lurking without an orifice, or that hath manifold turnings, or endeth in the bone, is hardly healed. A fiſtula manifoldwiſe creeping, with many turning corners and crooked windings, is cured onely by the hand. If a fiſtula pierce deeper, then that a collirie can be ſent into it, it is curable onely by handie operation. Prog.

Firſt, the cauſe of the fiſtula, to wit, hurtfull humors hindring the healing of it, are to be diminiſhed and taken away, partly by dyet, partly by preparing and purging medicines, according to the nature of the humors. Secondly, the inner parts muſt be ſtrengthned, as by theſe potions deviſed for that purpoſe: 1 *Recipe agrimoniæ partes iij. plantag. partes, ij. fol. olivæ, part. j. ſcindantur minutim & contundantnr: poſtea in vino albo, coquantur, & fiat colatura*, whereof let the Patient take ℥ *j. ſs.* every morning: 2 *Recipe oſmundæ regalis* (which with *Dioſcorides*, is *filix mas*) *ſcrophulariæ ana, part. j. agrimoniæ, centaurij minoris, ana, partes ij. ariſtolochiæ, gentianæ, ana, part. ſs. rad. filicis part. j. philipendulæ part. ij. coquantur in vino albo, addendo ſacchari, q. ſ.* And give of that decoction every morning, ℥ *j. ſs.* you may adde *Guaiacum* alſo to the ſame decoction, and after the *callus* of the fiſtula is taken away, it ſhall availe to uſe *Guaiacum* ſodden in wine or water, having regard to the Patients ſtrength, and humors, and even as you covet to make it more or leſſe drying. Thirdly, the fiſtula it ſelfe is to be dealt withall: and firſt if it be ſtrait and narrow orificed, it muſt be inlarged with a tent of *gentian*, or the *trochiſes de minio*, or *ex radice brioniæ*: or *dracunculi*, or a ſponge thus prepared: *Recipe ceræ, reſinæ ana, ℥ j. ſublimati, ℈ j. liquefcat cera cum reſina, poſtea adde ſublimatum*, ſoake your ſponge Cure.

in that mixture, and by and by plucke it out, leſt it burne, then diligently preſſe it. After this, root out the callouſneſſe, either by medicines, or handie operation. Simple medicines to that end are, *auripigmentum rubrum, ſublimatum, aqua ſublimata, arſenicum, ſpondilij radix, veratrum nigrum, elaterium, laſerpitij ſuccus &c.* compound are, *trochiſci aſphodeli, trochiſ. de arſenico, aqua alchymiſtarum,* or this injection: *Recipe ung. ægyptiaci ℥ſs. ſublimati, ʒſs. arſenici, ℈j. lixivij. ℥j. aquæ roſarum, ℥ij. aquæ plantag. ℥iiij. coquantur ad tertias:* make therwith injection three daies: and ever after injection, cloſe up the orifice with waxe, or bombaſt, that the ſame abiding within, may worke the better, and conſume the fiſtula. The handie operation to be performed in this caſe, is either inciſion onely, without cauterie, or elſe inciſion and cauterie together. The inciſion done alone, is to bee followed all along the hollow, to the very bottome of the fiſtula: after which you muſt take out the callous, either with your nailes, or inſtruments, ſo as the place may be left pure and cleane from all filthineſſe, and quicke and perfect fleſh every where appeare: and this is the true cure of the fiſtula: which muſt be done by and by in the beginning, if nothing let. Inciſion and cauterie together is thus to be done, if nerves or arteries forbid not. Firſt trye whether the fiſtula runne right forward, or crooked, by ſearching with a probe or waxe candle: if you finde it lye ſhallow, and narrow, make it more evident, with your probe holding in it, and in good order, cut it along with your inciſion knife. If there be many turnings or windings, thoſe proſecute in like ſort, with probe and knife. Now when you are come to the end of the fiſtula, fill all the ulcer, ſo, with tents, or lints, dipt in the white of an egge, as the lippes of it may be kept aſunder for going together againe. The day following, burne the place, either with hot iron, or cauſticke: to wit, *cum pulvere aſphodelorum, vel arſenico, vel hydrargyro,* or other ſuch like. But if the fiſtula lye not ſhallow, but tendeth juſt inwards,

wards, when you have made, firſt, your inciſion, as deepe as can be, and as is lawfull to goe, if it be poſſible take away the callouſneſſe round about, as was ſaid even now: and if any of it be left behinde, waſte it afterward with ſome burning medicine. If much callous have remained, and will not give place to ſuch medicines, burne it with hot irons. Obſerving alwaies by the way, to lay aloft, and round about the place, things that may coole and beate backe, and thus the fiſtula being burned, and dryed, as it ought, muſt be attended the firſt daies following, with ſome mitigatorie medicine: as *oleo cum ovi luteo mixto.* After that, applying thoſe things, that may looſe the cruſt: ſuch as butter or other like. When callous is gone, mundifie the ulcer with putting in of *aqua mulſa*, or *cum decoctione erui cum melle*: then applying this unguent: *Rs. terebynthynæ in aqua vitæ ablutæ, ℥ iij. ſucci apij, ſuc. cynogloſſæ, ana, ℈ vj. mellis roſ. col. ℥ j. ſs. ariſtolochiæ rotundæ, ℈ ij. farinæ lupinorum, ℥ ſs. coquantur ſucci & terebynthina cum melle roſac. uſque ad conſumpt. medietatis ſuccorum, deinde reliqua miſceantur:* elſe *mundificativum ex apio*, or ſuch other may ſerve. When the fiſtula ſhall be pure and cleane, then uſe medicines to increaſe and fill up with fleſh: ſuch as *cinis rad. liliorum crematarum*, or this powder: *Rs. rad. chamæleontis nigri, corticis pini, thuris maſculi, ariſtolochiæ longæ, ana, part. æquales, fiat pulvis*: a collirie to that purpoſe is thus made: Rec. *aquæ vitæ, ℥ ij. vini malvat. ℥ j. mellis roſ. ℈ x. myrrhæ, rad. peucedani tritæ, ana, ℈ ij. ſarcocollæ, aloes, ana, ℈ j. ſs. miſceantur, & coquantur unica bullitione,* and hereof inject into the fiſtula with a ſyringe: another, Rec. *ſquammæ æris, ærugi-nis, ammoniaci, thymiamatis, ana, partes æquales: ex aceto terito, & paſtillum conflato:* hereof faſhion tents according to the fiſtula, and apply them: an unguent to incarne make thus, Rs. *terebynthinæ in aqua vitæ lotæ, ℥ iij ſucci apij, & cynogloſſæ, ana, ℈ vj. mellis roſ. col. ℥ j. ſs. fiat decoctio ad conſm. medietatis, poſtea adde ariſtolochiæ rot. ℈ ij. fari-*

farinæ lupini, ℥ ſs. radic. peucedani, rad. ireos, myrrhæ, ſarcocollæ, ana, ℥ j. miſce.

Chap. XXVIII.

Cancer exulcerate.

Def.  Cancer exulcerate is a round ulcer, horrible, ſtinking, with lippes both thicke and hard, knottie, turned inward, ſtrouting upward, and hollow banked: in colour blackiſh and obſcure, with veins in the circuit of the ulcer, full of melancholie bloud.

Cauſes and ſignes. It commeth of melancholike humors, and of wounds or ulcers evill handled. Signes are, paine, hardneſſe, ſwelling: the ulcer as it were gnawed, uneven, filthie, ſwart colour, and ſtinking. The matter of it thin, watriſh, blacke or yellow, evill ſavouring.

Prog. A cancer that is in the veines, ſinewes and bones, is hardly cured. An aged cancer, and ſuch as hath got a habite in the member, is uncurable. So alſo is a cancer hidden in the interiour parts.

Cure. Firſt take away the melancholike humor, by dyet, bloud-letting, and purging, like as is afore ſet downe in the hidden, or not exulcerate cancer. Then for the cancer it ſelfe, if it be externall, and ſuperficially rooted, fetch it out, roote and all, with inſtruments or cauſticke medicines: to wit, cut it wholly away, with an inciſion knife, and preſſe the thicke bloud out of all the veines neere to it, that it may flow forth. After againe joyne the lippes of the ulcer, and goe forward to cure it as another ulcer. Some conſume it with a cautery. And others, after the cutting and preſſing out the bloud, apply alſo a cauterie, with cauſticke medicines it may be done: as *cum arſenico ſublimato*. But then the places about it, muſt be defended with

with an nnguent *de bolo*, for avoyding inflammation. After procure the casting of the escar: and so proceede in the cure, as in other ulcers. Now if the cancer ulcerate bee in some inner part, deepely rooted, and neere a principall part, so as it cannot be cured, yet then at the least, we may use meanes to hinder his increase: as letting bloud, if nothing hinder, and using such a dyet as may ingender good bloud: to wit, barley creame, whay, birds flesh, stone fishes, mallowes, arrage, beetes, cucumbers, a little wine, and that watred. But sharpe meates, much filling, &c. hurt. Let his purging medicines be such, as in the exulcerate cancer. His locall medicines drying, but without all biting: such as, *succus solani*, or *acetosæ*, *aqua solani*, *acetosæ*, *plantaginis*, *plumbum*, *antimonium*, *oleum sulphuris*, *unguent. album*, *de lithargyro*, *unguent. de plumbo &c. vinum*, in which *tapsus barbatus* is sodden: or you may artificially prepare them, like these following: a water: *Rec. succi solani*, *succi sempervivi*, *succi acetosæ*, *succi scabiosæ*, *succi caprifolij*, *succi tapsi barbati*, *succi scrophulariæ*, *succi philipendulæ*, *succi linariæ*, *succi agrimoniæ ana*, *li. ss. succi omphacij*, *li. j. carnis limacum*, *carnis ranarum*, *carnis cancrorum*, *ana*, *li. ss. albuminum ovorum numero vj. alumin. is*, ℥ *iij. caphuræ.* ℈ *j. distillentur omnia in alembico plumbeo*, and therewith foment the place. An unguent: *Recipe cerussæ ustæ & quinquies in aqua rosaceo lotæ*, ℥ *j. plumbi usti*, *& loti*, ℥ *j. thutiæ prparatæ*, ℥ *ss. lithargyri nutriti*, ℈ *iij. suc. solani*, *sempervivi*, *hyoscyami*, *ana*, ℥ *j. lactis sem. papaveris cum aqua ros. extracti* ℥ *y. lactis mulieris* ℥ *j. olei ros.* ℥ *iiij. ceræ albæ*, ℥ *j. misce:* another, *Rec. ung. pomphoLyg.* ℥ *j. ss. ung. albi*, *lithargiri*, *plumbi usti*, *& loti*, *ana*, ℥ *ss. succi scabiosæ*, *solani*, *ana*, ℥ *ij. ol. omphacini vel de ranis*, ℥ *iiij. fiat ung. in mortario plumbeo.* A third, *Recipe thutiæ præparatæ*, *cerussæ lotæ*, *plumbi loti*, *lithargyri loti*, *coriandri præparati*, *amyli*, *ana*, ℥ *ss. ceræ albæ*, ℥ *ij. ol. ros. vel de ramis*, *li. j. mucilag. sem. psilij cum succo scabiosæ*, *herbæ Roberti*, *linariæ*, *thapsi barbati extractæ*, ℥ *iij. misce.* A fourth, *Recipe plumbi usti & loti*, ℈ *iij. antimonij loti* ℈ *ij.*

℥ ij. pompholygis, ʒ iiij. ceruſſæ ℥ j. ſs. caphuræ ℥ j. lapidis hæmatitis ʒ ij. utriuſque corállij, ana, ʒ ij. cineris cancrorum ℥ ij. ſucci plantag. & ſolani, ana, ℥ ij. ol. roſ. vel de ranis q. ſ. fiat linimentum in mortario plumbeo.

There are ſome more particular ulcers, which might here be handled, which I would alſo have done by way of ſupply, as in other places, ſave that my booke of ulcers already extant, can well deliver mee of ſo much labour for that point.

THE

THE FOVRTH BOOK INTREATING OF Fractures and Diſlocations.

CHAP. I.

Of Fractures.

A Fracture is a diviſion or breaking of a bone, by meanes of ſome outward violence done unto the part. Def.

Cauſes are, things of weight falling on the place, or falling of the partie from high, and ſuch other waies, as the Patient can beſt declare unto you. Whether the fracture be overthwart or long-waies, you ſhall thus diſcerne. If it be overthwart, the parts of the bone in feeling, doe ſeeme in that place, ſeverall, and diſioynde: the figure of the member is unequall. The part is full of paine when it is touched: and when the member is moved and diverſly handled, the bones make a noyſe and Cauſes and ſignes.

and crackling. If it be long-waies, the parts in handling, is to be perceived more then naturally thicke, with paine, and unevenneſſe, the other ſignes being away.

Prog. The arme and cubite bones: as alſo the thighs, legges, and finger bones, are not dangerous: if they be broken in their middeſt. But the neerer the fracture is to the head, (be it upper or nether) of the bone, ſo much the worſe is it judged. If a ribbe be wholly broken, the caſe is hard. A fracture in the noſtrils is the worſe, when the breach of the bone, or griſtell, is accompanied with a wound in the skinne. In a fracture of the skull, theſe things foretell of evill: to wit, the membran unmoveable, blacke, ſwart, or otherwiſe evill coloured, loſſe of the wits, ſharpe vomit, reſolution or elſe diſtention of the nerves: blackiſh fleſh, and ſtifneſſe of the jawes and necke. A ſimple tranſverſe fracture is moſt tollerable. A ſlope fracture with looſe fragments, is worſe: but a ſharpe pointed worſt of all. A fracture with paine, or inflammation, or contuſion of the fleſh, is evill: for that it cannot be reſtored, till thoſe accidents be firſt removed. And if a wound be in the fleſh alſo, the caſe is evill: ſpecially if it be in the muſcles of the thigh or ſhoulder bone. A glutination of bones, in a declining age, cholericke perſons, and recovering health, is moſt difficult: but in decrepit and very aged ones, impoſſible. Moreover, a fracture, the elder it is, ſo much the worſe it is. The skull asketh thirty dayes to be joyned in; the arme and legge (if they be rightly handled) about forty, the cubite is knit for the moſt part, in thirty daies. The bone of the noſe broken, joyneth in eight or tenne daies ſpace. A ribbe ſouldreth in one and twenty daies. The jaw, and cannell bone, betweene fourteene and one and twenty daies. The ſhoulder bone *humerus*, and the thighes, betweene twenty ſeven, and forty daies.

Cure. Your Patient being placed, according as his caſe requireth, appoint two miniſters to apply their hands to the fracture, one above, another beneath it, which may by pulling the member, one upward, another downeward,

or

or the one to the right hand, the other to the left ward: in juſt order, joyne againe the broken parts of the bone, and fit them to their naturall faſhion and placing. If you ſtand in need of more force, or ſtronger ſtretching, prepare large tyals of ſtrong linnen, which being faſtened above and beneath the fracture, with two aſſiſtants, one drawing one way, another another way, pull out the member as much as you need: taking heed that you make not over-violent extenſion in the member, ſpecially in drier bodies, leſt vehement paine, fevers, convulſion, and reſolutions be procured.

Beware alſo, that in the ſtretching of the member, none of the outſtrouting bones be broken, which would make the cure more difficult to performe. When the member therefore is ſomewhat more then naturally ſtretched out, apply your hands then to the fracture, and couch the bones in their places againe: after let thoſe that ſtretch the member let go their hands by little and little, till the member be againe returned to his length. And thus you ſhall know whether the bones be right: if the paine do ſlake, and the ſenſe of pricking vaniſh. *Hippocrates* in his booke of Fractures, teacheth another kinde of ſetting, by the inſtrument called *gloſſocomium:* which is done, like as, by the ſentence of a judge, tormentors ſtretch upon the racke, ſuſpected perſons: notwithſtanding that this other way is both more eaſie and familiar. After now the bones are couched in their places againe, let your ſtudie bee, ſo to retaine and keepe them. Anoint therefore all the member *cum ol. roſaceo* warme, or *ol. myrthino* or *maſtichino*, ſprinckling thereupon *ex pulvere maſticis.* After, *Recipe boli armeni, terræ ſigillatæ, farinæ volatilis, ana partes æquales, excipiantur albuminibus ovorum*, and upon thinne ſtupes, orderly platted, and wet in water and vinegar and wrung out, apply it: laying againe aloft on them, a cloth wet in water and vinegar: this done, with a ſoft firme rowle, wound up at both ends, and wet in water and vinegar, fetch three or foure turnes about the fracture: after that,

that, diſpoſe one end upward, and the other downward, but reducing the lower end, to the upper part againe. And for that cauſe, provide in the beginning, that that end of the rowle, that goeth downwards, bee ſo much longer then the other. As for the length and breadth of the rowle, that is alwayes to be ordained proportionable to the greatneſſe of the fracture and member. In the meane time, looke that your binding be neither too ſlacke, nor too ſtrait. For the one doth no good, to the retaining of the bones in their places, the other cauſeth paine and inflammation, prohibiteth nouriſhment and vitall ſpirits to be communicated to the member, and hindreth the evaporation of excrements. Yet moſt ſtrait of all muſt the ligature be in the place of the fracture: which to bee ſo, you ſhall, partly by your owne handling, partly by the parties feeling, underſtand. After rowling, apply alſo your ſplents (although *Hippocrates* and other ancients apply not them till the ſeventh day) not in ſuch ſort as that they may conſtraine or binde the part (for ſo they ſhould either ſtirre up, or maintaine paine and ſwelling in the part:) but onely as they may containe the meete poſition of the member, and underſet the bones on each ſide, reſtored to their places. In the beginning therefore apply ſplents, but not too ſtraightly, till the time that feare of paine and inflammation bee paſt: and then tye them ſtraighter. See your ſplents bee ſmoothe and even plained of thinne wood, or paſtboard, or hide-leather. Some inſtead of ſplents, uſe barkes of trees, but they are not ſufficient ſtabliſhment for the bones. If for the inequalitie of the member, ſplents cannot bee applyed, the hollow diſvantaged places muſt be filled up, with beds, and boulſtring clothes for that purpoſe: and ſo the ſplents being lapt in wooll or flaxe, muſt bee bound about the fracture, one a finger diſtance from another, ſo, as they may not ſlip their places: ſhunning to touch a joynt with them, and ſpecially the inner bowing of it. Moreover, when you have bound up the member, in order, provide

for

for the fit placing of it: which is that, that is moſt voide of paine, and anſwerable to the naturall and accuſtomed figure, and wherein the patient may longeſt endure it. *Galen* calleth that the righteſt figure, which hath the veines, arteries, and muſcles righteſt. The cornered figure is righteſt to the arme. Therefore to the conſervation of the rowled member, ſome few (moſt cloſely) ſtraw in a linnen cloth, and making thereof as it were a bed, do place and tye the member therein. Others make a caſe fit for it, after the ſame manner. If thus then it go forward, ſo as neither paine, inflammation, itching, ulcer, nor other ſymptome moleſt, and the fracture it ſelfe is rightly reſtored, then ought both the bindings and ſplents to abide untill the fifteenth day: fomenting the member meane while, round about it, *cum ol. myrtino, & maſtichino*. Profitable alſo is it, if you apply (eſpecially the firſt dayes) a defenſive to the upper part of the member. Then after fifteene dayes, looſe the bindings: foment the part, *cum vino decoctionis abſynthij & roſarum, cum ſale*, and againe, for other ſeven dayes, uſe the ſame medicines as before. After which time alſo, foment the place as is now ſaid, but apply *Emplaſtrum oxycroceum* upon it. By theſe meanes, ſhall nature joyne againe the broken bones (like as ſometime alſo without medicines) which ſhe doth by engendring a callous ſubſtance betwixt the broken parts, *Callus.* whereby they are glewed togerher againe. The ſame callous ariſeth from the nouriſhment of the bone, and is therefore better helped by dyet fit for that purpoſe. Let the patient therefore uſe meats of good juyce, and which can nouriſh much (unleſſe there be a wound) and which may alſo engender thicke and cleaving juyces: for ſuch are fit to make this foulder. And ſuch are theſe, to wit, ryce, wheat, the extremes and intrals of beaſts, chiefely of the kidde, and weather. In the beginning let his dyet be but ſlender, abſtaining from wine and fleſh, till the tenth day, at which time callous beginneth to engender. When a fracture is in the lower parts of the bodie, ſel-

dome move the bellie, neither with cliſters, nor purging medicines, but ſometime open a veine to ſtay the defluxion. Thus much of a ſimple fracture: now if it be complicate, as with contuſion or wound, then muſt you alſo obſerve to do further, then hitherto hath beene ſaid. As if there be a contuſion withall, your ligature ſhall not be as aforeſaid, but as *Hippocrates* counſelleth, your rowle muſt runne from either ſide of the contuſion, ſlopewiſe along, after the faſhion of the Greeke letter χ, that the contuſed place may remaine uncovered; ſo as you may alwayes come to dreſſe it, not unrowling the member. After the ſame manner ſhall you do, if there be a wound: providing firſt, if there be any looſe bones, that pricke, to take them forth at the beginning.

Hippocrates cureth a fracture with a wound, the ſame way, as that without a wound, ſave that hee makes his binding looſer, in the place of the wound, then if there were none. He uſeth alſo moe rowlers, becauſe he rowleth looſelier. Alſo he commeth not ſo ſoone to the uſe of his ſplents, and appointeth a ſlenderer diet. Now if any ſymptome ariſe, or the fracture proceed not rightly, *Hippocrates* willeth to unrowle the member every third day, and ſo to deale with the ſymptome. The ſymptomes which commonly cumber are theſe: unproportionable growth of *Callus*, paine, inflammation, itching, *Gangræne*,, and uncomely forme of the member. The *Callus* is unproportionable, if it either want, or abound. If it grow too ſcarcely therefore, uſe moderate profuſion of warme water, to the place, as alſo frications, and *Emplaſtrum ex pice:* for theſe things draw nouriſhment to the affected part. Againe, medicines that have digerent and ſpending facultie, do diminiſh a new overgreat growne *Callus:* as doth *lamina plumbea*, ſtrait bound to the place, alſo immoderate frication, or done with *oleo, ſale, ac nitro*, or much fomentation with warme water, and vomiting, with a thinne dyet. If there be paine, or inflammation, unrowle the member (if it be rowled) ſpeedily, and

Symptomes.

apply

apply wooll with oyle and vinegar : or other ſuch conve-nient helpes, to the pained and inflamed part. And nei-ther ſhall you make any rowling to the member, nor yet apply ſplents (till the inflammation bee removed) ſave onely, ſo farre, as they may ſtay the member, and keepe on the medicines applyed : that is, verie looſely. Some counſell liberall fomentation with warme water, whileſt the inflammation endureth, and a little uſe of it, after it is gone: but inflammation and paine once baniſhed, then rowling and ſplenting as aforeſaid, are to be uſed. If there be noyſome itching, or puſtules, foment the place *cum aqua, aceto & ſale*, and uſe to it *ung. album, diapompholy-gos, populeon*, or ſuch other. If through contuſion, or any ſuch matter, ſome danger of a *gangræne* bee threatned, ſcarifie the part affected. And if the *Gangræne*, or other creeping putrifaction have taken place meet with it, with ſuch engines, as are ſet downe againſt ſuch enemies in o-ther places of this booke. Finally, if after the fracture ſet, and the place growne, the member ſhew awrie, and loſe his naturall figure: then muſt you go back again, breaking firſt the *callus*, and after, reſtore the member aptly, in forme aforeſaid: which to do, you muſt firſt make ſoft the *callus*, by ſuch mollifying medicines as follow : ſome being plaſters, ſome fomentations, ſome unguents : *Rec. fol. cicutæ m. iiij. fiat decoctio :* herewith foment the part, then ſtampe the leaves with *axungia ſuillæ* or *gallinæ*, and lay it upon as a plaſter, after fomenting : for this ſoftneth *callus* marvellouſly, ſo, as that within nine dayes it may eaſily be broken, and the member be fit to ſet againe. In the end, this ſparadrap following is much availing. *Rec. thuris, maſticis, farinæ volatilis, ana, ℥ ij. boli armeni. ℥ ij. ceræ, ſevi arietis, ana, li. ſs. reſinæ, ℥ ſs. ol. roſ. ℥ ij. liquefiat cera & reſina cum ſevo & oleo, & ijs eductis ab igne, pulveres injiciantur & fiat emplaſtrum.* Or dippe clothes therein and make a ſparadrap. A fomentation is made *ex decoctione capitis, pedum, & inteſtinorum vervecis, cortici-mediæ ulmi, rad. althææ, cum farina ſem. lini, fœnugræci,*

chamomillæ, meliloti: these are to beesod *in vino & aquâ*, then let the member being covered with a cloth, receive the fume of it. After foment it with decocted oyle, and anoint it with one of the unguents following: *Recipe unguenti dealtheæ, & agrippæ, ana, ℥ j. ol. chamomelini, liliorum, amigdal. dulc. ana, ℥ ſs. ol. laurini, ℥ j. pingued. gallinæ, medullæ cruris vituli, & vaccæ, ana, ℥ ſs. œſypi, ℥ ſs. mucilag. ſem. lini & fœnugræci ana, ℥ j. ceræ, q. ſ. fiat unguentum.*

Another: *Rec. rad. altheæ. li. j. ireos, ſcillæ, ana, ℥ ij. ivæ arthreticæ, herbæ paralyſis, cynogloſſæ, ana, m. j. coquantur, teranter, exprimantur, & colaturæ adde pinguedinis gallinæ, & anſeris, ana, ℥ ij. butyri recentis, ℥ j. ſs. axungiæ ſuillæ, ℥ j. amurcæ olei irini, & de lilio, ana, ℥ ij. ceræ terebinthinæ, gummi hederæ, ana, ℥ ſs. galbani, ℥ ſs. colophoniæ, reſinæ. ana, ℥ j. fiat unguentum.*

CHAP. II.

Of Luxations.

Def. A Luxation is the ſlipping of a joynt forth of his native poſition, and proper lodging into another ſtrange and unwonted ſeat, whereby voluntarie moving is hindered.

Cauſes and ſignes. The Greekes call it *Exarthrema*. It hath cauſes both inward and outward: The outward are, falls, ſtrokes, extenſion, wrenching, wrong writhing, &c. to be underſtood by the patients ſpeech. Inward cauſes are, mucous, and pituitous humors. That the joynt is diſplaced, theſe are ſignes: to wit, Tumor in that part, where the bone lyes, that is leapt out, and a pit or cavitie in the place, from which it is departed. Alſo, paine and difficultie, or privation of moving in that member.

Prog. A luxation, wherein the borders of the bones, that is, the

the brinks of the cavities are broken, is judged worſt. If the head ſlip out towards the hinder part, it cannot be againe compelled into the place, but by and by bringeth death. Of bones that are moved from their places, ſome ſlip out, and are repoſed againe eaſier, others more hardly. The knee, as it eaſily ſlippeth out, ſo, with no great ado, is it to be driven to his place againe. Luxation of the fingers make no great buſineſſe. The cubit, as it ſeldome and hardly ſlippeth out, ſo, if it bee out it cauſeth much trouble. The ſhoulder contrariwiſe is neither hard to unjoynt, ſpecially in leane perſons, nor yet to bring againe into his place. The jaw-bone, ſhoulder-blade, *os tali*, the heele-bone, the hand, and plant or middle of the foot, do commonly knit againe in 14. or 21. dayes. The hippe in fiftie dayes, and the foot it ſelfe in ſixtie: if reſt be given. Whoſoever hath his hippe unjoynted, through daily paine wherewith he is there moleſted, his legge after, waſteth, and he becommeth lame, if he be not cured. To what luxations ſoever, inflammation, or wound, or great and ſharpe paine happeneth, theſe, beſides that they are verie hard to be cured, are alſo full of danger. It is an evident ſigne of the comming of the bone againe into his naturall place. if it made a cracke, or noyſe when it returned to his ſeat againe: and by and by the figure and conformation of it, be in ſight and handling, the ſame it was, or like the ſame member on the other ſide. All old luxations, and which by time are callous growne, do either verie hardly, or never receive cure. Thoſe parts which in childhood are diſplaced, and not ſet againe grow leſſe then the others.

The bone that is diſplaced, muſt be ſtretched forth, and then by force compelled againe, from the place whither to it is gone, contrariwiſe to his proper ſeat, whence he is ſlipped. But there is not one and the ſame reaſon of extending all the parts: but divers and ſundrie, according to the nature of the luxated part, and according to the diſpoſition, ſituation, and knitting of the bones, tendons, and Cure.

nerves: For ſometime it is done with the hand, ſometime not without bands or tyalls (as is ſaid in fractures) and ſometime we are driven to doe it by engines, for that purpoſe, ſuch as *gloſſocomium*. Thus when that joynt is placed againe, ſtudie ſo to keepe it: ſtrengthening and confirming the member, with anoynting it, *ex ol. roſaceo, myrtino*, or, *maſtichino*, and after, applying a linnen cloath ſteeped in *roſaceo*: next that light ſtuphes and cloathes, overſpread *cum ovi candido*, and ſome powder of aſtringent things. Laſt of all, uſe your rowles, wet in water and vineger, of breadth and length according to the part you have in hand. Further, you ſhall apply ſplents, of ſome ſtiffe leather, or paſte-board: ſo yet, as the binding may not be too ſtraite: leſt paine and inflammation be thereby cauſed. All which once done, in certaine order, and manner, and the member duely placed, leave it ſo, till the ſeventh or tenth day, unleſſe ſome ſymptome ariſe. When you come the ſecond time, to dreſſe your Patient, foment the member with warme water, both to ſwage paine, (if any be) and to evaporate, or diſcuſſe ſuperfluities in the affected part. That done, cloath the member againe, with a plaſter *ex pulvere aſtringente, & ovorum albuminibus:* and binde it harder.

Luxation complicate.

A luxation ſometime is complicate with a wound, or a fracture: if it be with a wound, it requireth great wiſedome and diligence in the cure of it: for that ſometime while the bones are placed, great perill, nay death it ſelfe is inferred. For when as the nerves and muſcles thereabout lying, are by ſtretching, eaſily inflamed; it followeth likewiſe that grievous dolour, great convulſions, and ſharpe fevers muſt eaſily inſue, eſpecially in the great joynts. For the neerer that the luxated joynt with a wound, is to the principall members, the greater feare is it, of the comming of ſuch accidents. Therefore according to *Hippocrates* judgement, no joynts can be ſafely ſet againe, beſide the hands, feete and fingers: in which alſo, he warneth of wiſe proceeding, and that nothing be done headily

headily or rashly. Therefore, to be short, the joynts luxated, must by and by, in in the beginning (while the part is void of inflammation) be placed, but a joynt displaced with a wound also, must be assayed to be set, by a meane intension, or stretching, because it cannot suffer much stretching, without danger. If it succeede aright, use diligence, that no inflammation arise. But if there grow inflammation, convulsion, or other such, after the joynt is placed, displace the same againe, if it may bee done without violence, and if we feare such a hazard or perill (because peradventure the joynt inflamed, will not, without force, be driven from his place againe, it shall be better, if (in the beginning, in such cases of the great joynts, as the thighes and shoulders) you leave off, and deferre the placing of them. Afterward, when the inflammation is ceased, (which is commonly the seventh, or ninth day after) using some preface to the Patients friends, of the danger that is like to follow such reposition, as also on the other side, that lamenesse and weakenesse necessarily follow, if it be not set: indeavour safely, and without violence, to drive the bone into his place againe. As for the wound, deale with it according as is taught afore in the fracture with a wound. Also observe that every displaced member, with a wound; if it be not set againe, must so be placed, as may be most to the Patients ease. Above all, see that it be not moved, nor hang downeward. If there be a fracture with the luxation, yet without a wound, the member then is to be extended, according to the common manner, and so with the hands to be fashioned into his place, according as is taught in simple fractures before. But if there be a wound also, a convenient cure thereof, is to be fetched from the instructions already given, for the handling of fractures and luxations complicate with wounds. And to speake in a word: if a luxation happen with a fracture, the luxation (if it may be) first, the fracture next is to be restored. If that cannot be, then compasse the cure of the fracture first, and after his *Callus* is

growne firme, undertake the luxation. Now concerning accidents: If inflammation grow, prevent or ſtay it, by meanes ſpoken of in the cure of Phlegmon, and other places. Paine you may mitigate by applying *lana ſuccida ex hydræleo calido, & aceti momento.* If there be any callous hardneſſe, by continuance of time, gathered betweene the luxated bones, foment the place *cum decocto althea, malvæ*, and other mollifying medicines: then anoint it with *unguent. dealthea:* After layupon a plaſter of *Diachylon magnum*, or elſe in ſteede thereof, *lana ſuccida in mucilagine quapiam e molliente delibuta.* To the ſame end alſo, *cortex radicis malvaviſci* decocted in water, and ſtampt *cum axungia, vel anſerino pingui*, to the forme of a cataplaſme, is reckoned effectuall. Thus then, the parts within being ſufficiently ſoftened, give the luxated bone his ſeat againe.

Accidents.

FINIS.

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FINIS.

A Treatise of

CHIRVRGERIE:

Briefly comprehending the generall and particular curation of VLCERS.

Collected out of severall famous Authors, especially *Antonius Calmeteus Vergesatus*, and *Iohannes Tagaltius*.

By IOHN BANESTER Gent. Practiser in Physicke and Chirurgerie.

Hereunto is annexed certaine experiments of mine owne invention, truly tryed, and *daily of me practised.*

LONDON,
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M. DC. XXXIII.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFVLL MASTER THOMAS STANHOPE Esquire, and high-Sheriffe of *Nottingham-shire*, this *present yeare of our Lord*, 1575.

Iohn Banister prayeth prosperous life, continuall *health, and daily increase of worship.*

IN those dayes (right Worshipfull) when the world was unformed, orders unprovided, and laws not established, but all sorts of men and ages, enjoyed and embraced their owne licentious libertie: Before Princes tooke power, Magistrates authoritie, and Rulers government: At what time Art was unknowne, Mysteries unsearched, and studies neglected, the people of all Nations lived in beastly and brutish manner, following their owne fancie as a God, and their will as reason. But after it pleased God (of his inestimable providence) to illumine the shadowed sight of the

world, and of his divine pleaſure, to inſpire and breathe into certaine of his Creatures, the prudent knowledge of ſapience skill, then wiſedome begat policie, policie diligence, and diligence a deſire to know, ſo that the working of the one, found out the nature of things, and the experience of the other, invented Arts for the uſe and practice of the ſame, whereby Laws after were conformed, juſtice feared, and raw things ripened; Rules regarded, Sciences ſearched, and myſteries unfolded. At this time the world began to bud, the bloſſomes of a delectable fruit, and ſowe the ſeed of an happy harveſt (if worldly delights may ſo lawfully be termed) for every man now delighted to excell, all ſorts embraced knowledge, and each degree laboured to profit his countrey. Yea all men ſo allowed labours, and contemned idleneſſe, that immediatly all the world flowed with liberall Arts, and ſcientiall Artificers. As *Philo* firſt brought into Greece, the invention of Letters. *Polyhymnia*, had the firſt uſe of Rhetoricke, *Orpheus* found Muſick, *Zoroaſtes* Magick, *Errato* Geometry, &c. And ſo far they ſearched, that ſome found out Aſtronomy, ſome Aſtrology, ſome Coſmographie, and ſuch like, ſome one thing, & ſome another, ſo that in few yeares there ſeemed nothing left in nature unſearched or unknowne. Among which, Phyſicke (whom it pleaſed God to predeſtinate a ſuccour and aide to the univerſall world, though not at the firſt or preſently, yet in ſpace of time, among many other things, as a princely pearle) was created, the Theoricke part whereof the moſt do attribute to *Apollo's* ſpeculation, and the Practick to *Æſculapius* proofe, ſo that in ſhort ſpace

Philo.
Polyhymnia.
Orpheus.
Zoroaſtes.
Errato.

Invention of Phyſicke.
Apollo.
Æſculapius.

it

it was ſo ſought, ſearched, and experienced in every Nation, and ſo brightly diſplayed her beames to each Region, that as Princes could not ceaſſe to praiſe and ſtudie it, neither could the common people leave off to worſhip it, but extolled the Artiſts as Gods, and embraced the fruits thereof as incomparable. From time to time (right Worſhipfull) as it hath encreaſed, ſo hath it beene eſteemed unto this day in great honour, worthie fame, and princely dignitie, and never valued of ſo little price, nor prized for ſo ſmall a treaſure as in this our age and preſent dayes, wherein all Nations are given more to eſteeme private gaine, than publicke commoditie, and more to regard a leſſer profit, than favour a further utilitie. Such is the propertie of this mutable world, and in ſuch wiſe is it altered by the courſe of ages, that whereas (in time paſt) all expert perſons (whoſoever excelled in any qualitie or propertie) was magnified to the skies, erecting their pictures in Cities, Towns, and Temples, as *Claudius* was in Rome, *Armodius* in Athens, and *Hannibal* in the Temple of Pallas, with an infinite number moe, whom the people thought not enough commended in words, but extolled their fames by pictures and Epigrammes, and they which with leſſer skill, wit or cunning, did their diligence, were laudably encouraged. Contrariwiſe, now adayes the beſt that write, reape ſcant commendation, but have their workes ſcornfully ſcanned, and a fillie fault found, with curious Momes derided, and the younger Students (who no leſſe deſire their Countries commoditie, than hate to walke in darkneſſe) are flouted for trifles as doultiſh dreamers,

Claudius.
Armodius.
Hannibal.

mers, and their works despised as errour-holders. My meaning here is of such, as have and do take paine daily (for their naturall Nation-sake) in penning forth and opening unto others the secret mysterie of Physicke and Chyrurgerie, revealing and publishing forth to all people, that Talent which God hath lent to them, thinking nothing too worthie which may profit others, nor that any thing ought to pleasure one privately, which might benefit many openly: following the old and oft recited saying of *Cicero*: *Non solum nobis nati sumus, &c.* Why should we wallow thus in disdaine? and why is amitie so furiously fettered? shall Heathens surmount us Christians? and shall Tyrants surpasse us in embracing the learned? *Hyppocrates* was so esteemed of the great King *Artaxerxes*, that he could never procure himselfe to bee merrie without his companie. *Philip* of Macedonie, so regarded *Aristotle*, that hee called himselfe happie because his sonne *Alexander* the great was borne in his time. And *Averois* was so beloved of that Turkish Emperour and terrible Tyrant *Bajazet*, that (when hee had finished his bloudie broyling warres, and rested at his owne palace) he tooke pleasure in no companie, nor esteemed any mans counsell like to his Phisician. A thousand moe examples could I inferre, wherein the very Pagans seeme to excell us Christians in lauding the learned, and encouraging all willing favourers of learning and Sciences. But affection (at this day) so ruleth the rost, and disdaine stirreth such contempt (among the bleting babes of Momus charme) that a slender fault, or slight escape, they deride without ceasing,

Cicero.

Artaxerxes. Hipocrates.

Phil. Macedo. Aristotle.

Averois. Bajazet.

ceasing, and a learned worke doth even sawe their mindes asunder. For this cause (right VVorshipfull) some perhaps would demand of me, how I dare put penne to paper to entreat of any matter or part of Physicke, considering the scrupulous state of time present, together with the barrennesse of my wit, and want of learning, or lay in my dish this saying of *Terence*, *Quid dici possit quod non dictum sit prius?* Whereto I answer, that neither the curious crackes of the envious can stay me, nor yet the bragging bolts of the vaine-glorious, are of force to hold me backe, since I am moved thereto by three notable causes. The first is, to pleasure my countrey and friends (amongst whom your worship is chiefe) and therefore some fruit of my poore painfull practice, are due unto you, hoping also (as other more learned do in the publishing of their bookes) that these few lines (partly by the studie of other good Authors, partly also by mine owne experience collected) may under your VVorships protection be defended against Sicophants and fault-finders, of you, whose wit, prudence, and authoritie (in this Countrey to this respect) is of great force among us. This litle labour therfore it may please your worship to accept, as the heartie present of a friend poore and faithful, to you offered this present yeare, of your new Office, to be a monument to posterity of that good will I beare towards you in words, and would declare the same in deeds (if abilitie were correspondent to my will.) Another cause is, for that I protest my selfe to have set forward and finished this my present enterprise, devoyd altogether (as knoweth God)

Tritum est.
Invidia est ferra animi.

Terence.

The first cause.

The second cause.

of haughtie minde or ſtout courage, but with ſo ſimple and zealous heart, that neither ill will with all his miſchievous darts, vaine-glorie with his pranked pikes, nor envie with his ſudden ſhot, are once able to give me repulſe or touch. And the laſt cauſe is, the remembrance of *Ariſtotle* his ſaying, *Bonum quò communius tantò præſtantius*, So that to pleaſure and profit other men is beſt, and moſt to be deſired, but ſeeing (as the proverbe moniſheth) *Non datur cuique adire Corinthum*, I ſhall thinke my penne and time well employed, if I may profit ſome men.

The third cauſe. *Ariſtotle.*

One ſort of people there are (and that is the learned) who are commonly given to diſdaine the reading over of ſuch ſimple collections, chiefly of this part of Phyſicke, fulfilling the common ſaying, *Aquila non capit muſcas*, and ſuch peradventure will little regard, or leſſe eſteeme it than the meaner ſort (to whom this booke is chiefly left) who (I know) will not diſdaine or deſpiſe the peruſing of this Treatiſe of Chirurgerie, as neceſſarie as the other (more requiſite) though ſome of late more preciſe then wiſe have fondly affirmed, fooliſhly feigned, and frantickly faced, that the Chirurgian hath not to deale in Phyſicke, ſmall curteſie is it to breake faithfull friendſhip or attonement, but it is madde dotage to part that which cannot be ſeparated. How can Phyſicke be praiſed, and Chirurgerie diſcommended? can any man deſpiſe Chirurgerie, and not deſame Phyſicke? no ſure, he that ſpeaketh evill of the one, ſlandereth both; and he that robbeth the one, ſpoyleth the other. For although they be at this time made two diſtinct Arts, and the Artiſts ſeverally named,

yet

yet sure, the one cannot worke without some aid of the other, nor the other practise without the helpe of both. For further assurance wherof, learne of *Hippocrates*, who practised both together, and in reading *Galens* bookes, you shall cleerely see how they embrace one another with firme friendship and inseparable amity. Without diet (I say) and purgation; *Vlcus sordidum*, or *Cacoethes* (with other like diseases) may not bee healed. Herehence commeth it divers times, that many men almost in every country, decay and perish in the Art of Chirurgery, by the ignorant dealings of Chirurgians, unskilfull in Physick. Hereby also it commeth, that so many Runagates and Idle livers, make such daily incursions, and oft entrings into those worthy and mysterious Sciences, who durst not rout if they were at unity; but that cannot bee, so long as this errour is maintained, that the one ought not to participate with the other, for so neither of them can be perfect. Seeing that thing is onely perfect, *Cui ne minima pars quidem deest*. Great ruth and pity it is, that so many idle Idiots and erroneous Asses are permitted to practise this Art of great difficulty, that requireth so many helps and sundry knowledge of things, as the nature and names of diseases, Simples, Roots, Plants, parts of mans body, and a thousand things moe, whereof the greatest sort of them are utterly ignorant, whereby they ruine the body with their blinde and desperate dealing, oft to the utter subversion of life: for as the body hath need of the government of the minde, so hath the minde need of the seruice and ministery of the body, which is the Tabernacle of

Gal. lib. de tum. præter naturam. De mittendo sang. & De meth. medendi.

2 Pet.

the

the Soule, and lodge of the minde. A man shall have ill lodging or rest in a ruinous dropping house, and the minde lesse quietnesse in a sickly body, which may be through the occasion of locall Plaster, or Powder, or Cerote, unaptly applied. Therefore the Poet wisely wished (in his prayer for a freind) *Mentem sanam in corpore sano.* And *Galen* proveth that the discrasie of the one infecteth the other: for a solitary sad minde maketh a melancholy body, and a melancholy body engendreth melancholy passions of the minde. This Art therefore well manifesteth the needfullnesse of divers sciences and qualities, whose subject (*Et materia circa quam*) is mans body, worthily compared to a City or Commonwealth. For in a City there is but one Governour (if it bee well ruled) and that in mans body is Reason; the Prince is placed on high, for perill of rebellion, as here Reason inhabiteth the Braine; the Prince hath his watchers and guard, so hath the body Memory as chiefe Councellour with the other senses, for his guard, retaining wrath in his Heart, and concupiscence in the Liver, like Pensioners, to repulse all injuries; and the Mindriffe going betweene Reason and these Affections, which foresee, and let all commotions or tumults, else the inferiour savage members would soone scale the Tower, and dislodge Reason their Prince. But as that Commonwealth, who hath painfull and circumspect Governours, can have no common uprore or seditious dissention, so hath the body, that is healthfull, like diligent artificers, to maintaine his quiet state; as the Stomach to boyle the meat for all the body, the Liver to straine and

Iuvenal.

The body his office.

forge

forge good bloud, the Milt to draine the melancholy, the Bladder urine, and the Gall choler, the Veines convay bloud to all parts and places, the Arteries have the tranſporting of the vitall ſpirits, and the Sinewes the animall, whereof commeth all feeling and moving. Diſcords in a City hapneth through evill and unruly rages, and in the body through vile and vitious humours, which inordinatly flow and overrunne their places, and muſt bee corrected and chaſtened diverſly. For even as your Worſhip (and ſuch like of Authority) puniſheth not al offences with one kinde of paine, that is to ſay, every offence is not repaid by death, ſo every diſcraſie and griefe of the body meriteth not extreme dealing, nor the dangerous affects, ſlight reſpect, or ſlow adminiſtration. And as offenders oft times are rebuked, and yet pardoned, in hope of amendment, but againe taken in like crime, without grace or repentance, are ſhortly executed, leſt their graceleſſe acts and pernitious counſels ſhould entice others to like lewdneſſe of living. In like manner doth the Art of Chirurgery (the Artiſt being expert) procure and purchaſe healthfull members to the body, abating the malice of every humour, ſo long as in due time it is followed: but when ſuch abundance of rebellious matter, hath ſo ſetled it ſelfe among the common or exteriour labouring parts, and ſo rooted in ſpace of time, that neither nature nor medicine can prevaile, then we chuſe rather to ſeparate it from the body, than to ſuffer it further to corrupt, ſince the old proverbe is, that, *Too much pity marreth a City, and untimely pity differeth*

fereth little from plain cruelty. This I ſpeak of ſuch ulcered members, as may not bee both cured, and alſo preſerved. Notwithſtanding, that I have known many in my time, that have moſt ruinouſly loſt their limmes by the deſperate dealings of wilfull wretches, whoſe ignorance hath ſpoiled that which might have been ſaved; whoſe blindneſſe hath marred that which the wiſe could have made, and whoſe wilfull arrogance hath cut off that which might ſafely have grown and continued: ſuch as in mending one griefe make commonly two moe, and the beſt ſucceſſe they have, is, chance medly, the blind man ſo layeth hold on the hare; but no wiſe man will preferre hap before cunning, fortune before art, or chance before reaſon, which is the infallible foundation of all Sciences. To whoſe judgement (Right Worſhipfull) I willingly commit theſe my labours, knowing that in reaſons ſchoole, neither envie reigneth, partiality ruleth, nor arrogant fault-finders have acceſſe; but in their ſteads, art, equality, and godly reformation are in greateſt authority, fulfilling the law of Chriſt through charity, which envieth not, but furthereth all men, and hindereth none. They therefore that are not able to ſwimme, may here with mee wade till they have got the courage to enterpriſe further. And notwithſtanding, that Vlcers bee taken for a baſe part in Phyſicke, yet (as *Quintilian* writeth of Grammar) *Plus receſſu præſtat quàm fronte promittit.* Every Art is neceſſary, and each part of Phyſicke is needfull: no age can bee without them, no Country miſſe them, neither will any Nation deſpiſe

1 Cor. 13.

Quintilianus.

ſpiſe the goodly creature of God (for ſo is Phyſicke in the booke of *Eccleſiaſticus* named.) The ſame God therefore (who inſtituted this Art for the health of mankinde, as alſo all other Sciences for our ſuccour) preſerve, guide, and governe your Worſhip (and all other that loue and encourage the profeſſors of good Arts and godly Myſteries) the right way to eternall bliſſe and heavenly happineſſe. *Eccle.* 39.

Your Worſhips al-

wayes to command

IOHN BANESTER.

The Contents.

First, a Treatise of Chirurgerie, containing the generall and particular curation of Vlcers.

Certaine experiments of mine owne invention, truly tryed, and daily practised.

A generall Diet, necessarie to be observed in the curation of Vlcers, taken out of Angerius Ferrerius.

A certaine compendious and profitable description of the naturall temperatures, and divers operations of simple medicines, diligently collected, and truly practised.

VLCERS IN GENERALL.

The definition of an Vlcer, and the difference betweene an Vlcer and a wound.

AS my chiefeſt intention is in this part, to intreate of Vlcers, ſo doe I purpoſe firſt to define what an Vlcer is, which after the minde of *Avicen*, is a ſolution of continuitie in the fleſh, containing corruption & putrifaction. For by the name of an Vlcer, we underſtand that ſeparation of union, which is not ſimple as a wound, but is alway found annexed with other diſpoſitions and accidents, hindring the cure therof. Whereupon it commeth, that an Vlcer is to be underſtanded as a compound affection, or unnaturall motion: Notwithſtanding, no man is ſo ignorant (bearing the name of a Chirurgian) but he knoweth, that in wounds alſo is contained certaine diſpoſitions neceſſarily chancing: as bigneſſe, littleneſſe, ſtraitneſſe, crookedneſſe, equalitie, inequalitie, depth and height, &c. Which make the differences

Vlcus quid ſit.

Quid per nomen ulc. intelligatur.

Discrimen inter ulcus & vulnus.

ces in wounds. To conclude therefore, that is to be called an Vlcer, where as there is corruption. And that a wound, where (as yet) there is no putrifaction. Of the like opinion also is *Cornelius Celsus*, and in manner also *Hippocrates*, affirming that to be a wound which is yet new and bloudy, and an ulcer, when it is become old or inveterate. And thus farre as touching the definition of an Vlcer, and the difference betweene the Vlcer and the wound: the differences generall with the accidents, after followeth.

Cor. Celsus.
Hippoc.

The differences of Vlcers, and whereof they be taken.

THe differences of Vlcers are diversly taken, but especially of three causes. *viz.* from the causes provoking them, from the members, and from the accidents or disposition joyned with them. Others take them onely of two, as from the causes and accidents, and also from the naturall dispositions themselves, to which they are inwrapped, and passe over those differences which are taken of the members or labouring parts, because they belong not to an universall treatise. These therefore be the divers sorts of Vlcers, and true differences taken of the causes, that is to wit, a virulent Vlcer, a corroding Vlcer, a filthy rotten or putrified Vlcer, a hollow and deepe Vlcer, an Vlcer full of holes, and a canckred Vlcer. And the differences which doe come of the accidents and naturall dispositions, to which the wounds themselves be joyned, are also divers. Which of the Chirurgians of later time are thus described. *viz.* an Vlcer with intemperateneſſe, which the *Grecians* call *Discratum*, a dolorous Vlcer, an Vlcer with a swelling or tumor against nature (commonly called impostumation) a broken Vlcer, an Vlcer overgrowne with superfluous flesh, which the *Grecians* call ὑπερσαρκὴν, a hard ulcer, a canckred ulcer, a hollow ulcer, an ulcer corrupt at the bone, an ulcer with divers separations,

ons, and an ulcer called *Cacoethes*, which is a wicked, cruell, and very hard ulcer to bee healed, and others of that ſort. But theſe many and divers differences of ulcers, are not ſuppoſed of *Galen* to be true differences of ulcers, but onely agreeings of other effects with the ulcer, of which ſort are, the canckred ulcer, the overgrowne, putrified and hollow Vlcers. And the ulcer with ſome ſwelling, as the Vlcer called *Phlegmonodes*, and *Reſipelatodes*, or the canckred rottenneſſe, the inflammation of bloud, the canker, and reſidue of that ſort, are of the kinde of effects beſides nature corrupting the actions which ſeverally and by themſelves may exiſt and be. For that thing (ſaith *Galen*) which can conſiſt ſeverally, ſhall never be the difference of an other.

Let this therefore be as a precept and rule, by which thou maiſt diſcerne whether the difference of an effect be any other thing, or the enwrapping of an other naturall motion, but after another ſort. Alſo the vexing and dolorous ulcer, and the filthy ulcer, are called (as it were certaine differences of ulcers, when as indeed they are not true and proper differences, but the joyning rather of an accident with an ulcer. &c. In like ſort the Vlcer called *Vlcus cacochymon*, is an ulcer repleniſhed with evill juyce, or troubled with a rheumaticke matter there cauſed, being joyned with the effect. Many ſuch therefore are uſurped of common Chirurgians and Phyſitians, for the differences of ulcers which are indeed no differences, but onely (as *Galen* ſaith) binding together other diſpoſitions, or the effects of that which is compounded. The proper and true differences of a ſimple ulcer, are taken of the nature thereof. And that (ſaith *Galen*) is a ſimple ulcer, which doth onely exiſt, that is, whereto no other effect or accident is joyned. It ſhall not therefore be a ſimple ulcer if any other part be exulcerated, or be vexed with a rheumaticke matter, or evill juyce, or altogether without naturall temperature, full of hollowneſſe, &c.

Vnde proprie ulc. differ. ſimendæ.

Differentiæ ulcerum ſunt magis propriæ.

Therefore the differences taken of the nature of the ulcers,

ulcers, are moſt proper, and of the ſubſtance of the thing, and comming outward. They are taken of the ſubſtance of the thing which are brought from the forme and bigneſſe, or quantitie of the diviſion, and from the meaſure or ſpace. From the forme, as the ſtraight ulcer, the ulcer declined or bowed, the round or compaſſed ulcer, the wrythen and the crooked ulcer: from the bigneſſe of the diviſion or quantitie, as a great ulcer, a little ulcer of the meaſures or ſpaces, as a long ulcer, a ſhort ulcer, a broad ulcer, a narrow ulcer, a high ulcer, or an ulcer in the toppe or height of any part, a deepe ulcer, an equall ulcer, an unequall ulcer.

Forma ulcerum.

Diffe ulc. extrinſec.

And the differences of the ulcers comming extrinſecall, are taken of the time, of the way of generation, as all the ulcer, or ſcarce part thereof cannot be ſeene or beholden, the differences of the time, as a new ulcer, or old ulcer. Of the reaſon of the generation, as a cut ulcer, a broken ulcer, an ulcer partly cut, partly broken. Of the placing in the affected part, as an ulcer evidently appearing or out of ſight, an ulcer hidden within, or not appearing. Alſo an ulcer in the beginning of the muſcle, in the middeſt, or in the end of the muſcle. The differences of ulcers taken of the affected place, though they are to be judged ulcers, yet not (as *Galen* ſaith) of their owne proper nature, as the aforeſaid differences are taken: for the places wherein the ulcers doe conſiſt are ſimilar, and organicall, therefore to ſhew the differences of places wherein the ulcer is, the diviſion muſt be after this ſort, from the affected place. An ulcer in the ſimilar organicke or inſtrumentall part, dividing alſo the differences of ulcers in the ſimilar part after this ſort. *viz.* Vlcers in the veines, ulcers in the arteries, ulcers in the skinne, and ulcers in the muſcles, for the muſcle in the ſimilar part, is eaſie to be diſcerned by ſenſe. And the differences of the affects in the organicke part, are of this ſort. The ulcer of the eare, the ulcer in the Iawes, the ulcer in the ſharpe or rough arterie, ulcer of the lungs, ulcer of the breaſt, ulcer of the yard, ulcer of

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the fundament and ſeate, and ſo forth in like order diſcourſing the ſingular parts of the body, which wee call inſtrumentall. And this is the compleate and abſolute diviſion of a ſimple and onely ulcer, and of an ulcer to whom no other affect is joyned in his differences taken of his proper nature. Alſo if any affect or diſpoſition doe conſiſt by it ſelfe, as *Phlegmon*, *Gangræna*, or putrefaction, there cannot the differences of ulcers bee taken thereby, or at leaſt bee ſo called properly. But for becauſe it is ſpoken of *Galen* at leaſt in ſixe hundred places, let us not hold any contention upon the names. For if any man ſhould call the putrified ulcer, the corroſive ulcer, *Gangræna*, *Eriſipelas*, the cancrous ulcer, the holed or cornered ulcer, the ulcer with putrifaction at the bone, the ulcer called *Cacoethes*, the painefull ulcer, and all others of that ſort: If any man (I ſay) ſhould preſcribe theſe as differences of ulcers, wee ought not to contend with him, ſo that hee miniſter right curation to every of them. And they are called differences of ulcers taken of that whereto they are joyned, that is to ſay, the differences of the things contained with the diſeaſe: the differences of the things contained with the accidents: and the differences of the things contained, with the cauſes and others (if any be) of like ſort.

Non eſſe de nominibus contendendum.

Of the cauſes of Vlcers.

THe latter ſect of Chirurgians have inſtituted two generall cauſes throughout all Vlcers, that is to ſay, the Antecedent cauſes named of the *Greekes* προηγούμενα, And the conjunctive cauſes alſo called Συνέκτικα. The antecedent cauſes are theſe, *viz.* cutting, breaking, tearing, and ſuch like ſolution of continuitie, which cannot even by and by ſtirre up *Sanies*, *Pus*, or *Sordicies*, which are judged neceſſarily to aſſociate the ulcers, although it may be done

Cauſe ulcerum.

done in time, and that in removing the antecedent and corporall cauſes. Therefore the antecedent cauſes of ulcers is *Cacochima*, which is evill juyce, and that is, when the humours have onely default in qualitie and not in quantitie: and alſo too much abundance of thoſe perverſe humours being in the body, may at length corrupt and putrifie the ſaid parts of the ſame bodie. Furthermore, the wickedneſſe of the ſaid juyce, is either engendred by a perverſe kinde of diet, or through the whole bodie, or elſe ſome particular member: as through default, which may be either in the liver or ſplene, as *Galen* in divers places hath ſufficiently teſtified.

Cauſa conjunct. The conjunctive cauſes is ſaid to be that intemperature, which is called the malice of complexion in the wounded parts through the antecedent cauſes, or through the wounds and hurts themſelves, or other tumours againſt nature, but eſpecially through malignant ulcers, either broken, opened, or ſtirred. For even the corroding ulcer is engendred *Ex herpete & miliari*, called of the *Greekes Cenchrias*, and alſo of *Eſthiomeno*, which is an eating ulcer proceeding of choler more groſſe and thicke, ſo may it alſo happen of the carbuncle, chiefly if it be venemous, which maketh an eſcharous ulcer, full of banks, filthie, and full of deepe hollows. Wherefore theſe three are accounted ulcers rebellious and hard to be cured. Firſt, becauſe of intemperature, which cometh to the ſubject fleſh. Secondly, through default of the bloud thereto reſorting. And thirdly, through copie and quantitie of the matter flowing, as *Galen* credibly hath us informed. He alſo affirmeth that the ſame diviſion may be made otherwiſe, that is of curable, and alſo rebellious ulcers, the one for intemperature of the ulcerated fleſh, and the other in reſpect of the humour flowing, and the ſame intemperature alſo may be divided two manner of wayes, *viz.* when the fleſh is ſubject to the onely qualitie of nature above meaſure, or otherwiſe when there is preſent ſome acceſſe or certaine tumour. Now alſo that flowing may be divided

Tres modi ægrè ſana ilium, etc.

Gal. lib. 4 meth. medendi.

vided into two parts, that is as well in the qualitie as alſo in the quantitie of the humour flowing.

There ſhall be therefore foure kindes of ulcers, contumelious or hard to be cured: that is to wit, the onely intemperature of the ſubject fleſh, which we call *Diſcraſia*, intemperature with an acceſſive tumour, the humour flowing, or vitious, or much, for the humour which floweth abundantly into the grievous part of the ulcer, yea although it be not vitious, yet (for becauſe it engendreth therein excrements) it hindereth the healing with long detraction of time. *Galen* ſeemeth alſo to make and adde hereto a fifth kinde in his Commentarie upon the Aphoriſme of *Hipocrates*, which beginneth thus. *Vlc. quæcunque annua ſunt, &c.* which is the paſſion of the corrupted bone in the ulcered place. For when the fleſh which covereth the bone having applyed (according to art) exiccative medicines, receiveth cicatrice: by and by it ſeemeth perfectly reſtored and amended; but ſhortly after ſome matter thither reſorting from the corrupt bone, reduceth in the healed part a preſent inflammation, ſo that after, there followeth not onely generation of matter, but alſo eroſion of the aforeſaid cicatrice and exulceration of fleſh. And as we may plainly gather by *Galen*, among the aforeſaid affects and diſpoſitions, all others to be united and knit, & that many and divers differences of ulcers do ſpring of thoſe above mentioned. Furthermore there muſt be a method of healing ſhewed and declared, not of all together, but every one by himſelfe, which ſhall follow after, beginning onely with the cure of ſimple things, that therby the way and meane to heale the compound affects may the more eaſily be attained.

Quatuor gen. ulc. ægrè ſanabilium.

Hippocra:

Gal. li. 4. Therapeut. meth.

Now, ſeeing that as we intreat throughly of ulcers, theſe words *Sanies*, *Pus*, *Virus*, *Ichor*, *Sordes*, and ſuch like, are much in uſe, I thinke it not much forth of the way, if in this place we ſhew what thoſe words do ſignifie among the Chirurgians, and that in few words, how they agree and diſagree. *Sanies. i. ichor*, is properly that thinne

Sanies quid.

thinne humour, which the *Greekes* call Ἰχῶρ, such as is in a wound, neither new nor old, but betweene both, and some kinde of this *Ichor* is interpreted *Sanies sanguinis*, the matter of bloud. And of *Sanies*, saith *Celsus*, be two kindes, the one named Ἰχῶρ and the other μελικηρία Ἰχῶρ, being thinne and halfe white, proceeding of an evil ulcer, and chiefly where as a sinew being hurt, inflammation is gathered. *Meliceria* is more grosse, glewie, and like to white hony, proceeding also of evill ulcers, where the sinews about the joynts be hurt, in which places it greatly floweth.

Sanei spec. duæ celso.

Sanies vulgo pro pure male usurpatur.

But now amongst the new and later Physicians and Chirurgians, who not observing the true proprietie of voyce, or agreeing upon the nature of the thing, do wrongfully usurpe the name of *Pus*, instead of *Sanies*, sometime they make *Sanies* a kinde of *Sordes*, *Virus*, *Virulentum*, and *Purulentam colluviem* called of the *Greekes* πύον, and of the Latines *Pus*. For the name of *Sanies* being truly defined, signifieth all humiditie altered above nature. Wherefore if the humour be thinne which proceedeth from the ulcer, it is called *Virus* or *virulentia*. If it be thicker, *Sordes*. And if it bee in a meane betwixt both, it hath to name by proper appellation *Sanies*. And it is said to be found abundantly in ulcers, and but little in deepe wounds. *Sanies* therefore is properly among the vulgar Physitians and Chirurgians, the same that *Pus* is among the Latines, and πύος among the *Grecians*. *Celsus* calleth it the *Genus*, having under it two kinds contained, called of the *Greekes* Ἰχῶρ and μελικηρία, the which *ichor* of the Latine interpretors is called and turned to *Sanies* and *Meliceria* called *Pus*, having the beginning of contused flesh or bloud. But in the generation thereof, there is a doubtfull or halfe evill transmutation or alteration. For as *Galen* saith, there is in the bodies of living creatures three alterations. One plaine and according to nature, that is when the meat is digested in the bellie, bowels, or vessels, wherein the juyces are engendred, and from whence

Virus.
Sordes.
Sanies.

Puris generatio.

Gal. li. 5. Simpli.

whence everie part receiveth nourishment. Another plainly against nature, *viz.* in putrifying all things, and this (after a certaine manner) is contrarie to it selfe. The third is mixt, or in a meane doing, partly according to nature, and partly contrary to nature. *Tres alterationes*

Therefore the transmutation or alteration, which doth engender *Pus*, hath the middest place among the best transmutation, which is the nourishment of the parts of living things, and that which is simply the worst, which is made stinking with putrifaction. For neither of onely heat against nature, neither of heat obtained according to nature is suppuration or *Pus* engendred. But the heat of the inflammation is (after a certaine manner) mixt of them both, which whilest it gathereth to suppuration, moveth great paine, and by the heat above nature of the inflamed part, Fevers oftentimes are raised, and that by extreme heating the heart. And these two do chance (as it were) of a certaine boyling or burning of the bloud, which being throughly exusted or burnt, the remnant of it is made *Pus*, as by the altering of wood into ashes by burning, as *Galen* hath left testified in his Commentarie upon *Hipocrates*, thus beginning: *Dum pus conficit, &c.* By this now it is manifestly proved what *Pus* is, how it is engendred, and what is the efficient cause and matter thereof. Now we will shew in few words what *Virus*, *Virulentia*, and *Sordes* are amongst the Chirurgians. *Virus* or *Virulentia*, is a subtile superfluitie begotten of abundance of watrie humours, which (saith *Guydo*) is of two sorts, hot and cold, whey-like or ruddie. But *Sordes* is a certaine superfluitie more thicke, engendred of humors having a thicker substance, which truly is of three sorts, for some is thicke, unequall, heaped, and white, and some blacke, and like dregges mixt with ashes. *Virus.* *Sordes.*

Furthermore, that which they call *Virus*, *Galen* calleth it in Greeke Ἰχὼρ, in Latin *Sanies*. But to say at one word *Sanies* or *Virus*, is that thinne excrement in ulcers which continually moysteneth them, even as *Sordes* thickeneth them, *Sanies seu virus quid.*

Gal. lib. 3. meth.

them, which procureth the ulcer named *Rhyparon*, that is *Sordidum*. For even as (*Galen* ſaith) the excrements whether they be thicke or thinne, do follow every mutation of the qualitie of the nouriſhment. So is there wont to be a double kinde of excrement, and that chiefly in hollow ulcers: that is to ſay, a thinner, called in Latin *Sanies*, in Greeke Ιχωρ, and a thicker alſo named *Sordes*. Of the thinne excrement, the ulcer is made moyſt, and of the groſſer, filthie, whereof it commeth, that the ſaid ulcer needeth two ſorts of medicines, *viz.* to drie that which is moiſt, and to mundifie the filthie, but theſe things do belong to another contemplation. But *Pus* doth chuſe (as it were) a middle ſubſtance betweene thicke and thinne, eſpecially if it be that which is good. For that is beſt (ſaith *Hipocrates*) which is white, light, equall, and without noyſome ſavour. And that is evill (ſaith *Celſus*) which is thinne, watriſh (eſpecially if it be ſo from the beginning) alſo if the colour be like whay, pale, yelow, or like dregges, and beſides that, if it ſmell evill. There is another kinde of *Pus* ſaith the ſame *Corn. Celſus*, called in Greeke Ελαιωδες, which is apparantly found in great ulcers beginning to heale, which is thinne, halfe white, and as it were unctuous, not unlike the white fattineſſe of oyle. That *ſanies* is evill which is much in quantitie, over thinne, yelow, pale, or blacke, glewey, or of evill ſavour, or if it corrode in the ſame ulcer, or the skinne neare thereto, and is little better, if it be ſomewhat more groſſe, halfe red or whitiſh. Therefore the better that the excrements aforeſaid appeareth in ulcers, the better hope is to be had in their curation: even as that wound is like to be cured with expedition, which hath good and freſh bloud flowing from it, wherefore the ſignes both good and evill, in everie of theſe, muſt of the Chirurgian be diligently weighed. So that he may either reprehend, or pronounce what ulcers be uncurable, which be eaſie to be cured, and which be hard to be cured. Which thing is of no ſmall weight, and the Chirurgian thereby may laudably

Pus eſt medium inter ſaniem & ſordem.

Boni ac mali puris notæ.

Pus ελαιωδες.

Malæ ſanici notæ.

bly be wondred at, and avoid cavillous ſlanders. And this ſaid, ſhall ſuffice as touching *Pas*, *Sanies*, and *Sordes*. Now it reſteth that we ſpeake of the ſignes of ulcers, and likewiſe of the judgements.

The ſignes to know the differences of ulcers taken of the definitions.

EVery ulcer hath his proper note or token, whereby he is deſcried and knowne from another, and they are taken of the definitions of every of them. Wherefore I ſuppoſe it to be worthy the labour here to recite by the way, the ſhort definitions of the chiefe differences above mentioned, wherein doing, we would not have the Reader to regard ſo much the words, as the thing it ſelfe. For we had rather uſe the common definitions allowed long ago of all profeſſors, though they be more rude and common, then with eloquence (though it were more pure ſtile) to caſt a miſt upon that thing which is obſcure enough of it ſelfe. Notwithſtanding I have eſchued, in every place as much as I might lawfully, that groſſe and idle barbarouſneſſe. Therefore to go to the purpoſe, that is a virulent ulcer wherein is poyſon, which is a certaine thinne, and liquid excrement, called properly of the Latines *ſanies*, abounding about eroſion, called alſo by another name *ſanioſum*.

Vlcus corroſſi ſive arrod.

The ulcer which by the malignitie and malice thereof doth ſtirre up evill and byting juyce, which eateth and gnaweth the affected part, and is made by the increaſe of humours more ample daily, is named *Corroſivum* or *Arrodens*. But if the malice thereof do ſo much increaſe, that not onely it ulcerateth the corrupt fleſh, but alſo waſtfully conſumeth the ſound with daily encreaſing, it is then called *Depaſcens*. All the Phyſitians of *Greece* (*Galen* alſo witneſſing) do call this affect Νομὴν, becauſe it was wont to feed and carrie to the ſound parts, the corruption of the affected, and to the affected, that which was in the ſound.

Vlcus depaſcens. Νομὴν.

Phagedena. ſound. Whoſe ſpecies or kinde *Phagedena*, which is an ambulative ulcer, which creeping here and there in the skinne and ſubject fleſh, doth corrode and feed on the top or outward parts, but it never pierceth inwardly. Wherefore it hath to name alſo *Vlcus, in ſummo reſidens*, and never *Profundum*. That ulcer with *Galen* is called *Sordidum*,

Vlcus ſordidum. which hath more groſſe and viſcous excrements, which we call *ſordem*, but in Greeke *Rhyparon*: but the latter writers have otherwiſe defined it, affirming that it hath certaine cruſts thicke and groſſe, or (as they ſay) ſome fleſh ſoft, thicke, and ſuperfluous.

Lanfrancus ſic definit. Vlc. puerid. The Vlcer named *Putridum*, is that from whence ſome vaporous and evill ſmelling fumes do proceed like to dead carkaſes, or to that which putrifieth and corrupteth the fleſh, having evermore thereto annexed *Sorditiem*, with outward heat, ſuperfluous humiditie, and ofttimes a fever, and differing from the filthie ulcer by the malice

Vlcus cuniculoſũ thereof. They call that ulcer *Cavernoſum*, whoſe orifice is ſtrict and narrow, but in the bottome larger, without ſenſe hid, and having many corners, and like the Cunnie, running many wayes, but without calloſitie or hardneſſe,

Vlcus fiſtuloſum. but others call it contrarily *Cuniculoſum*. The fiſtulous ulcer differeth little from the hollow or cuniculous ulcer, but that the winding and turning wayes thereof are callous and hard. The cancrous ulcer is in ſight horrible and

Vlcus canceroſũ. ſtinking, having edges hard, thicke, ſwelled, and inverſed, the colour in the middeſt betwixt red and blacke, as one ſhould ſay duskie or leadie, and about the ulcered part certaine veines appearing blacke, puft up, ſwelled, thicke,

Vlcus δυσκέρατον. id eſt, intemperatum. and repleat with blacke bloud. *Vlcus diſcraton*, commonly called *Diſcraſiatum*, is that, wherein *Quædam diſcraſia* (that is intemperature) reigneth, a certaine evill qualitie ruling above nature, as immoderate heat, cold, moiſture,

Vlcus crucians. or drineſſe, or many of them together, and ſuch are properly called among us *Vlcus intemperatum*. That is called *Vlcus crucians*, or *Doloroſum*, which in labouring, doth cruelly vexe or torment, or (as *Guydo* a *Cauliaco* ſaith)

wherein

wherein ſenſe of the contrarie thing is felt. Which may be called in Greeke ἕλκος ὀδυνηρὸν. That (ſaith *Galen*) is *Vlcus rheumaticum*, which by the Fluxe and reſort of humours, refuſe to be healed. And that is called *Verminoſum ulcus*, which avoideth Wormes, called of the Greekes *Scoleſondes*, whoſe generation is putrifact. And thoſe ulcers, both of *Galen*, as alſo of all the Phyſitians of *Greece*, are called *Cacoethes*, who having all things applyed, and each thing diligently adminiſtred and ordred in all points according to art, and yet refuſeth utterly to heale, for becauſe that in the ulcered or affected part, ſome maligne and pernitious matter, lyeth hid to us unknowne, and hindereth the healing of them: We call thoſe Vlcers maligne, rebellious, and hard to be cured. *Vlcus varicoſum*, is that, which hath certaine veines in parts above the ulcer appearing ſwelled, and replete with thicke and groſſe bloud, which ſwelling, is called *Varices*, which by flowing to the ſaid ulcers, doth prohibite and hinder the healing thereof. And the Apoſtumous Vlcer is that, which hath a tumour againſt nature, proceeding of ſome humour, ſuch as *Phlegmon* or *Eryſipelas*. All other Vlcers are ſufficient eaſie to be diſcried by theſe aforeſaid.

ἕλκος ὀδυνηρὸν.

Vlcus rheumaticum.

Vlcus verminoſum.

Vlcus Cacoethes.

Vlcus varicoſum

Vlcus Apoſtemoſum.

The Prognoſtications or judgements of Vlcers.

WHat Vlcers ſoever, ſaith *Hipocrates*, do continue the ſpace of a yeare or longer; the Orifice muſt needs be taken away, and the Cicatrice made hollow. What Vlcers ſoever (ſaith *Galen* in his Commentarie upon this Aphoriſme) are of long continuance, or having no Cicatrice by any meanes comming, or once received, breaketh againe, and yet nothing left in the curation that ought to be taken away, it ſignifieth *Cacoethes*, which is a certaine malignitie, hard to receive curation. And that chanceth through the Fluxe of vitious humours, or through evill diſpoſition of humours of long time gathered, and contained in the member, or elſe ſome affect or corruption of the bone in that member. *Avicen* ſaith, that

Aphor. 45. lib. 6.

Vlcera annua & diuturna.

that what ulcer ſoever, after it be filled with fleſh, and a Cicatrice induced, if it ſuddenly breake forth againe, it is in danger to degenerate into a Fiſtula, and ulcers that be hard, blacke, or greeniſh, are evill: for in ſuch there is extinction of the naturall heate in the ulcerated part. Cold ulcers (ſaith *Arabs*) are knowne by ſoftneſſe and whiteneſſe.

Vlcera dura vi-ridia aut nigra.

Vlc. frig.

But the hot ulcers decline to a redneſſe, and are eaſed by cold medecines, and are diſcerned by feeling. Therefore every one are knowne, partly by colour, partly by touching, and partly (ſaith *Galen*) by the ſenſe of the Patient. Some ſay they feele a burning, others, a manifeſt cold in the part, and doe take pleaſure in hot or cold medicines, &c. Dry and moiſt ulcers alſo have their proper ſignes, and knowne chiefly by feeling. For feeling doth diſcerne and judge dry and moiſt things, and ſuch as follow thoſe qualities, as hardneſſe and ſoftneſſe, ſharpeneſſe and lenitie. And if maligne Vlcers doe repreſent the colour of the reſt of the body, *viz.* white, purple, duskiſh, or citrine, it ſheweth ſome default worthy reproofe in the Liver, whereby the bloud there ingendred is corrupted.

Vlc. cal. Li. 4. Therap.

Vlc. totius corp. colorem repreſentantia.

Vlcers ſucceeding other diſeaſes, are hard to be healed. *Vlcera circumglabra parva ſunt*, that is to ſay. When thou ſeeſt about the compaſſe of the affected place, the haires to fall away, or ſcales to ariſe, iudge that ulcer to be perverſe and froward, for it ſignifieth evill humors, and maligne juyce to flow to the ulcered part, which doe vehemently erode. Therefore ſuch maligne juyce, doth neither cleane aboliſh the rootes of the haires, nor yet ſuffer the ulcered place to receive Cicatrice or Curation. But when thoſe haires had fallen before, doe ſpring anew about the Vlcer, it is a good token or ſigne.

Aliud.
Aliud.
Apho. 4. lib. 6.
Vlc. circumglabra.

The Vlcer (ſaith *Hippocrates*) whether it come before the diſeaſe, or in the ſickeneſſe, ought diligently to be looked upon, for if the ſicke ſhall die, the ulcer will be dry, blacke, or very pale before death.

Aliud. Lib. j. prediction.
Vlcus ante morbum vel in ipſo morbo enaſcens.

Vlcers

Vlcers wherein (after long emiſſion of *Sanies*, and *Virulentia*) perfect and laudable *pus* beginneth to appeare, is a good ſigne, for it ſignifieth both ſtrength of nature, and obedience of the matter. What are the ſignes of good *Pus*, is before ſpoken of.

Aliud. Vlc in quibus partibus periculoſa. Vide Hip. apud Gal. lib. 4. The.

Vlcers in the outward muſcles of the backe, legges, or armes, are not without danger. Very perillous are they deemed alſo which occupie the inward members, or reach unto them. In what ulcers ſoever incarnative medicines be applied, before they be well mundified: evill and ſuperfluous fleſh will in them increaſe. But contrarily, which ſoever be duely, and as they ought to be mundified and made, (as it were) dry before, the fleſh in ſuch (ſaith *Hippocrates*) can neuer increaſe ſuperfluouſly, unleſſe contuſion happen thereto. Vlcers round in compaſſe, are wont to be the worſt, and not to come to a Cicatrice, but difficultly and with much buſineſſe, they bring children to utter ruine: Therefore in ſuch, the Chirurgians counſell ought to apply a cauterie actuall, made after the quantitie and faſhion of the Vlcer compaſſed. In the outward members, that is to ſay, in the hands, feet, &c. Vlcers and tumors againſt nature, as Phlegmon and ſuch like, doe oft happen, and commonly in the Glandulous parts, eſpecially in thoſe bodies that be Plethoriques, that is, given to much replétion, for theſe parts, for as much as they be rare, are eaſie and (as it were) ready to receive every humor flowing. For ſo it commeth to paſſe, that through an ulcer, either in the finger of the hand, or foot, the Kernels about the armeholes or priuy parts, doe alſo ſwell or receive inflammation, for when the bloud floweth, or other humors ſhould have recourſe to the outward parts, ſtraight by their looſeneſſe and rarity, part of the ſaid flowings are in them retained, ſometime alſo the glandulous parts of the necke (either by ulcers of the head, or parts nigh to them, or elſe in themſelves) doe ſwell. And *Galen* calleth theſe glandulous parts, which in that order doe ſwell, *Bubones*.

Vlc rotunda.

Artuum ulcera.

Colli & capit. ulc.

Bubones.

When

Illud.

When medicines applied to ulcers, doe profit, or (at leaſt) do no hurt or diſcommoditie: it is a ſure argument, that ſuch medicines were rightly adminiſtred. But if they cauſe any preſent hurt, or doe make the ulcer more dry, hot, or cold, it is a token that the things miniſtred are not fit for that preſent griefe, for that things more dry, or more moiſt (as the thing requireth) ſhould be applied.

Si auxilia profuerint aut nocuerint.

Alſo if (by the things applied) the ulcer become more ſoft by and by, uſe things more aſtringent. Nevertheleſſe, if the ulcer doe erode and become more deepe, then beware diligently, for that ſpringeth of ſharpe and vitious juyce, together with malignitie of the ulcer, elſe through the facultie of medicines applied, which doe more then ſufficiently mundifie: for ſuch by arroding the ulcered part, do increaſe much *Sanies*, and make the ulcer very moiſt, whereby it happeneth that unskilfull Chirurgians are ſo oft deceived in their purpoſe, for thinking the ulcer to be *Cacoethes*, that is, that the matter therein contained to proceed of malignity, or (as they terme it) of virulent and ſuperfluous humidity, and while they earneſtly minifter things ſharpely to mundifie, and thereby maketh not onely the ulcer more deepe, and hollow, but alſo more hot, and ſometime maketh it *Phlegmonodes*. Hereby the parties affected, doe feele eroſion and mordication. Furthermore, amongſt many things which hurt or hinder ulcers, ſaith *Guydo de Cauliaco*, the South winde is unprofitable, and alſo a moiſt ayre joyned with heat. For they induce putrifaction in ulcers, even as all things that putrifie, proceed of heat and moyſture. Hence commeth it (ſaith he) that ulcers of the Legges, are harder and difficulter to be cured in the South parts, then in the North, but in wounds of the head, it is contrary. And even as many tokens and iudgements in wounds, are common to ulcers, ſo likewiſe the judgements of ulcers, whereof we now ſpeake, may be to wounds compared. Wherefore whatſoever is ſpoken before in the judgements of wounds convenient, or agreeing to ulcers, revoke them in this place.

Si ulc. arrodatur

Nota.

Ventus meridionalis officit ulceribus.

Of

Of the curing of Vlcers in generall.

Duo ſpectande in curatione ulcerum.

IN the curation of ulcers, there are two things to be conſidered and propounded unto us, that is, the contemplation of the ulcer it ſelfe, by what meanes it is an ulcer, with conſideration of the cauſe of the ulcer, of the accidents, and every diſpoſition therein contained, as alſo what part here or there it occupieth. For every ulcer (as we have ſaid before) either is alone, and by himſelfe (that is, having no other affect, neither conuerſant with it, neither going afore, nor following it) or elſe is joyned with one or moe, of which ſome have not onely ſtirred up the ulcer from the beginning, but alſo doe now make it greater. Others be of that ſort, without the which it cannot obtaine the reaſon of the ſcope of curation. But every ulcer, in that it is an ulcer, hath ſome common indication of the cure (even as *Galen* ſaith) the way of healing ulcers, is by a meane drying: this indication alſo is common to wounds, (if at leaſt they be wounds) that is, received of ſome ſtripe. This onely is their difference, this needeth leſſe: and the other (through the great humidity) requireth greater deſiccation: If the ulcer be joyned with any other affect, curation ought not to be applied to the ulcer, but firſt to cure the affect, and laſtly the ulcer. For whether *Phlegmon*, *Eriſepelas*, or the tumor called *Oedema*, or blackneſſe, or *Ecchimoſis*, doe beſiege the ulcerated part, the cure muſt be gentle. But if there be ſome ſtrong intemperature (which is wont to bring weakeneſſe to the affected part) and be joyned to the ulcered fleſh, then, that is firſt to be cured. And when thou haſt cured the intemperature, afterward thou ſhalt eaſily heale the affect. So muſt we firſt helpe the tumors called *Varices*, which are oft above the ulcered place, and then to cure the ulcer. But none of theſe curations (ſaith *Galen*) is of the ulcer it ſelfe, but of ſome other affect, which either maketh the ulcer, or nouriſheth it. Furthermore, *Galen* affirmeth,

Vlceris ſanatio mediocris ſiccatio eſt.

In tollendis dispositionibus cum u'cere complicat. duplex consilium esse. Gal. lib. 4. meth med.

that in taking away the disposition contained in ulcers, there are two things to be considered: that is to say, either utterly to take away such like affects in the body, or else to destroy that which is therein unprofitably contained. But this he meaneth to be done where affect is little and plaine; for where it is great, it cannot be brought to a Cicatrice before, till the other affects have remedy. Of such like ulcers therefore as are joyned with other affects or dispositions, there be foure particular waies of curation.

Partic. in curandis ulceribus scopi.

1 The first prescribeth a convenient dyet fit for the curation of such ulcers.

2 The second is to divert the matter antecedent.

3 Thirdly, in correcting and removing the accidents and dispositions joyned with the ulcer.

4 Fourthly, those accidents being corrected, doth teach and instruct us to cure them after the manner of hollow wounds.

But we doe follow the first and second intention, both by amending, emptying, diverting and preventing that same flowing, wherewith the body of the affected, doth abound, and flow in the ulcered part. Furthermore, the wayes whereby we may aptly amend and diuert the abundance of humors, and take away their corruption is thus, *viz.* by Phlebotomie, Purgation, approved diet, cauterie potentiall, vomiting and others of that sort. We prevent flowings with binding, washings, epithmes, oyntments *Ex bolo armeno*, and other restrictives. When as therefore the humour flowing in the ulcered places, is neither more, nor yet much worse then convenient, sufficient repercussives, and binding above the ulcered place shall suffice, and which binding doth shut the pores whereby the matter should flow into the ulcer: it is meet therfore that the medicines applied to such ulcers, be more dry then they that serve for the simple ulcer. But if it happen that this flowing cannot be stayed or kept under, the cause then must be searched forth, and that must first be

taken

taken away, which if it come by weakeneſſe of the part that receiveth it, it muſt be ſtrengthened with proper curation of the ulcered place. But if it come by abundance of bloud or evill humours, either in the whole Bodies, or in any of the parts, they are firſt to be cured, but the imbecility of the part, whereto by reaſon thereof, more of humors then is convenient doth reſort, doth come altogether of intemperature, notwithſtanding, not of every intemperature. Whereupon it commeth to paſſe, that the vlcered fleſh is oft times onely temperate, and not weake, and oft times both untemperate and weake, for ſtrong intemperature bringeth weakeneſſe to the affected part.

The third and laſt intention, which is in amending and taking away the accidents and diſpoſitions, joyned with the ulcer, is brought to paſſe by due conſideration of the qualities of the humors, and nature of the affected part.

The second Part.

The second discourse of Vlcers, with their particular Cures.

HEretofore I have expressed the causes, signes, differences, and universall or generall cure for all kindes of ulcers, with their Prognostications or judgements. Now also will I prosecute the matter without ceasing, untill I have prescribed to every ulcer his particular distinction, and severall cure, gathered forth of divers Authors, and especially out of *Antonius Calmeteus Vergesatus*.

Of an Vlcer with intemperature.

De intemperie tum ulcere.

VVHat kinde of intemperature soever it be, it may be abated by universall remedies, as by dyet and convenient purgations, and (if it be joyned with any humor) by revulsions of all sorts. Hot in temperature, whether it be alone, or joyned with the Fluxe of humors,

Calid. quo modo emendetur,

it may be amended with *Unguentum alb.* or *Rub. cum Camfora*, or *Ung. ex Pompholig. vel de Plumbo, vel de Ceruſa,*

Ceruſa, aut aqua Roſacea, & Succis Plantaginis, Solani, & Sempervivi.

Cold intemperature may be amended by *fotibus*, onely of wine. heated or boyling therein Woormwood, Mints, Iſope, Peniriall, Calamint, Organi, Roſemary, Stechados, &c. or Lee with Allum, or *vng. Baſilic.* or *ung. Citrin. vel Dealthea.* The moiſt intemperature, is brought to a naturall (by exiccative unguents, as *De Pompholi, de Plumbo, de Ceruſa, de Gratia Dei, Diacalcitis.* The humors reſpected for the intemperature, happeneth ſeldome without a humor, neither muſt we paſſe the nature of the affected part, which muſt either more or leſſe, receive drying medicines.

Frig. ut curetur.

Quomodo humid intemp. ad natural reducitur

The dry intemperature, may be reſtored naturall (ſaith *Galen*) by fotions of water, or *Ung. Baſilicon*, or *ung. de Pice*, or *Diachilon* diſſolved in oyle, to every ounce whereof is added *Pulveris Roſarum.* 1 dragme.

Sic intemperatura ſicca alteratur. Gal. 4. meth.

Of an Vlcer with paine.

PAine in an ulcer proceedeth moſt commonly of hot and ſharpe intemperature with corroſion. And then profiteth publique medicines, as *Succus Plantaginis, Solani, ſempervivi, Hioſciami*, or their ſtilled waters, mixt with vineger, and oyle of Roſes. It profiteth alſo to miniſter the white of an egge, or the whole egge, mixt with oyle of Roſes, *Bolo armeno*, and *Terra ſigillata*, and *Aceto.*

De dolore cum ulcere.

Sic accidit dol. ex caliditate.

A Cataplaſme alſo is commodious, made with Mallowes, Plantaine, and Branne, and boyled and mixt with oyle of Roſes. Or it ſhall not be incommodious to uſe the white of an egge, with oyle of Roſes, and Litharges, diligently mixed in a leaden morter, and after boyled at a gentle fire in a pound of the juyce of Houſleeke, to the conſumption of the ſaid juyce. Elſe the whole egge mixt with oyle of Roſes, and Terebinthine, or *ung. Popillionis*, halfe an ounce, *cum oleo Vitelli ovorum* one ounce. Or, *ung.*

ung. Album Camforati, or *ung. de Lithargi. De minio. de Tutia. De Plumbo. ung. Rub. cum Camfora.*

Si intem. ſit frigida.

If the paine come of cold intemperature, waſh the place with wine, wherein hot things is boyled, ſuch as is ſpoken of before, and theſe or ſuch like alſo are profitable *viz. Baſilicon, unguentum Fuſcum & Citrinum.*

Si per diſſolutionem continuitatis.

But when the paine ſpringeth by diſſolution of continuitie, ſtupefactives then are exceeding commodious. Notwithſtanding, thoſe are much more profitable, which encreaſe the natural heat, as the yolke of an Egge, Saffron, Terebintine, and oyle of Roſes, together mixt and applied to the Vlcer. And about the circuit of the Vlcer, *Ping. Gallinarum, Anſeris, Anatis, Suis, &c. Muccagi. ſem. Lini, Fœnugræci, & Malvæ*, are good and neceſſarie. Alſo *Oleo Roſa. Amig. Chamomeli, Aneti, Violacei, Vulpini, &c.* Or elſe,

Anodina. hic conferunt.

Rec. Malvæ. one handfull and a halfe.
Farinæ
Sem. Lini,
Fœnugræci,
& Hordei. } *ana*, halfe an ounce.
Olei Camomeli,
& Lilij. } *ana, vi. drag.*
Ol. Roſ. iij. ounc. Muccag. ſem. Althææ, one ounce and a halfe, *Vitellos, num. ij.* mixe them and make thereof a Cataplaſme.

Ad narcotic. accedendum.

When the paine is great, and the precedent medicines prevaile not, then *Ad Narcotica accedendum*, and make a Cataplaſme with *Far. Hordei, Oleo Roſ. & Nimphææ, vel Mandrag. cum lacte vel paſſo coctis*, or with bread crummes infuſed in water with oyle of Roſes, the yolkes of Egges, and Saffron, adding thereto *Opij* halfe a ſcruple. Or a Cataplaſme made with the leaves of white Poppie, Mandrag, and Henbane, with the powder of Camomill. So is it good to apply *Philonium*, or *Theriaca*, or *Ol. de Papavere, Mandrag. vel Hioſc. cum Opio.* or *Succus Hioſ.*

of. cum lact. mulie. cum Ovillo & Opio. And great commoditie hath beene found *ex Oleo Ranarum.*

Of an Vlcer with a tumour.

IF with the Vlcer through paine, a tumor do chance, it must be aſſwaged (the cauſe of paine conſidered) whether it come by diſſolution of continuitie or with biting, or intemperature. But if the ſwelling come by the malice or aboundant Fluxe of humours to the place, then preſcribe a diet thinne and cold. Mollifie or purge the belly (reſpecting the humours nature) uſe Phlebotomie, reſtraine the humour flowing, and reſolve that which is already flowed) which all muſt be conſidered in tumours againſt nature. If the tumour proceed of hot humours, it ſhall be expedient to boile in tart wine a ſweet Orenge bruiſed, or Quinces and ſowre Peares, boyled with the powder of Mirtles, elſe Lentels decoct with the powder of the rindes of Pomegranates, mixt with Roſes and Terebintine.

De ulc. cum tumore.

Si tumor ab humoral.

In the augmentation the like medicines adding to, *Hordei Fabarum, Tritici, Farinæ & Camomel.* In the ſtate make a Cataplaſme *ex decoct. Mal. & Abſinth. in vino dulci cum Far. Sem. Lini. Fœnug. & furfure.* But if *Pus* firſt appeare, make a Cataplaſme *ex Mal. in aqua coctis cum Farina Sem. Lini, Fœnugr. & axungia ſuilla, vel ex Farina Tritici, Oleo & Croco,* boyled in water to the forme of a pulteiſe. If the emunctory places (through paine of the ulcer) be afflicted with tumour, the matter being hot, *coquito Mal. ij.* ounces, *cum Furfure in aqua,* and apply it, which alſo prevaileth much againſt the tumour in the Vlcer, but if the matter be cold,

Reſpice materiæ temperament.

Rec. Mummiæ in vino ad craſſitiem cocta, j. ounce, *Oeſipi. ij.* ounces, *Fari. Tritici,* halfe an ounce. Boyle theſe together, and make thereof a Cataplaſme.

Of the contuſed Vlcer.

De ulcere contuſo

AN Vlcer contuſed, requireth things moiſtening, and engendring *Pus*, as a pulteis *ex Fari. triti. Oleo & aqua coct. aut Triticum aqua calida diutiſſime maceratum*, which being boyled apply it. Or one made *ex radi. althea & caricis ſimul coctis ad mellis craſſitiem, cum Fari. triticea, fiat Cataplaſ.* and then reſort to the cure of wounds.

Of Fleſh excreaſing in Vulers.

De carnis in ulcere excreſcent.

THis being commonly called proud fleſh, muſt be taken away, either with cauterie actuall, or corroſive powders, the weaker ſort be theſe, *Alumen uſt. hermodact. & cum tartaro, Nuclei dactil. combuſtorum, aqua vitæ cum Sulphure, ung. Apoſto. Sem. urticæ, Serpentaria*

corrodent imbecilla.

ſquamma æris, es uſtum, Radix aſphodeli, Cinis Erinacei,

Paulo vehemēt. *Stupa minutim inciſa:* Somewhat more vehement be theſe, *Pul. Mercurij ſolus, vel admixtus alumine uſto ad partes equales, ung. Ægyptiacum vel Apoſtolorum cum ærugine raſili: vel aqua vitæ ij.* ounces, *Eruginis raſilis, ij. drag. miſceantur, vel linimentum aqua ſublimata ter aut quater imbutum & exiccatum.*

Valentiſſima. The ſtrongeſt be theſe, *viz. Calx viva, Calcitis, Calcanthum uſtum ſublimatum, Hydrargyrum*, and like theſe in forme following.

Rec. Hydrargyri ſublimat. ij. drag.
Aluminis crudi. v. drag.
Aqua Roſ. vel plantag. vi. ounc.

Bulliant ad conſumptionem quartæ partis. And this water is of marvellous operation. Or,

Rec. Salis nitri.
Vitrioli Romani. } *ana*, halfe an ounce.
Aluminis.

Hydrar-

Hydrargyri ſublim. halfe a drag.
Aqua plantagi. vi. ounc.
Aceti. ij. ounc.
Bulliant ut dictum eſt.

But when this is applyed, have in a readineſſe *ung. de Bol. armeno*, and apply it to the places round about, to preſerve the parts nigh thereto, duely conſidering the quantitie of ſuperfluous fleſh.

Of the diſcoloured Vlcer with hardneſſe of the edges.

De vlc. de colore cum labiorum duritie.

VVHen the Vlcer is diſcoloured, and the edges hardened, note if the hardneſſe be but ſmall, it may be cured by reſolutive medicines, which be theſe. *Ping. Anſer, Gal. Anatis, Vituli, Bovis, Vrſi, Leonis, & eorum medullæ*, and of them, thoſe that be neweſt are beſt. Much profitable alſo be theſe, *viz. Ole. Lill. Amygdal. dul. Lumbric. Vulpinum, Oeſipus, Mucc ag. Alth. Lini, Fœnugr. omnia gummi genera, Baſilicon, Diachilon. Emplaſtrum de muccagine, Medulla cruris bovis, cum Muccag. altheæ, Dragagan. & Terebint. Ole. Omphacino & exigua ceræ parte.*

If by gentle medicines the hardneſſe amend not, then ſcarifie the edges, and lay on them Mercurie in powder, then apply ſome of the aforeſaid medicines, or uſe a cauterie, or inciſion, elſe ſtrong medicines, as is above mentioned, firſt knowing the Patients minde, and then the ſenſe and ſituation of the member.

Rec. Lithargyrij.
Lapid. hematitis. } *an. ij. drag.*
Vitrioli Ro.
Hydrargyri ſublimati. ij. dram. and a half. miſce.

Of the Vlcer with tumor in the veines.

De vlc. cum varicibus.

OF this we have little to intreat, when (as touching this matter) we have ſpoken ſufficiently in the Vlcer with tumor. This onely reſteth, that the Vlcer cannot be cured till the tumor in the veines be taken away with often bathings, and after a ſort nouriſhing, the which being taken away with the accidents aforeſaid, either it will cure it ſelfe, or elſe receive the cure of a ſimple Vlcer.

Of the Vlcer with putrifaction in the Bone.

De vlc. cum oſſis caric.

IF in an Vlcer the bone be alſo putrified, the bone is firſt to be bared by corroſives, or otherwiſe as is aforeſaid, and ſo much of the bone as is corrupted muſt bee taken away, till the Bone appeare bloudie, and afterward apply this following.

Rec. Radic. Ariſtolo. rotund.
Ireos,
Pencedani,
Corticis panacis,
Corticis Pini,
Thuris,
Aloes,
} *an. ij. drag.*

Pulverizentur ſubtiliſſi. Which being mixed *cum Melle, ung. Regis, vel Egyptiaco,* apply to the place, and lay aloft *Emplaſtrum Diacalcitis vel divinum.* When the Bone putrified lieth ſo deepe that it cannot bee come by with inſtrument, prepare this injection following.

Rec. Rad. Ariſto. utriuſque.
Iridis Florentiæ.
Centaureæ minor.
} *an. j. ounc. & ſ.*
Agarici, *iij. drag.*

Simphitum

Simphitum
Hiperici,
Pes Collumbini, } *an. j. m.*
Herb. Roberti.
Cortic. Pini. *ij. ounces.*
Roſ. rub. } *an. P. ſem.*
Anthos. }

Mel Roſ. colaj. quart. Infuſe them all in wine, and ſtill them in a Limbecke, and inject into the Vlcer of the water thereof twice in one day.

Nevertheleſſe if the Bone be greatly corrupted, nothing can be better therefore then cauterie, for ſafely and ſpeedily it dryeth both the bottome and top. Notwithſtanding, ſo order the heat of the iron, that it ſerve aptly, both for the depth and quantitie of the Bone corrupted, for we have ſeene that too hot and vehement cauteries, expelleth not ſo ſoone the Bone corrupted, but have ſpoiled it with corruption. But if the corruption lie yet deep, after the uſe of your firſt cauterie (to the end it may be more eaſily avoided) to make the Bone ſound and whole, it ſhall be moſt expedient to pierce it with many holes, untill ſome bloud appeare, and in thoſe holes to apply a cauterie, by meanes whereof, the Bone may be verie well dryed. Or elſe fill them with *Aqua forti*, ſo ſhall the Bone be dried, and by little and little, expell that is corrupted.

Rationem habe ad cauterij caliditatem.

Terebra erit multis foraminibus aperienda.

And under that ſhall nature incarnate fleſh, to preſerve the ſound bone from the corruption of outward ayre. To conclude, the Bone corrupted ſhall be excluded, and none, or very little humour ſhall follow it. After the Cauterie hath beene applyed the three firſt dayes, and the Eſcar removed, then good it is to powre into the Vlcer *Ol. Roſ. cum Ovi albumine*, and the three dayes following, uſe a digeſtive made *Ex Ovi vitello & Roſaceo, deinde Butyrum cum Melle.* The reſt of the cure for the Bone corrupt, may happily bee wrought by this water following.

Sub eaque natura carnem generabit, ne ſanum os aeve externo iterum corrumpatur.

Rec.

Rec. *Aquæ vitæ ter distill.* } *an. ij. ounces. i. drag.*
Aquæ Rosarum. }
Sublimati. }

Bulliant lento igni ad sublimati dissolutionem, and keepe it to thy use in a pure vial. And after the use thereof the sequell is profitable.

Rec. *Aristolo. rotun.* } *iij. dragmes.*
Cort. Pini, sing. }
Rad. Peucedani } *an. ij. dragmes.*
Arundinis, }
Agarici albi. } *an. j. dragme and a halfe.*
Tartari. }
Euphorbij. *j. dragme.*

Powder them together very small, and put thereof into the ulcers orifice. Else mixe it with hony, or *ung. Regis cum melle*, or *ung. Ægyptiaco*, and apply that to the bone corrupted, after the use of the water, and lay on aloft, *Emplastrum Diacalciteos*, or *divinum*, or this plaister following, which enduceth the Bone corrupted, doth mundifie, and incarnate, by use whereof I never failed.

Rec. Corticis ovorum, } *an. ij. drag.*
Ossium humanorum, }
Pann. combustorum, & }
in pul. redact. }
Radi. Peucedani. } *an. halfe an ounce.*
Lumbric. pulverizat. }
Emplastri de gratia Dei. } *an. ij. oun.*
Diachilon com. }
Picis navalis. }

Mixe them together, and make thereof a plaister, which apply after the use of the water and powder, or liniment as is aforesaid.

And finally, if the Bone be corrupted through *usque ad medullam*, the remedie is onely to separate the member,

ber, except it be *capite coxendicis, vel ſpina dorſi*, and then it is beſt to flee the cure.

Of the malignant Vlcer called Cacoethes.

De vlc. malig. quæ Cacoethe vocantur.

IN curing theſe kindes of Vlcers, the cauſes muſt firſt be diligently ſearched, to wit, whether it be *Plethora, Cacochymia*, or *Cachexia*, elſe an univerſal intemperature, or of ſome inward part, as the liver, ſplene, ventricle, ulcered part, ſwelling of the veines, hard edges, weakneſſe of the affected part brought to paſſe by evill humors therin heaped, or the cauſes aforeſaid. Therefore let us take away the cauſes according to their natures, then by dyet, Phlebotomie, and purgation to ſuppreſſe the members intemperature, whatſoever it be, and in what part. As for intemperate, looke before in the Chapter of the Vlcer with intemperature. And commonly in theſe kinde of Vlcers, we have preſcribed to the patient the uſe of *Guiacum*, with happie ſucceſſe, after the uſe of common purgation, but in them whoſe humours and juyce is profitable, a diet is ſufficient, but if the Vlcer ſeeme bathed in humours, it is time to reſtraine them. For the tumours *Varices*, thou haſt a proper Chapter; but for intemperature of the inner parts, take counſell of the Phyſitian. And as touching Vlcers maligne and hard to receive Cicatrice, the ſumme or chiefe ſcope of curation is vehement exſiccation of the biting humours, which is brought to paſſe *per repellentia*, and *diſcutientia*. Having good reſpect to repreſſe that which floweth, and to take away that which is infixed. And for this purpoſe, theſe following are moſt expedient. *Ariſtoloch. Corticis Radi. Caparis. Malicorium, Radix Pannacis, Sarcocollæ, Vitrum Combuſtum, Teſtæ piſcium Vſtæ.* All metals burnt likewiſe are profitable, as *Cadmia, Calchitis uſta, & Lota ſub canicula, & cum aceto trita, Antim. Diaphriges, Plumbū uſtum lotum, ſquamma æris & ferri, Scoria plumbi, Erugo raſilis uſta & lota, omnia Aluminis genera, Terra ſigillata.*

Tolle cauſam ante affectum.

Guiacum his prodeſt.

Vehemens exſiccatio eſt ſumma cura in

But

Habe rationem ad corporis habitum & sensum membrorum.

But a further respect must be had to the body, for that in some bodies the metals, and such like aforenamed medicines, must be washed before they be ministred, but in harder bodies, without danger; certaine of them may unwashed be applyed, because in such parties the members sence is more dull. Wherefore first let the ulcer be washed with an astringent decoction made with Allome water, like as followeth.

Rec. *Succi Agrimoniæ,*
Solani,
Plantaginis, } *an.* halfe a pound.
Vinum album, iiij. ounces.
Aluminis crudi. ij. ounc. ſ.
Auripigmenti, halfe a ſcru.
Albumina ovorum. vj.

Stirre these together, and distill them, and let the ulcer with the water thereof be washed twise in the day, which water also much availeth to conglutinate wounds. Afterward.

Rec. *Olei Roſar.* vj. ounces.
Ceruſæ. iij. ounces.
Litharg yri auri. } *an.* j. ounce,
Lap. Calaminaris. } and a halfe.
Tuthiæ præparat. } *an.* one
Boli armeni. } ounce.
Camforæ diſſolut. in aqua Roſ. ij. dragmes, Olei de Papavere. ij. ounces. Ceræ albæ. q. ſ.
Make thereof an unguent.

Rec. *Olei Roſ.* } *an.* ij. ounces
& Mirt. } and a halfe.
Succ. Solani. }
Plantag. } *an.* one ounce and a halfe.
Sempervivi. }

Sepa

Sepi Hircini, } *an.* ij.
& Vitulini. } ounce.
Ping. ſuillæ liquefact. iij. ounces.
Calcis tertio in aqua extinct. } vj.
& Lotæ. } drag.
Malecorij.
Balauſtij. } *an.* vij. drams.
Mirobal citrini.
Aerug. raſilis v. dragmes.
Scoriæ ferri. x. dragmes.
Sarcocollæ. ij. dragmes.

All which being bruiſed, and mixt together, infuſe them one whole day, and boyle them a little, adding thereto

Litarg. utriuſq.	*an. x. dragmes.*
Ceruſæ.	*vj. dragmes.*
Plumbi uſti.	*v. dragmes.*
Antimony.	*j. ounce.*
Camforæ.	*j. ſcruple.*
Ceræ. q. ſ.	

Mixe them well in a Marble mortar. Hereto alſo may be added *Argent. vivi*, j. ounce, but it profiteth more, firſt to uſe the powder of Mercury, after the water aforeſaid, and after the unguent.

Of the virulent, corroding, and feeding ulcer.

De ulcere virulento, corrodente ac depaſcente.

THeſe kinde of ulcers which differ onely *Secundum majus & minus*, muſt have the methode of their cure conſiſt in three things onely. Firſt in a diet cold and dry, ſecondly by evacuation of the antecedent matter, both by Phlebotomy if it ſeeme profitable, as alſo by medicines exiccative, as is ſaid in *Herpes* and *Eriſepelas*. Alſo particular revulſions are commodious, as cupping, frication, and binding the contrary member, or uſe of *ung. de Bolo*

Catartica Particulares revulſiones conferent.

Bolo, to beat backe the matter flowing. The third ſcope is referred to medicines cold and dry, aſtringent and diſcutient. Convenient ſimples be theſe, *Lentes*, *Arnogloſſa Solanum*, *Summitates rubi*, *Fol. Vlmi & Papaveris*, *Fol. & fructus Cydoniorum*. *Mirti*, *Balauſtia*, *Cortex Granatorum*, *Galla omphacitis*, *Accaſia*, *Bolus armenus*, *Cortex thuris*, *Nuclei Mirobal*. *Maſtiche*, *Simphitum*, *plumb. uſt. & lotum*, and all metals mentioned in the aforeſaid chapter. Of which, both fotions, liniments, unguents, cerotes and emplaſters, profitable for thy purpoſe may be made. And ſome uſe to apply the powder of Mercury, firſt to take away the malice of the ulcer and corroſion, and leave it the ſpace of a whole day in the ulcer, applying aloft *ung. de Minium*, untill the malice of the ulcer be quite extinct. Afterward waſh the ulcer, and the parts nigh thereto, with allome water, as in the chapter aforeſaid, or as followeth.

Sit malitia ulc. primo extincta.

Rec. Succi. rub.
Sumach.
Virga paſtoris.
Plantaginis.
Solani.
Acetoſæ. } *an.* j. quart.
Albumina ovorum. vj.
Aluminis pulve. iiij. ounces.

Diſtill them all in a leaden Still, and uſe it, or elſe theſe waters following, which is right profitable for ulcers, filthy and corroſive.

Rec. Ceruſæ } *an.* one ounce.
Lythargyri. }
Plumbi. uſti. } *an.* halfe an ounce.
Lapid. Calaminaris. }
Boli armeni. j. ounce and a halfe.

Sang.

Sang. Draconis. } *an.* one
Terræ ſigillatæ. } ounce.
Aluminis combuſti. halfe an ounce.
Calicum glàndium.
Gallarum viridium.
Baccarum mirti. } *ana j. m.*
Pſidiæ.
Balauſtiarum.
Sumach.
Coriandri. } *an.* halfe
Sem. Plantaginis. } an ounce.
Roſar. rub. y. p.

Boyle all theſe in ſufficient quantity of Smiths water, which done, in that water waſh the ulcer, which in wonderfull manner will dry. All theſe may be taken to the decoction, or ſome of them, whereof alſo if it be thought convenient, you may adde more cold things, as Henbane, Mandrag, and Pople, if there be much hot intemperature joyned with the ulcer. To the addition, further may be annexed honey, to mundifie if thou uſe it to a filthy ulcer.

Or.

Rec. Aque Roſarum, } *an.* one
& Plantaginis, } quart.
Aluminis, ij. ounces.
Zacchari. one ounce.

Boyle them all together, till the Allome and Sugar be melted, and therewith waſh the ulcer. Whereto alſo if thou adde *Mellis* one ounce, it ſhall not be a little profitable for all filthy ulcers.

Elſe.

Rec. Aquæ plantag vj. ounces.
Hidrargyri ſublim. j. dragme.
Salis amoniaci. one drag. & ſ.
Salis commu. ij. dragmes.
Aluminis. j. dragme.

Boyle them together in a glaſſe veſſell to the conſumption of the fourth part. And this water or the other, ſhall be proved profitable.

After the ulcer be waſhed, apply thereto, *ung. de Minio*, or *de Plumbo.* or *ung. rub. cum Camfora.* or *ung. Album Camforat.* or *ung. de Pompholigo.*

Or elſe.

Rec.	*Unguentum de Plumbo.*	ij. ounces.
	Ung. Popul.	ij. drag.
	Succi. Plantaginis.	j. ounce.
	Albumi. ovi.	j.

Mixe them diligently in a leaden morter, or if you will, this.

Rec.	*Tuthiæ præparat.*	halfe an ounce,
	Plumb. uſt.	an. j. ounce.
	& Loti.	
	Ceruſæ lotæ.	

Mixe them in a leaden morter, with water of Plantaine, and adde thereto,

	Bol. arm.	an. ij. dragmes.
	Terræ ſigil.	
	Olei Roſarum	q. ſ.
	Ceræ albæ.	

Fiatque unguentum.

Or.

Rec.	*Lythargyri*, iij. ounces.	
	Olei Roſa.	q. ſ.
	Aceti.	

to be mixed, and if thou adde to a little Ceruſe, it ſhall better prevaile for all cancrous diſpoſitions, but it will be better if thou adde thereto Leade macerated in white wine. Or by putting to *Nucem cipreſſi, Tuthiam, Boracem, Aes uſtum, & Antimonium,* of it ſhall be right excellent for ulcers that be hard, to receive cicatrice.

Or

Or

Rec. Olei Roſ. } *an.* ij. ounces.
Mirt. }
Succi climenon depurat. ij. ounc. ſ.
Succi Plantaginis. j. ounce.
Sepi Hircini. j. ounce ſ.
Aluminis uſti. j. dragme.
Lithargyri auri } *an.* one
& argenti. } ounce.
Scoriæ ferri. ij. dragmes.

Pulverizentur tenuiſſime ac ſimul coquantur tres horæ, adding to

Ceræ alb. one ounce.
Terebinthinæ. vj. dragmes.
Mercurij extinct. iij. dragmes.
Camforæ. j. ſcruple.
Erugi. raſilis. one ounce.

Make thereof an unguent.

Rec. Ceruſæ,
Lithargyri.
Bole. armeni. } *an.* j. ounce.
Terræ ſigillat.
Lapid. Calamin.
Sandal. alb. & rub. }
Baccarum mirti. } *an.* ij. drag.
Roſarum rub. }
Sem. Papaveris, }
Hioſciami. } *an.* one dragme.
Mandragora. }
Olei Roſarum } *an.* iij.
& Violarum } ounces.
Ceræ albæ, tantundem,
Camforæ. one dragme.

Make thereof a cerote.

Rec. Olei Roſar. } *an.* two
& Mirtini. } ounces.
Succi Clymenon. iiij. ounces.
Succi Plantaginis. ij. ounces.
Pinguedinis Vituli j. ounce ſ.
Folium Caprifolij, } *an.* j. m.
& Climenon, }

Boyle them together (the hearbs being firſt bruiſed) to the conſumption of the juyces. Then adde to

Lithargyri. ij. ounces.
Minij. j. ounce.
Camforæ. j. dragme.
Maſticis. halfe an ounce.
Ceruſæ. }
Antimonij. } *an.* v. dragmes.
Plumbi uſti. }
Ceræ alb. q. ſ.

Make thereof a Cerote.

If the ulcer be not overcome by theſe, or ſuch like medicines, but creepeth more and more, then Cauterie is to be uſed, or this following.

Rec. Hydrargyri ſublimati. ij. drag. ſ.
Vng. Populionis. vel Dealthea.
(Which repreſſeth the ſharpeneſſe of the ſublimate) j. dragme, mixe them, or *Sublimatum* mixt with *Vng. album.* And after the eſcar be removed, uſe *Vnguentum de Calce & de Pompholigo,* mixt by equall portions, or the aforeſaid medicines.

Of the filthy and putrified ulcers.

De ſordido ac putri ulcere.

TO this kinde of Vlcer, dyet, Phlebotomie, and purgation belongeth, and after purgation, the uſe of

Guaiacum

Guaicum is right excellent, to drie and expell ſuperfluous excrements together with ſweat, whereby they ſhall not reſort to the affected place. Simples in this caſe prevailing are theſe, *viz. Far. Hordei, Fabar. Cicerum, Orobi, Lupin. Ariſtol. Iris. Hipericon. Centaur. minus*, the juyce whereof mixt with hony, is good againſt all filthie Vlcers. Alſo *Marrubium, Gentiana, Abſinthium, Apium, Mel*, and all bitter things, ſalt, &c. Whereof make lotions, liniments, and unguents. Waſh the filth with *Hidromel, Oenomel*, or ſea-water, or *ex Lixivio. iiij. ounc. cineris Caulium, & Cortices Fabarum, cum aquæ pluviæ. j. li.* or *iiij. ounces. Lixivij mellis. j. ounce, Precipitat. ij. dragmes*, or waſh the Vlcer *cum decoctione Rois, Balauſt. Cortices Mirobalani Citrini, Roſarum & Mellis.* Whereto alſo it may profit to adde *Alumen*. Notwithſtanding, you muſt diligently marke leſt in filthie Vlcers, thou uſe medicines too much aſtringent, ſeeing ſuch things doth greatly harden the filthineſſe, and make it after, more difficult to be removed and mundified. It doth profit elſe to waſh it with Lie, in which is diſſolved *Egyptiacum*, and then to uſe *Egyptiacum* alone, or mixt *cum ung. regis*, reſpecting the great ſtore of filthineſſe. Elſe to uſe this mundificative following which is excellent.

℞. *Succi apij.* } *an. iiij. ounces.*
& Mellis, }
Terebinthinæ, ij. ounces.
Pulvis ireos exiccat. vi. dragmes.
Farinæ hordei. iij. dragmes.
Make an unguent thereof. Or,

Rec. Succi abſinthij, }
Apij, } *an. ij ounces.*
Plantaginis. }
Farinæ hordei, } *an. one ounce and*
& Orobi. } *an halfe.*
Terebinthinæ j. ounce.
Mellis. v. quart. ſ.

Make thereof an unguent, adding of Mirrhe *iij. drag.* or in ſtead thereof the yolkes of Egges. Elſe,

Rec. Succi cẽtaureæ mino. v. ounces.
Succi apij, iiij. ounces.
Succi Plantaginis. ij. ounces.
Mel. halfe a pound.
Terebinthinæ. ij. ounces.
Farinæ hordei, & Orobi. } *an. two ounces.*
Pulveris iridis. halfe a pound.

Let the juyces boyle with the honie, then adde *Farinas*, and being mixed and taken from the fire, adde thereto *Terebinthinæ & iridem*: And for this ſcope of cure, theſe alſo are profitable: *Vnguentum de Reſina*, or *ungüentum Fuſcum Nicolai*, or *ung. Apoſtolorum*, or *ung. de Gummi*, or *ung. Diapompholi. cum Mercurij pulv.* for that doth very well mundifie. So likewiſe availeth *Emplaſtrum Gratia dei. Emplaſtrum divinum, Emplaſtrum rub. Græc. bis coloratum*, which, as *Galen* affirmeth, doth aptly mundifie, and draweth the filthie matter and corrupted bones from the bottom to the outward part of the Vlcer.

Gal. ij. ad Glauconem.

Or elſe,

Rec. Galbani,
Opoponacis,
Bdellij,
Ammoniaci. } *an. one ounce.*
Cera nova, one pound.
Olei roſ. vel commu. ij. pound.
Reſinæ, iij. ounces.
Lithargy. auri. j. pound, and ſ.
Olibani,
Mirrhæ,
Aloes,
Thuris,
Maſticis,
Ariſtolo. rotund. } *an. one ounce and an halfe.*

Styracis

Stiracis calamite. *halfe an ounce.*
Succi Betonicæ,
Verbenæ,
Caprifolij, } *an. one ounce.*
Plantaginis,
Pimpenel.
Cynogloss.
Lapid. Hematitis. *ij. dragmes.*
Eruginis rasilis. *j. ounce.*

Dissolve the Gummes in vinegar, boyle the *Litarge* with the oyle, waxe, and rosin, and in the end put in *Eruginem Rasilem*, and the rest.

But if the filthinesse grow to putrifaction, then must the ulcer be washed with *Oxicrate* or *Muria*, and then to apply *ex carnibus piscium salsorum, farina orobi. aristolo. long. scilla, & mel*, boyled in wine, in forme of an Emplaister, or *unguentum Ægyptiacum*, and in deepe ulcers, the decoction aforesaid, or *Ænomelle*, or *Ægyptiacum Lixivio dissolut.* is to be injected. Or the excellent medicine of *Avicen*, made in this forme. *Medicamentum Avicennæ.*

Rec. *Auripigmenti.* *one ounce.*
Calcis vivæ. } *an. vi. dragmes.*
Aluminis,
Corticis mali punici.
Thuris. } *an. halfe an*
Gallarum. } *ounce.*
Ceræ, } *an. q. s.*
& olei.
Make thereof an unguent.

But whilest we go about thus with vehement medicines to mundifie the Vlcer, it behoveth to use *unguentum de Bolo & pulvilli ex stupis oxicrato*, to avoid inflammation, which is conversant with paine, which must needs be increased by such vehement medicines. *Vitanda est inflammatio quæ dolor adversus.*

Nevertheleſſe, if this feeding or eating do daily more and more corrode the parts nigh thereto, then medicines that belong to maligne Vlcers are here expedient, and now and then to take away by inciſion, that which is putrified and corrupted, which may alſo bee done by hot Iron, or ſharpe medicine, ſuch as *Trochiſis, aſphodeli & trochiſ. de arſenico*, or this following, which pierceth vehemently within the ſpace of an houre, and cauſeth leſſe paine then either Arſnick or Sublimatum.

Rec. Calcis vivæ, two pound.
Cineris Ilicis,
Caulium, } *an. j. pound.*
Fabarum ac tartari.
Soldæ ex qua fit vitrum. halfe a pound.
Axungij veteris. one quart.

Let them all remaine mixed with Lie whereof Sope is made, the ſpace of ſeven dayes, afterward ſtraine it, and boyle it to the hardneſſe of a ſtone, or to a ſufficient thickneſſe and drineſſe, adde to (if you will) *Saponis moll.* one ounce. And this not onely availeth to take away fleſh, but alſo to conſume fiſtulous hardneſſe. It ſhall be good alſo to uſe *Aqua ſublimata*, as is in the aforeſaid Chapter, which without great paine doth corrode and heale both the Vlcers of the mouth, and other parts. Or uſe this in liquid forme following.

Rec. Terebinthinæ lotæ. halfe an ounce.
Ceræ albæ. ij. dragmes.
Melt them together, and adde thereto
Hidrargyri ſublimati, one ounce.
So ſtirre them together till they be cold. Or,

Rec. Hidrargyri ſublimati. j. ounce.
Sanguis Draconis, ij. dragmes.

Make it in powder, and ſtrew it into the Vlcer, elſe rowle Bombaſt on thy inſtrument, and faſten it in the

Vlcer

Vlcer or veine, where hence the bloud floweth. Which is aſtringent, and hath power to cauterize, and then to finiſh, flie to the cure of *Gangrena*, or *Sphacelus*, and alſo for this purpoſe many things are to be found profitable in the Chapter aforegoing.

Of the deepe and crooked Vlcer.

De profundis &c. ſimiſſo u.t.

THe method in curing deepe and crooked Vlcers, appertaineth to diet and other univerſall order, according to the diſpoſition of the bodie, and Vlcers, foreſeeing and preventing all paine, intemperature, &c. aſſociating the Vlcer, for alway the cauſes both efficient and fauouring, muſt be reſiſted. The part affected muſt be ſo ordered, that the Vlcers orifice, may decline downward, whereby the matter may more eaſily avoid, but if that cannot be done, inciſion is to be made from the orifice to the bottome of the Vlcer, chiefly if the hollowneſſe be along or neare the skinne, elſe if the imminent danger prohibite the ſame in the bottome, at the leaſt it ought to be opened, and anointed with a mundifying unguent. The which if it cannot be fitly applyed, then into the hollow and crooked corners, muſt injections mundificative be miniſtred, for which purpoſe, theſe or ſuch like, are profitable, *viz. Oximel, Oenomel*, of aſtringent wine, *Aqua alluminoſa cum melle, Lixivium, Aqua marina, Ægypt. ac pulveris Mercurij*, diſſolved in honie and Lie, as in the aforeſaid Chapter.

Rec. Aquæ plantaginis,
Peculi roſar. } *an. ij. ounc.*
Caprifolij.
Vng. Ægyptiacum, j. ounce and ſ.
Make thereof injection. Or,

Rec. Aquæ plantaginis,
Peculi Roſarum. } *an. foure ounces.*
Vini albi, ij. ounces.

Alluminis

Aluminis usti, halfe an ounce.
Baccarum mirti, } *an. one dragme.*
& Aloes, }

Make injection. Or,

Rec. Hordei integri, j. P. s.
Ceterach. }
Agrimoniæ, } *an. one handfull.*
Centaureæ minor. }
Absinthij. } *an. halfe an handfull.*

Coquantur in Mellicrato, and make thereof injection.

And when the Vlcer is sufficiently well cleansed, then use this following to regenerate the substance.

Rec. Hordei. j. P. and a halfe.
Radicis ireos.
Foliorum olivæ.
Plantaginis } *an. halfe an handfull.*
Agrimoniæ.

Boyle them in water, and in halfe a pound of the strained liquor dissolve,

Mel. rosar. collata. ij. ounces.
Mirrhæ. ij. dragmes and an halfe.
Thuris. }
Masticis. } *an. one dragme.*

Make thereof injection. Or.

Rec. Decoct. Hordei, one pound.
Mel. Rosar. col. iij. ounces.
Sarcocollæ, ij. dragmes.
Mirrhæ, }
Thuris, } *an. one dragme.*
Vini. *vj. ounces.*

Boyle them to the consumption of the third part, whereto may be added if it seeme requisite some Aloes.

Rec.

Rec. Farinæ hordei & lupinorum } *an. one ounce.*
Mel. *iiij. ounces.*
Thuris, Maſticis, } *an. one dragme.*
Mirtice, *halfe an ounce.*
Terebinthinæ lotæ, j. ounce ſ.
Olei hiperici. q. ſ.

Make thereof an unguent, and this or the aforeſaid, ſhal be available. Afterward apply this cerote following.

Rec. Nitri tenuiſſ. pul. j. quart.
Aquæ roſar. ij. ounces and a halfe.

Boile them together at a gentle fire, to ſufficient thickneſſe, ever ſtirring it, and after adde to it,

Terebinthinæ, Olei veteris, } *an. one quart.*
Ceræ *q. ſ.*

Boyle them together againe, ſtirring them ſtill, and make thereof a cerote.

Fit alſo to be applyed aloft is, *Emplaſtrum de Minio, vel Apoſtolo. Chirurg. vel. Diacalchiteos,* whereto to increaſe exſiccation and aſtriction, we may mingle *Nonnihil calchitidis, Corticis Granat. & Gallarum Omphacitidum in pul. redact.*

In the meane ſeaſon, let us defend the nigh parts with medicines partly repellent, and partly diſcutient, or waſh it with this decoction following.

Rec. Calamithi, Origani, Salviæ, Matricariæ, Adſinthij, Roſmarini, } *an. one handfull.*
Camomeli, Stecados, } *an. one P.*
Roſ. rub.
Nucis cupreſſi. x.

Salis

Salis, *ij. ounces.*
Aluminis, *x. dragmes.*
Mellis. *one pound.*

Boyle them in lee or ſowre wine to the third part, and make a fotion, or take other aſtringents, namely, *Sumach, plantago, balauſt. Herb. roſar. Mirt.* And boyle them in wine. Alſo it were profitable to apply a peece of lead in the orifice, and to uſe ligatures, ſo that the matter may avoid, or a ſponge likewiſe in the orifice, that by the ſucking and drawing thereof, the Vlcer may be dryed.

Of the Fiſtula.

De Fiſtula.

DVe dyet being preſcribed, and the bodie according to the nature of humors, being providently purged, the inner parts are next to be ſtrengthened, and this decoction following to be given in drinke. Which hath beene proved and tried by ſundrie Authors, exceeding commodious in this kinde of caſe.

Rec. *Oſmunde regalis*
(Filix mas, Dioſc. dicitur) } *an. partem.*
Scrophulariæ.
Agrimoniæ, } *an. two parts.*
Centaurie minoris,
Ariſtolo. } *an. halfe a*
Gentianæ, } *part.*
Radi. filicis. partem.
Filipendulæ, ij. parts.

Boyle them in white wine, adding to *Zacchari, q. ſ.* and let the partie take of the decoction daily a pretty quantitie. And good it were to adde to the ſame decoction, *Guiacum.* And after *callus* be removed and taken away, the uſe of *Guiacum* in wine or water boyled, having reſpect to the ſtrength and humors, and how much or how little drying is expedient.

Injections conſerunt:

Injections here are alſo profitable, ſuch as is afore in the Chapter of the crooked Vlcer, or elſe make a decoction *ex radic. filicis, agrimoniæ, & foliorum Olivæ,* wherein

wherein dissolve *Ægiptiac.* or *Apostol.* as shall be needfully required. Or,

Rec. Lixivij ex cineribus brassicæ & cortic. Fabarum, iiij ounces, whereto adde *Mel. rosar. one ounce and an halfe, Aluminis, halfe an ounce.* Boyle them a little, then take the decoction iij. ounces, whereto adde *Pulveris Precipitati,* halfe an ounce. Make thereof an injection, or use the distilled water *Stercoris humani.* Else,

Rec. Terebintinæ, one ounce.
Thuris, ij. ounces.
Mastic.
Aloes,
Gariofilorum,
Galangæ, } *ana, one ounce.*
Cinamomi,
Nucis muscatæ,
Cubebarum,
Croci,
Gummæ Hederæ, vi. ounces.

Infuse them in white wine, and *aqua vitæ,* and distill them, and use this distilled water for an injection to the Fistula. And after the injection, apply one of the Emplasters aforesaid, as *Emplastrum divinum,* or *Gratia Dei.* Some appoint to fill the Fistula with Hellebory, and so to remaine three dayes. Notwithstanding, I having proved the like once in a Fistula of the ridge of the backe, next the region of the heart, there chanced to the patient *Lipothimia.* To conclude, I judge it nothing profitable, chiefly if the Fistula be in any part of the breast. If the Fistula bee new, it is cured with the aforesaid remedies, but if it be old, and the orifice strait, it must well be enlarged, either with *Penicillo,* or a tent of *Gentian,* or a Sponge often præpared.

Helleborus in aliqua parte thoracis tutus non videtur.

Rec. Ceræ, } *ana,* one
Resinæ, } ounce.
Hidrargyri sublimati, one drag.
vel one dragme and a halfe.

Melt

Melt the Wax with Roſin, and then adde to the ſublimate, and in that mixture dip the Sponge, and ſtrait take it forth, leſt it be burned, and preſſe it diligently, and ſo apply it to the orifice of the Fiſtula, the which when it is large enough, muſt bee rooted out, either with ſharper medicines, inciſion or cautery, elſe cut it in the bottome, and apply thereto a cautery.

Medicines which take away the Fiſtula, are theſe, viz. *Trochi. Aſphedi Helleborum. Aripig. rub. ſublimatum*, or the ſublimated water aforeſaid, *Arſenicum*, or *Trochi. de Arſenico*, but if thou miniſter Arſnick three or foure times mixed and dried with the iuyce *Solani & Mandragoræ*, ij. ounces, then uſe thy defenſative round about, as *Vng. de Bolo arm. &c.* leſt perhaps by the paine inflammation do happen.

When the Fiſtula is where it may not ſafely bee cut, nor yet any cautery fit to bee applyed, then make ſharpe injections, amongſt which we have often proved this very profitable.

Rec. *Vng. Egypt. halfe an ounce.*
Sublimati, halfe a dragme.
Arſenici, one ſcruple.
Lixivij, one ounce.
Aquæ roſ. ij, ounces.
Aquæ Plantaginis, iiij. ounces.

Boyle theſe to the halfe, and uſe theſe for injection three dayes together.

The injection being done, cloſe up the orifice of the Vlcer with wax, or bombaſt, ſo that that within may move and conſume the Fiſtula, elſe vſe *Aquaforti*, or the cautery above written. After the uſe of the cautery and ſharp medicines, endeauour to take away the eſcar, and after to remove *Callus*, and waſh the ulcer *cum mulſo*, or *decoctione erui cum melle*. Furthermore,

Rec. *Terebint. in aqua vitæ lotæ, three ounces.*
Succi Apij, } *ana, vi.*
Cinogloſ. } *dragmes.*

Mel

Melroſar. col. one ounce and a halfe.

Make thereof a decoction, to the conſumption of halfe the juyces, afterward adde to

Ariſtoloch. rot. ij. dragmes.

Farinæ Lupinorum, halfe an ounce.

Whereto if you adde R*adi peucedani, Ireos, Mirrhe* and *Sarcocoll*, it ſhall be profitable to regenerate fleſh. Other order is to bee uſed, like as in the chapter of the deep Vlcer. When it ſeemeth not expedient to cut away *Callus*, neither to uſe cautery, nor ſharp medicines, it only reſteth to avoid the cure. Yet purge often the flegmaticke humors, and melancholick, and with medicines meanly drying,& *Emplaſtrum Diachilon Ireatũ*, or *Diacalciteos*.

Of the ulcered Canker.

De cancro ulcerato.

THe method of curing the Cankred Vlcer, by diet and purgation, ſhall be the ſame preſcribed in the tumor Canker. If it bee in the outward part of the body, which may bee ſafely taken away with the roots, muſt bee cut wholly, and the groſſe blood of the veines nigh thereto preſſed out, afterwards the lippes of the Vlcer to be taken away, and finiſh the cure in ſome with medicines cauterizing, in others to conſume it with a cautery, or after inciſion or expreſſion of the veines, to apply the cautery. And amongſt cauterizing medicines, Arſnick in this caſe is principall, or the cautery above writtten, but then uſe defenſatives to avoid inflammation. Then take away the eſcar, and proceed as in other Vlces. But if the Canker be great, and have deep roots, or bee neere ſome principall member, or inward part, or the party cannot ſuffer exciſion, either through weakneſſe or feare, or that by the cure thereof he ſhould incurre greater danger, it is enough then to hinder the Canker to increaſe, by diet, purgation of aduſted or melancholick humors, and that gently with drying medicines, without mordication or biting. And this potion is exceeding profitable to bee uſed nine dayes

before

before exciſion, taking euery day two ounces thereof, which prevaileth alſo though the cure be deſperate.

Rec. Radi. *tapſi barbati,* } *ana, two*
& Scrophulariæ, } *ounces.*
Filipendulæ,
Ceterach,
Herb. Roberti,
Agrimoniæ, } *ana, one*
Tormentillæ, } *handfull.*
Scabioſæ,
Gariofilati,
Linariæ,
Sem. Vrticæ, iij. dragmes.
Florum Sambuci } *ana, one*
& Roſimarinæ, } *pound.*

Make therof a decoction, wherein diſſolve *zacchari q. ſ.* to make it pleaſant, waſh the place alſo with the one part therof, and apply *Magma* thereto in forme of a Cataplaſme, which is thought much to delay paine. And among ſimple medicines, theſe following do moſt prohibit the increaſe of the Canker. The iuyce of Nightſhade, Sorrel, &c. and their ſtilled waters ; alſo *Plumbum, Antimonium,* and other like cold and drying things, as *Vnguentum Album, ung. Lithargyri, ung. de Plumbo pulv. cum vino albo aut ſucco acetoſæ, ung. de Pompholig.* or thoſe mixt with the aforeſaid herbes in decoction, or waters of Camfer. Or this water following cannot be in vaine applied.

Rec. ſucci ſolani,
Sempervivi,
Acetoſæ,
Scabioſæ,
Caprefolij, } *ana, halfe a pound.*
Tapſi barbati,
Scrophulariæ,
Filipendulæ,
Plantaginis,

Linariæ,

Linariæ, } *ana, halfe*
Agrimoniæ, } *a pound.*
Succi omphacij, one pound
Carnis Limacum,
Ranarum, } *ana, halfe a pound.*
Cancrorum fluviatilium,
Albumina ovorum vi.
Aluminis, iij ounces.
Caphuræ, one dragme.

Distill them all in a Leaden Still, and with the water wash the place, and lay upon it a cloth, dipped in the same water, which water is esteemed excellent.

Rec. *Ung. Pompholig. halfe a quart.*
Unguentum album, ij. ounces.
Litharg yri, } *ana, halfe an*
Plumbi usti & loti, } *ounce.*
Succi scabiosæ, } *ana, two*
Solani, } *ounces.*
Olei omphacini, } *ana, foure*
vel de ranis, } *ounces.*

Stirre them in a Leaden Mortar together to a white ointment. Or,

Rec. *Tuthiæ præparat.*
Cerussæ lotæ,
Plumbi, & } *ana, one ounce*
Litharg yri lati, } *and a halfe.*
Coriandri præpar.
Amili,
Ceræ albæ, two ounces.
Olei rosar. vel de ranis, i. pound.
Muccaginis sem. Psilij
cum succo Scabiosæ,
Herb. Roberti, } *three ounces.*
Linariæ,
Tapsi Barb. extracti,

Mixe and make thereof an oyntment in a Leaden mortar. Or,

Rec. Ceruſæ uſt. and five times waſhed in Roſewater. } *one ounce.*
Plumbi uſti, loti. }
Tuthiæ præparatæ halfe an ounce.
Lithargyri nutriti, iij dragmes.
Succi ſolani, }
Sempervivi, } *ana, one ounce.*
Hioſciami, }
Lactis, ſem. Papaveris, cum aquæ
Roſa. extract. two ounces.
Lactis mulieris, j. ounce.
Olei roſar. iiij. ounces.
Ceræ albæ, one ounce.

Make thereof an ointment according to art. Or,

Rec. Succi fol. tapſi barbati, iiij ounces.
Mellis, halfe a pound.
Pul. ſpongiæ bedegaris, iij. drag.
Pulveris Malecorij, } *ana, two*
& Oſſium Mirobal. } *dragmes.*

Boyle them to the conſumption of the iuyces, and adde to the powders.

Some uſe to waſh the Vlcer daily with wine wherein *Tapſi barb.* hath beene boyled. Others with water of Nightſhade, Planten, Roſes, *cum cortice Mirobal. & modico Aluminis*, ſomewhat boyled, then to ſtirre the juyce of Nightſhade in a leaden mortar, to the forme of a liniment, and ſo apply it.

Rec. Plumbi uſti lot. iij. dragmes.
Antimonij pariter lot. ij. dragmes.
Pomphol. iiij. ſcruples.
Ceruſæ, i, drag. ſ.
Camforæ, i. dragme.
Lapid. Hematitis, } *ana, two*
utriuſque Corallij, } *ſcruples.*
Cineris cancrorum fluviat. ij. drag.
Succi plantaginis, } *ana, two*
& Solani, } *ounces.*

Olei

Olei roſar. omphacini, vel de ranis, } *q. ſ.*

Stirre them in a leaden mortar, to the forme of a liniment.

Of the Vlcer containing wormes.

TO prohibite the generation of wormes in Vlcers, it is requiſite firſt to take away all moyſture and putrifaction whereof they may be engendred : wormes are deſtroyed by the juyces or decoctions *Abſinthij, Enpatorij, Centaureæ,* and ſuch bitter things, ſo doth the juyce of the leaves and flowers of Peaches, being bruſed and applied. Or, *De ulcere verminoſo.*

Rec. Olei Abſinthij, ij. ounces.
Succi Abſinthij, vi. ounces.
Pulveris Cumini, Dictamni, Aloes, } *ana, ij. ounces.*
Ceræ, q. ſ.

Boyle them to the forme of an Emplaſter, which thou maiſt uſe in any part where wormes bee. Yarrow alſo is commended for the killing of wormes, both in men and beaſts, giving one dramme thereof for wormes in the belly, and that in children ; and to bigger folkes, greater quantity, and an injection made thereof, killeth wormes in the eares.

Of burning.

IF it be great, a thinne diet then, and orders univerſally muſt be preſcribed, according to the dominion of humors in the body. *Ariſtotle* eſteemeth it profitable, that the part or member burned, may be holden ſomewhat to the fire, that thereby one heat may draw forth another, and keepe it from bliſtering. Others with the ſame rea- *De combuſtione. i. problem.*

ſon do apply onions with ſalt. But the common remedies are theſe, *viz. Aqua ſolani, roſar. vel endiviæ*, long beaten with the white of an egge, but to mingle vinegar therewith, I allow not, becauſe of the ſharpneſſe thereof, but *ung. album & rub. cum camfora, albumine ovi, & aqua roſar.* is very good, and prohibite the generation of bliſters. Or,

Rec. Butiri recentis, vel Olei ſæpe loti, ij. ounces, ung. Populionis, one ounce and an halfe. Ova ij.

Mixe them in forme of a liniment, elſe *ex ſucco ſolani, & ſempervivi, oleo violarum & cera*, make a liniment.

Or take the water wherein a Limeſtone hath beene quenched, and boyle it with the oyle of Nuts, then ſtirre it till it be thicke, and anoint the place therewith ſeven dayes, and it is a preſent remedie, the ſeven dayes ended.

Rec. Olei Nucum coct. ij. ounces.
Ceræ halfe an ounce.

Stirre them together, which is not to be uſed before the generation of bliſters, but after they be opened.

Rec. Vng. album camforatum, Vng. popu. } *an. two ounces.*
Muccaginis ſem. cidoneorum in aqua roſar. extract. one ounce. ſ.

Make thereof an unguent.

If the burning ſeeme very great, adde to *Muccaginis, ſem. pſilij*, and *Olei de Nimphea*. There is another unguent made of Lime, mentioned before, which willingly I uſe not to the face, for that it too much draweth a cicatrice. Or.

Rec. Calcis lot. one ounce.
Ceræ albæ, halfe an ounce.
Olei roſar. ij. ounces.
Stercoris columbi uſt. ij. dragmes.
Aquæ roſar. one ounce.
Albumen ovi. one.

If need be to mundifie uſe this following.

Rec. Terebinthinæ lotæ, in decoctione

Hordei

Hordei, *ij. ounces.*
Siru. roſar. *iiij. ounces.*
Mirt. & Aloes, } *ana, one dragme.*
Hordei, q. ſ. To thicke it.

And then to induce an excellent Cicatrice.

Rec. Diachilon commune, ij. ounces.
Vnguentum Pop. Olei roſar. } *ana, three ounces.*
Muccag. ſem. cidoneorum in aqua roſar. extract. iiij. ounces.
Vitellos ovo. ij.
Make the unguent.

The cicatrice being made, anoint it daily with the oyle of the yolkes of egges, and after the combuſtion for the repletion of the Vlcer, this following is laudable.

Rec. Olei roſar. *viij. ounces.*
Olei ovorum. *ij. ounces.*
Vitri albiſſ. tenuiſ. pulveri. j. ounce.
Corticis medij ſambuci j. m.
Ceræ albæ. *one ounce and an halfe.*
Boyle them together, and make thereof an unguent.

OF THE PARTICVLAR CVRE OF VLCERS.

Vlcers of the Head.

De capitis ulceribus.

THe curation of Vlcers of the Head differ not from the aforesaid method, *viz.* corroding Vlcers are cured by the method of corrosives, and the putrified Vlcer by like medicines, save that the outward skinne of the head of naturall temperature; requireth strong exsiccatives, and if *Craneum* be putrified, how it shall be removed, is aforesaid mentioned.

Of the Mouth.

De Aphthis seu tinea.

IN this disease is requisite a thinne dyet, and such as may decay all flegmatick and melancholie humors, and besides that to have evacuation of humors, partly by phlebotomie, if strength and age do permit, and partly by purging medicines, like as is prescribed in *Oedema* and *Scirrho*: wherefore this following, also is profitable.

Rec. Cassiæ, } *ana, halfe an*
Catholiconis, } *ounce.*
Triphera persica, j. ounce.
Mirobal. indorum & citrinorum confricat. } *ana. ij.*
Olei amigdalarum dulcium, } *drag.*
Senæ, ij. dragmes.

Sirupi

Sirupi violarum, q.ſ. fiat opiata.

Then approach to common or ſimple medicines, firſt therefore ſhave or powle the head neare, and waſh it ſixe dayes together, with the decoction *ex Fumaria, oxilapatho, folijs hederæ, oleaſtri, ſalicis, ſiclæ, acctoſæ, herbæ Roberti,* or *Lixivium ex cineribus ſarmentorum vitis, fraxini & braſſicæ conficito,* wherein boyle,

Calamentum,
Fol. lauri, } *an. one handfull.*
Camomel.
Meliloti, } *an. ij. P.*
Stichados.

Therewith waſh the head, five or ſix dayes. Afterwards,

Rec. Olei laurini,
Olei ſem. lini, } *ana, two ounces.*
Pinguedinis ſuillæ, vi. ounces.
Terebinthinæ, ij. ounces.
Pul. apij riſarum, j. ounce ſ.
Ellebori albi, &
Aluminis uſti. } *an. two dragmes.*
Eruginis, Raſilis,
Auripigmenti, } *ana, j. dragme.*

Make thereof an unguent. Notwithſtanding, thoſe ſharp medicines are not to be applyed to Vlcers. Or,

Rec. Nuces communes, cum corticibus aſſas, xx.
Aluminis,
Vitrioli, } *ana, halfe an ounce.*
Lithargyrij, ij. dragmes.
Cinabrij, halfe an ounce.
Olei juniperi, &
Nucum, } *ana, two ounces.*
Reſinæ & picis. q.ſ.

Make thereof a liniment, wherewith anoint the head, being ſhaven before, and chafed with a rough cloth till it be very red.

Rec, Emplaſtri oxicrocei, one ounce.

Ceronei. *ij. ounces.*
Ammoniaci vino dissoluti albo, halfe an ounce.

Make thereof a plaister, and apply it to the head. We have often anointed the head (being powled) with honey, and sprinckled aloft the powder of Rosin, and after applying *Placentam ex farina triticea*, in forme and manner of a cap, and after eight dayes more, taking the haire away, use this oyntment following, untill the cure be finished.

Rec. Aluminis ust. } *ana, one*
Vitrioli, } *dragme.*
Aristologiæ, } *ana, halfe an*
Erug. rasilis, } *ounce.*
Picis navalis, ij. ounces.
Axungiæ equi. j. ounce.
Butiri veteris, one pound.

Make thereof an unguent, wherewith anoint the head, after the use as aforesaid, and this kinde of curation, is more safe and with lesse paine then others, which we have proved.

To encrease haires.

Ad pilorum generationem.

FIrst, consider the cause of haire falling, *viz.* whether through raritie of the skinne, or defect of nourishment, else through corruption of humors, as in *Morbo Gallico*. If through raritie of the skinne, then are they to be thickened moderately, if through want of nutriment, then apply nourishments plentifully, but if it proceed of corruption of humors, then prescribe a convenient dyet for the same, and purge the bodie according to the nature of the humors, mundifie the skinne of the head, and use after such medicines following.

Rec. Cinerum capillorum Veneris. j. drag.
Labdani puri ij. dragmes.
Mirrhæ ij. dragmes.
Pulveris abrotani usti. halfe a dragme.

Olei

Oleiſeſamini, } *ana*, two
Oleimirt. } ounces.
Vini rubi j. ounce.
Aceti, vj. dragmes.
Adipis Vrſi, & } *an.* halfe an
Anſeris, } ounce.
Cera, q. ſ.

Make thereof an unguent, and apply to the places where haire wanteth. Or,

Rec. Stercoris muris, cineris apum, partes equales, cum Oleiroſar.

Make thereof an oyntment. Or,

Rec. Mellis, two pound.
Cineris abrotani, ij. ounces.
Apum uſtarum, j. ounce.
Politrici, iiij. handfull.
Labdani, j. ounce, ſ.

Bruiſe all together, and infuſe them nine dayes in red wine, and then diſtill them in a double veſſell.

Of the Vlcers of the eyes.

De Oculorum Vlceribus.

FOr the cure of theſe Vlcers, uſe the generall orders, both by diet, evacuation, and all other univerſall remedies preſcribed in *Cap. de Opthalmia*, with a ſpeciall reſpect to the nature of humors in the bodie. As for medicines meanly mundifying, and ceaſing dolor, and biting, uſe the like as in wounds of the eyes, *viz. Sir. roſar. Mel virgineum, ſaccharum candium, aloe lota, mirrha, &c.*

To glutinate or joyne: *Rec. Tuthiæ, preparat. Collirii de plumbo, collirium album, ſive apio.* Which being fine ground together, diſſolve them in *aquis roſar. plantag. caudæ equinæ, vel lact. caprino, vel muliebri.*

Many moe formes of medicines, as well ſimple as compound, are diverſly in Authors preſcribed, nevertheleſſe full little commoditie have I at any time by them found.

Of

Of the Fiſtula in the corners of the eyes.

De Fiſtula lachrimali.

THe order aforelaid, *viz.* both dyet, purgation, and other univerſall medicines, is excellent good in the beginning, when the Fiſtula is not confirmed, filling the hollowneſſe of the Vlcer, with a certaine light or wolly ſubſtance, found about the root of the reed, untill it be cleane mundified. Alſo a *Collirium* made *ex Thure, ſarcocollæ, ſang. draconis, balauſt. antimon. alumi. mixtis ad partes equales*, whereto adde *quartam partem floris æris*; and the *collirium cum aqua pluviali*. And I my ſelfe have never found a more excellent medicine then this following.

Rec. Aquæ vitæ, ſeu vini opt. } *ana*, one
& Mel. roſar. col. } dragme.
Mirrhæ, two dragmes.

Make thereof a liniment, wherewith evening and morning anoint the place, *Ammoniacũ* alſo diſſolved in *aceto cum eruginе raſili*, waſteth this Fiſtula.

If the bone do not putrifie, but onely callous fleſh abound, it may be conſumed with *ung. Ægypt.* or the powder of Mercurie, or Aſphodel. Afterward being well mundified, ſeeke to regenerate the fleſh.

Si fuerit oſſis caries.

But if there be putrifaction at the bone, uſe cauterie actuall, for in this caſe it excelleth the potentiall, the largeneſſe of *Caries* will ſhew the forme of the cauterie, ſo that the eye be ſafely regarded by laying upon bombaſe in the white of an egge, and covered with a ſilver ſpoone.

An old Fiſtula in this place, is ſcarcely curable, for the great default of the bone, and if it be cured, the eye will water continually.

Vlcers of the Noſe.

De Naſi ulceribus.

IN curation of Vlcers of the Noſe, called *Phagedenici*, or *Cancroſi*, others call them *Noli me tangere*, ſome preſcribe diet and other orders, as *In curatione cancri*, and uſe

uſe cauteries: Other cauſticke medicines, as is written in the Chapter *De Polipo.* Or a ſponge dipped in *aqua arſenici*, adding *olei de Euphobio*, which ſeparateth the putrified fleſh, but ſome would have thoſe uſed onely in the beginning. And that wiſely to be done, for ofttimes much uſe of corroſives, maketh the Vlcer worſe (as experience teacheth) but when the canker is confirmed, it is beſt to leave the cure, which if thou do, to preſerve the partie preſcribe a convenient diet, wherein all ſharpe things, and whatſoever ſhall heat the bloud, muſt be forbidden, opening a veine in the Spring-time, uſing purgations to avoid burnt or melancholie humours, ſuch as be in the Chapter *De Cancro tumore:* letting this medicine following be in uſe twice in a moneth.

Rec. Catholic. one ounce.
Confect. Hamech } *ana*, halfe an
Diaſena ſolut. } ounce.
Elect. de Pſilio }
de citro, & de } *ana*, iij. drammes.
ſucc. roſar. }
Sirup. viol. q. ſ. Fiat opiata.

To be uſed of the partie twice in a moneth. The medicines likewiſe expreſſed in *Cap. Vlc. virulent. ac cancri curatione, ac de tumore naſi*, may hitherto be referred, and ſuch as followeth.

Rec. Aquæ roſar. }
Plant. & } *ana*, two ounces.
Solani, }
Mirobal. cit. } *ana*, two dragmes.
& Balauſt. }
Aluminis halfe a dragme.

Boyle them all a little, then ſtraine them and waſh the Vlcer therewith. Further,

Rec. Olei roſar. one pound.
Olei Mirt. }
Vng. roſ. meſue. } *ana*, ij. ounces.
Vng. Popul. }

Succi

Succi plantag. ſolani, } *ana*, ij.
& Sempervivi, } ounces.

Boyle them to the conſumption of the juyces, then adde to

Litharg. auri. v. ounces.
Tuthiæ preparat. iij. dragmes.
Ceruſæ lot. x. dragmes.
Plumb. uſt. lot. vj. dragmes.
Camforæ, j. dragme.
Ceræ, q. ſ.

Stirre them together in a leaden mortar, the ſpace of one houre. Or,

Rec. Olei roſati, v. ounces.
Succ. Planta. } *ana*, one ounce.
Solani, & }
Sempervivi, }
Mali punici contuſ. ij. ounces.
Tuthiæ preparatæ, halfe an ounce.
Plumb. uſt. lot. }
Ceruſæ lot. } *an.* three
Litharg. } dragmes.
Antimon. loti. }
Ceræ, q. ſ.

Stirre them diligently in a leaden mortar. Or,

Rec. Olei amigdal. dulc. recent. }
Succi utriuſque Granati, } *ana*, j. ounce. ſ.
Succi ſolani, }
Vnguentum de plumbo, ij. ounces.

Make thereof an unguent in a leaden mortar. Or,

Rec. Butiri bubulini loti, } *ana, partes*
Suc. Sempervivi, } *equales.*

Stirre them together in a leaden mortar, to the forme of an unguent, which greatly aſſwageth paine, and delayeth heat.

If the edges of the Vlcer ſwell, then apply diligently *Pul. Mercurij loti.*

Vlcers of the mouth.

De oris ulceribus Topica.

LEt universall medicines be first used (according to the nature of humors) then further prescribe.

Si ab hum. cal. & acri.

And if the Vlcer be corroding, proceeding of hot and sharpe humors, this following is profitable.

Rec. Mel. rosat. col. one ounce.
Suc. mali punici, vel omphacij, ij. ounces.
Aquarum plantag.
Rosar. seu } *ana,* iij. ounces.
Acetosæ,

Make thereof a Gargarisme.

Si ab hum. pituiteo.

If the Vlcer come of phlegmaticke humors, wash the orifice *cum vino albo, & modico aluminis usti.* Apply also the Vlcer water sublimated.

E quacunque humore sit juvat hæc decoctio.

This gargarisme following, much in this case availeth, of what humor soever the Vlcer do proceed, *Calices glandium, nuces cypressi, fol. olivæ, sumach, plantaginem, salviam, rosemarinam, lentes & rosas.* Make a decoction of these in good forme with a little *aluminis usti,* adding to *Mellis vel zacchari, q. s.* and therewith wash the mouth.

Or,

Olivæ fol. cum succo mali punici, & melle ad colluendum coquito, and if there be great putrifaction, adde thereto *Ægyptiacum.*

Si uvula corrosa.

But if the *Vvula* be therewith pierced, touch or rub the ulcered place with lint, rowled in *Aqua forti*, and then use the aforesaid decoctions.

Si a morbo venereo.

Notwithstanding, if it proceed *A morbo venereo,* then first begin with due purgation, and prescribe the partie a thinne diet, with the decoction of *Guaicum,* and use oyntments requisite for that disease, strengthening the inward parts. Mundifie the Vlcer with the decoctions due, and prepare it to a cicatrice. Then restraine the fluxe of humors to come from the head. Vse twice a day sublimated water, as is afore written, to touch the Vlcer with Lint rowled therein. Or,

Rec.

Rec. Aquaroſar. } *ana*, two
& Plantag. } ounces.
Sublimati, one dragme.

Boyle them in a glaſſe bottell, till the ſublimate bee diſſolved, after let him waſh his mouth with theſe following.

Rec. Aqua decoct. hord. quart. 3.
Aqua plantag. } *ana, iij.*
Mel. roſar. col. } *ounces.*

Make thereof a gargariſme. Or,

Rec. *Hord. i. p.*
Lentium, p. ſ.
Cort. Granatorum, halfe an ounce.
Fol. Oliva,
Sumach.
Mirt. } *ana, one handfull.*
Lentiſci.
Balauſt.

Make thereof a decoction, and take of the ſtrayned liquor two pound, wherein diſſolve,

Syr. Aceto. ſimpl.
Syr. roſar. } *ana*, two ounces, ſ.
& Diamoron.
Succi mali punici, three ounces.
Mel. roſar. colat. two ounces.

Clarifie it, and make thereof a gargariſme. Or,

Rec. Aquæ Plantag. halfe a pound.
Mel. roſar. colat. three ounces.
Mirtini, & } *ana*, one
Cidoniorum, } ounce.
Suc. mali punici, two ounces.
Dianucum. two ounces and a halfe.
Mixæ Cidoneorum, one ounce.

Mixe and make thereof a gargariſme, or uſe to waſh it *cum ſucco Piloſellæ, vino & melle*, which is excellent.

In the beginning therfore mundifie it, then with aſtringent medicines, from the weaker to the ſtrongeſt, and laſtly induce the cicatrice, for which uſe as followeth:

Rec.

Rec. *Pul. roſar.*
Balauſt. } *ana*, two
Gallarum. } ounces.
Mirob. citrin.
Ciperi, halfe a dragme.

Mixe them, and either blow it up or rather being rouled upon lint, apply it, for the blowing of powders in the mouth, doth miniſter danger to *Aſpera arteria*, ſometime provoking vehement cough. And to ſtay defluxions from the head, theſe following are availeable.

Rec. *Ammonia.* } *ana.* one
Galbani, } dragme.

Make it in forme of a plaſter, and apply it to the hinder part of the head.

Rec. *Auripigmenti*, one dragme.
Mirrhæ,
Thuris, } *ana*, two dragmes.
Maſtices,
Suffitus communis, two ounces.

Make thereof trochiſ. to be applyed to the temples of the head, the party keeping the chamber cloſe.

Rec. *Boli armeni*, two dragmes.
Gummi Arabici,
Tragagantæ, } *anâ*, one dragme.
Aſſatorum,
Cortici thuris, halfe a ſcruple.

And with *ſirup. de roſ. ſiccis*, make them in forme of *Lupines*, which he ſhall in the night hold in his mouth, and in the day, *Saccharum candium*.

If the ulcer be in the palate, then be more circumſpect, both for rarity of the fleſh or corruption at the bone, which can hardly bee taken away, but by cautery, which is a hurt perpetual, for that they can neverafter ſpeak perfectly, leaſt the hole which remaineth bee ſtopped, which may be done with waxe, or better with an inſtrument of ſilver, made in hollow forme. And further, with the bone

of

of the palate, the bone of the Iaw alſo may eaſily corrupt, and the teeth after fall forth.

Vlcers of the Eares.

De aurium ulceribus.

VLcers of the Eares are to be cured, (both by diet and medicine) as the tumors in thoſe parts, if after purgation, flegmes abound in the braine, which may bee avoided by the ulcer, uſe theſe following.

Rec. Theriacæ vet. two dragmes.
Staphiſagriæ, } *ana*, one
Pirrethri, } ſcruple.
Maſtic. halfe a dragme.

Make thereof chewittes to be uſed in the morning before meat.

Rec. Suc. anagal. Mercurialis, Sampſuci & Melliſſæ, q. ſ. Et naribus ſæpe attrahantur. And the decoction of Guiacum profiteth much.

In this caſe (conſidering the nature of the party) things greatly drying & mundifying are moſt neceſſary (according to the nature of the parties) and drop in *Olei de vitellis ouorum, cum melle & tantillo ſorcocollæ.* Elſe when the paine is vehement, *olei de vitellis ovorum* only ſtirred in a leaden mortar, till it be brown or black, then drop it in the eare. Or,

Rec. *Aqua decocta Agrimoniæ*, } *ana*, halfe a
& Abſinthij, } pound.
Vini alb. & } *ana*, two
Mel. roſa. } ounces.

Drop in thereof warme. Or,

Rec. *Succi mali punici dul.* }
Succi Poligoni, & } *ana*, two
Virg. paſtoris, } ounces.
Mel. roſar. one ounce and a halfe.

Boyle them, and diſtill thereof into the eares, and if the Vlcer be new, that ſhall ſuffice.

But in old and filthy Vlcers, we have need of ſtronger mundifi-

mundificatives, in which caſe *Egiptiacũ* diſſolved is neceſſary. And after ſome deterſion, ad to Mirrhe, you may alſo diſſolve in Vineger *Trochiſ. Andronij*, and drop into the eares, the compoſition of the which *Trochiſ.* followeth.

Rec. *Balauſtiæ*, two dragmes.
Aluminis, one dragme.
Atramenti Sutorij, two dragmes.
Mirrhæ, one dragme.
Thuris, *Ariſto*. *Gallarum*, } *ana*, two dragmes.
Salis Ammoniaci, one dragme.
Cum mellicrato. Make the *Trochiſ.*

Scoriæ ferri, five times quenched in ſharpe wine, then dried and ground with freſh butter, in forme of a liniment.

Rec. *Vini, auſteri*, one ounce.
Aluminis, one dragme.

When it is therein diſſolved, wet therein clothes, foure or five times, and dry them, and of them make tents, which being anointed with the aforeſaid liniment, apply them.

Rec. *Suc. Poligoni, & Hedera*, } *ana*, one ounce.
Pompholig. lot. in aqua roſarum & Plantag. q.ſ.

Mixe them, and drop thereof in the eares.

De axillarum & inguinum ulceribus:

Firſt, inſtitute diet and other generall orders, according to the diſpoſition and nature of the body, Vlcer, and humours, and foraſmuch as theſe ulcers are commonly deep, and cornered, with hardneſſe of the edges, injections that mundifie and drie, are to be uſed as afore, in like Vlcers. Or,

Rec. *Lixivij tonſoris*, ſixe ounces.
Mel. one ounce.
Pul præcipit. three dragmes.

Mixe and make thereof injection, and let thereof remaine

in the Vlcer twelve houres. Afterward inject *Lixivium cum melle rósar. vel decoctum hordei cum sacch.* or *Oenomel*, else strong things to mundifie, as a mundificative *de Apio*, and to strengthen the part lay aloft Stupes dipped in sowre wine.

Si orificium angustum.

If the orifice be narrow, enlarge it with sponge prepared, as aforesaid, or *radice gentianæ*.

Si labia dura.

If the lips bee indurated, remove the same either with a hot iron, or a cauterizing medicine.

Vlcers of the breast.

De pectoris ulceribus.

VLcers of the brest are to be cured by diet, Phlebotomy, and purgation, according to the nature of the body, and disposition of the humors and part affected, wherin therfore let us have recourse to the curation of tumors.

Guido appointeth the decoction *Virg. pastoris cum mel.* Others to drinke daily a draught of *Agrimony* water.

And some give *Aqua consolidæ cum Rubarbari, & Mummiæ, ana*, halfe a dragme. If the ulcer peirce not to the inner part of the breast, it is curable as is spoken in the universall chapters. But those which have peirced the inner part (if they bee narrow) must bee enlarged, either with sponge prepared, or the root of *Gentian*, put into it fastened to a thred, lest it slip into the body. Giving good heed that the matter may bee outwardly avoided, lest it fall into the hollow parts of the brest.

Curanda sunt quæ non penetrant thoracis internam.

But where no jeopardy of the inner parts is eminent. *Rec. Calcanthi*, one ounce, *Mel, rosar.* two ounces. Mixe them and use it with the sponge. If there bee inflammation, use *ung. rosar.*

Vse injections into the hollownesse with *Melicrato* or *Oenomilita*. *Or*,

Rec. Radic. *Asari.*
Gentianæ,
Aristolo.
Ireos, } *ana*, one ounce.

Vol.

Fol. agrimoniæ,
Pentaphilon.
Pedis Columb. } *ana*, one
Ceterac. } handfull.
Centaureæ mi.
Hipericonis,
Mirrhæ, halfe a dragme.

Make the decoction in equall parts of water and wine, and in two pound of the ſtreined liquor, diſſolve *Mel. roſ. col.* vi. ounces. *Fiat injectio.*

Rec. *Succi Apij*, iiij. ounces.
Succi Agrimoniæ,
Abſinthij, } *ana*, two
Plantag. } ounces.
Craſſulæ,
Succi Cinoglоſſi, one ounce.
Far. Hordei, & } *ana*, three
Fabarum, } ounces.
Mel. foure ounces.
Terebintinæ lot. in aqua Plantag. two ounces.
Pul. Thuris, halfe an ounce.
Mirrhæ, one ounce.
Olei roſar. & ceræ alb. q. ſ.

Make thereof an unguent.

Rec. *Vng. regis*, foure ounces.
Pulveris Ireos,
Ariſtolo. } *ana*, one
Mirrhæ, & } dramme.
Aloes,
Fiat unguentum ſarcoticum. Or,

Rec. *Pul. rad. Arund.* } *ana*, one
& Peucedani, } dramme ſ.
Thuris,
Maſticis, } *ana*, two dragmes.
Mirrhæ,
Pulveris Ireos, } *ana*, one
& Ariſtolo. } dragme.

Cortic. Pini, one dragme, ſ.
Vngnenti comitis, iij. ounces.
Mel. roſat. col. q. ſ.
Make thereof a liniment.

Vlcers of the Belly.

De ventris infer. vlc.

VLcers of the nether Belly, which have not peirced the hollow parts, are cured with the univerſall methods aforeſaid, according to the nature and kinde of the Vlcer.

But thoſe which peirce the parts contained therein, the cure is rather to bee thought deſperate then true, like the Vlcers which peirce the inner parts of the breaſt, foraſmuch as ſuch commonly grow to be Fiſtulaes, which be either ſeldome, or never cured.

Vlcers of the privy parts.

De pudendis vlceribus.

THe Vlcers in theſe parts doe require both diet, phlebotomy, and purgation due, according to the nature of the body and humors, eſpecially if they be great.

Vlcers in the outward parts of the yard, are to be dried *cum aqua roſar. & plantag. ana*, ij. ounces, *& Trochiſc. alb. Raſis*, ij. dragmes, *aut aqua aluminoſa*, or *unguento alb. cum Camfora*, or *unguentum de plumbo*, or *pul. Balauſtiorum, & Bedegaris: vel pul. Cucurb. ſicc. & uſt.*

If the Vlcers be new and virulent, creeping, and corroſive, adminiſter Minerals burnt and waſhed, and *Aloe & cortex Pini.* Or,

Rec. Plumb. uſt. & lot. iij. dragmes.
Lithargy. halfe an ounce.
Lapid. Hemat. one dragme.
Aloes, one dragme, ſ.
Tuthiæ, præpar. ij. dragmes.
Cortic. Pini ſicci, foure ſcruples.

Sem.

Sem. Anethi combusti, } *ana*, two
Cucurb. sicci & usti, } scruples.
Olei rosacei omfacini, iij. scruples.
Ceræ alb. q. s.

Make thereof an unguent. Or,

Rec. Corticis Camomeli usti, ij. dragmes.
Gallarum,
Balaust. } *ana*, three
Malecory, } dragmes.
Acatiæ,
Erug. ras. halfe a dragme.
Pompholig.
Aloes,
Thuris, } *ana*, ij. dragmes.
Sarcocollæ,
Corallij rub.

Make thereof a fine powder, *& cum oleo ros. & cera.* Make thereof an unguent.

If the Vlcers be putrified and old, strew thereon *Pul. Mercurij*, and wash it with this water following.

Rec. Aquæ Plantag. ij. ounces.
Vini alb. one ounce and a halfe.
Tuthiæ præparatæ, } *ana*, two
Eruginis rasilis ust. } dragmes.

Boyle them a little, and therewith wash the Vlcer, then after sprinckle aloft this powder following:

Rec. Corticis Thuris,
Aloes lot.
Sarcocollæ, } *ana*, halfe a dragme.
Mirrhæ,
Gummi elemi.
Anethi ust. one scruple.
Cortic. Pini, ij. scruples.
Tuthiæ præparatæ,
Antimonij, } *ana*, one
Plumb. ust. } dragme.
Ceruse,

Make it in fine powder, adde thereto *ſang. Draconis*, ij. ſcruples, and with that powder ſprinckle the Vlcer. Or,

Rec. Vitrioli, } *ana, ſ.*
Aluminis crudi, & uſti, } ounce.
Auripigmenti, ij. dragmes.
Aquæ roſar. & } *ana*, foure
Plantag. } ounces.
Aceti alb. halfe a pound.

Boyle them together, then adde to *Erug. raſilis*, iij. drag. therewith waſh the Vlcer. Or,

Rec. Vini albi, one pound.
Aquæ plantag. } *ana*, one
& roſar. } quart.
Auripigmenti, ij. dragmes.
Floris æris, one dragme.

Grinde them ſmall, and boyle them a little, and make thereof a *collyrium*, ſome inſtead of *Auripig.* doe uſe *Alumen uſt.* which I judge rather to bee done in Vlcers not putrified.

Rec. Ova iij. hard boyled, and grinde the yolkes diligently, and put thereto *aquæ vitæ*, two pound, then after adde *aluminis*, halfe an ounce, *Camforæ*, two dragmes, *Eruginis raſilis*, halfe a dragme, which being ſtrained, waſh thy liniments therewith three or foure times euery day, and thou ſhalt wonder at the effect thereof.

Some do waſh the Vlcer firſt with *Lixivio & melle*, afterward *cum Lixivio & Alumine uſto*, then *cum Lixivio & Oſtraciorum pul.* and laſtly *aquæ vitæ, cum pul. Oſtraciorum.*

After lotions (if the Vlcer bee filthy or virulent) the powder of Mercury or *Egyptiacum* are commendable.

Si gangr. oſculum emineat. But if the danger of *Gangræna* be eminent, then ſcarifie it deeply, and apply thereto a cautery, either actuall or potentiall, and defend the circuit of the Vlcer *cum ung. de Bolo ar.*

Si balanus prepucio ſit obtectus. It fortuneth many times, the yard doth marvellouſly ſwell, and chiefly the skin called *Prepurium*, wherewith ſometime

ſometime the head of the yard is ſo covered, that it cannot be ſeene, and that the ulcer betwixt the head and the skinne, may not be mundified, and then make a cataplaſ. *ex decoct. Malvæ, ſem. lini,* adding thereto *Butirum & ovum integrum.*

Now if by application of this cataplaſme, it ceaſe not to ſwell, neither may be uncovered, and in the meane ſeaſon, the ulcer do more and more corrode (which is diſcerned by dolour) then the skinne longwiſe is to be cut, whereby the Vlcer may come to ſight, and be cleanſed. And if it be but ſmal, peradventure it ſhall ſuffice to make injection with the aforeſaid collirie, or ſuch like: but if it be great, apply one day a collirie, *cum Aloe & Mirrha,* and another day, *pul. Mercurij.*

Notwithſtanding, if the Vlcer ſo corrode, that it be come to the wayes and conduits of the vrine, adminiſter the collirie aforeſaid, *cum mirrha & aloe,* and if it ceaſe not therewith, or grow to amendment, apply a cauterie. But if the paine thereof do oppreſſe, uſe thereto *Vnguentum pop. cum ſucco ſolani, plantaginis, ſempervivi, fari. hordei, & olei violacei, & ovi albumine.* And for cankerous Vlcers of the yard, and hard edges or lips, the lotions aforeſaid, are praiſe-worthy. Or,

Si ad meatus corrodat.

Rec. Vini albi ciathum,
Aquæ plantag. &
Roſarum, } *ana, ciath. ſ.*
Aluminis cocti, ij. dragmes.
Mel. j. quart.
Roſarum, one handfull.

Boyle them together, and with the decoction thereof waſh the place, or uſe it as injection, then further apply *ung. de altheos & aureum,* to mollifie the part.

And laſtly, the powder of Mercurie, and *cerat. de minio.*

Vlcers of the wombe and privie parts of women.

THeſe (as all others) do require curation, both by diet, and purgation, according to the diſpoſition of humors

De mu'væ ac uteri ulceribus.

mors and natures of the bodie, the excrements by the urine, are not to be brought to that place, nor the belly vehemently to be moved, but vomits which may profit by way of revulsion, phlebotomy also sometime is to be used, or the use of *Guiacum*, after purgation, and these *Opiatæ* following, being used once in a week, are very profitable.

Rec. Cassiæ extract noviter, iiij. ounces.
Tamarindorum, ij. ounces.
Pulpe prunorum, } *ana*, one ounce and
& sebesten, } an halfe.
Muccaginis }
Sem. psylly, } one ounce.
Senæ orientalis, three ounces.
Anisi, halfe an ounce.
Liquiritiæ rasæ tenuissimè pul. ij. drag. cum syr. rosaceo sol. fiat opiata.

Whereof let the partie take once a weeke, the quantity of a nut, with the decoction of Mercurie.

To prepare the humors.

Rec. Ligni sancti, foure ounces.
Corticis ejusdem, one ounce, ſ.

Infuse them in three pound of *aqua buglossi, cichorij, & absinthij.*

Boyle them at a soft fire to the halfe, and dissolve in the strained liquor, *Syrupe de fumo terræ*, one pound, and let the partie take thereof morning and evening, six ounces unto the end. Furthermore,

Rec. Polipodij quercini recent. halfe an ounce.
Passularum mundatarum, }
Prunorum, } *ana*, *v. part.*
Sebesten, }
Tamarindorum, three dragmes.
Senæ orientalis, halfe an ounce.
Fol. Mercurij, } *ana*, halfe an
& Boraginis, } ounce.
Florum trium communium, an. p. ſ.

Make

Make thereof a decoction, and in one quart of the ſtrained liquor, diſſolve *confectionis hamech*, ij. dragmes, *electuarij diacartami*, one dragme, *Syrupi roſati ſolutivi*, two ounces. Which muſt be taken after the aforeſaid preparative.

Rec. Conſervæ radicum bugloſſi, one ounce.
Conſervæ corticis citri, halfe an ounce.
Pul. Diamarg. frigidi, & Diarrhodon abbatis, } *ana*, ij. dragmes.
Pulveris de gemmis, one dragme.
Cum ſirupo capil. Veneris, fiat opiata.

To be taken twice or thrice in the weeke, drinke after it a little wine.

And to conclude, theſe do much availe which we have preſcribed in the Chapter of Vlcers of the yard. For in thoſe as alſo theſe things ſtrongly drying without biting, are moſt available. And in theſe Vlcers we may uſe inciſions, ſuffitures, fotions, lotions, &c.

In the beginning waſh the Vlcer, or make injection with whey and ſugar, or *ex vino cum melle roſar. vel decoct. hord. cum ſyrup. roſar. & melle roſa. vel ſaccharo roſat.* Or,

Rec. Hord. integri parum torrefacti, ij. p.
Corticis guiaci, one ounce, ſ.
Radicis ireos, one ounce.
Paſſularum, one ounce.
Mirabal. citrin. ij. dragmes.

Make thereof a decoction, in *aqua Fabrorum*, and in two pound diſſolve,

Mel. roſ. col. & Syrup. roſati. } *ana*, three ounces.

Make injection therewith in the beginning, and alſo whileſt the patient uſeth the ſirupe preparing humors. After this following.

Rec. Hordei integri modicè aſſi. j. p.
Ligni ſancti, two ounces.

Piloſellæ,

Piloſellæ, } *ana,* two
Ceterac. } handfull.
Virgæ, & } *ana,* one
Burſæ paſtoris. } handfull.
Plantag. & } *ana,* halfe a
Abſinthij } handfull.
Corticis mali punici, one ounce.
Sumac, halfe an ounce.
Roſar. rub. one p.

Make a decoction in water, wherein lead hath beene quenched, and in foure pound of the decoction, diſſolve,

Mellis roſati colati, & }
Sacchari roſati, vel } *ana,* three ounces.
Strupi de roſis ſiccis, }

And make thereof an injection after the uſe aforeſaid. Further,

Rec. Vng. Pompholigos, foure ounces.
Ceruſæ lotæ, }
Plumbi uſti & loti, } *ana,* one ounce.
Antimonij, }
Aloes lotæ, }
Sang. draconis, } *ana,* halfe an
Thuris, } ounce.
Maſtiches. }
Olei roſati, three ounces.
Cerærubræ, two ounces.

Make thereof a liniment, wherewith anoint the peſſarie, or diſſolve it in part of the aforeſaid injection, and uſe it ſo, but if this Vlcer doſpring *ex lue venerea*, adde to that liniment *Hidrargyri*, two ounces.

But if they be virulent corroſive, or *Cacocthe*, by and by, in the beginning uſe the powder of Mercurie, or injected with the decoction of Barley, with a little Allum thereto added. Or if the Vlcer be filthie, diſſolve *ung. Ægyptiacum*, *vel Apoſtolo*. or other of the aforeſaid mundificatives. But where it ſeemeth ſufficiently mundified, uſe the aforeſaid injections or liniment,

then encreaſe the *doſe* of aſtringent medicines, or with powders preſcribed in the liniment, ſprinckle the Vlcer, to induce a cicatrice. And for a more ſpeedie way of exſiccation, uſe this ſuffiture following, chiefly if theſe aforeſaid, do not availe.

Rec. Corticis thuris, two dragmes.
Maſtiches,
Gummi hederæ,
& juniperi,
Labdani puri &
Hipociſtidos, } *ana*, halfe an ounce.
Auripig. rub. vel citrini, three dragmes.
Cinabriy, one ounce, or halfe an ounce.

Excipiantur terebin. and make thereof trochiſes, which muſt be put upon fire, and the fume received by a funnell.

Rec. Olei maſtichini, three ounces.
Olei de abſynthio
& roſarum, } *ana*, one ounce.
Ceræ parum.

Make thereof a liniment, wherewith anoint the region of the wombe, and whileſt it is anointing, adde to a little wine.

When the Vlcers proceed through the French pocks, a thinne diet muſt be uſed with the decoction of *Guiacū*, or uſe univerſall unctions, *ex Hidrargyro.* *Cumulc. funt a lue venerea.*

If inflammation abound, waſh it with the decoction of Barley, *cum muccagine pſilij, & cydon. Iujubarum, ſebeſten, cum ſucco plantag. Portulacæ, lacte bubulo, aqua roſacea, ovi albumine & ſaccharo.* Or, *Si inflammatio ſupervenit.*

Rec. Hordei integri,
Lentium, } *ana*, *ij. p.*
Portulacæ,
Plantag.
Virg. paſto. } *ana*, two handfull.
Capita tria papaveris,
Roſarum rubrarum, } *ana*, *ij. p.*

Make thereof a decoction *in aquis part. aquæ fabrorum, & roſar.*

roſar. and in two pound thereof, diſſolve *ſyrup. de roſ. ſiccis*, foure ounces, *Trochiſc. albor. Raſis ſine opio* (if the heat and paine be vehement) halfe an ounce, *Croci*, two ſcruples, *Paſſi* three ounces: Mixe them and make thereof an injection, whereto may be added *Vitellos* two, *vel mucc ag. ſem. pſyllij.*

Sharpe griefe is to be delayed with inceſſions made of wine, camomill, roſes, and others.

If the Vlcer be growne to a cancrous effect, the cure is to be uſed as deſpered and to be fled, and then availeth (as in all other ulcers of the wombe) decoction of *tapſ. barb.* and the aforeſaid collirie. After prepare *ung. ſucci ſolani*, ſtirred in a leaden mortar and peſtle, to the thickneſſe of hony.

You may uſe alſo other unguents to drie and delay the ſharpneſſe of humors, whereof we have ſpoken in the Chapter of the Canker afore.

The Hemerhoides.

De hemerhoides. THe reaſon of curing the Hemerhoides, requireth a dyet ſufficiently thinne, and of thoſe whereof excellent bloud was wont to be engendred, and greatly to be avoided, are all ſowre, melancholie and groſſe things: It ſhall be good ſometime to open the liver-veine, and uſe purgation purging groſſe, ſharpe, and melancholie humors. And as touching due purgation and dyet, therefore peruſe the curation of tumors. Notwithſtanding, thoſe which were accuſtomed to flow, and have beene long ſtopped, are to be opened, either with a launce aptly applyed, or elſe an horſeleach put to the place, firſt anointed with bloud, whereby ſhe may the better take hold, or open them with a plaiſter made *ex aloe & felle bovis cum aceto*, or make a ſuffiture *ex decoct. calamenti, origani, malvæ in vino factæ*. Then make a cataplaſme *ex Helleboro nigro*, mixt *cum ſucci cepæ, aut lacte ficus, aut ex ſtercoris columbini*, one ounce, *& ſucci tithymali*, one ounce

and

and an halfe. And it ſhall be farre better if thou adde thereto *Fel bubulum, & pulveris ſtaphyſagria, vel cicl. minis.* Or it ſufficeth to uſe *Fol. fici trita.*

Rec. *Fellis taurini* } *ana*, one ounce and
Stercoris columb. } an halfe.
Sem. ſtaphiſ. iij. dragmes.
Amigdalarum amararum, j. dragme.
Colocynthidos, halfe a dragme.
Succi cyclaminis, } *ana*, two
& Cepe, } dragmes.
Olei de abſynthio, & } q. ſ.
Amigdal. amararum, }

Make thereof a forme of an emplaſter.

But when theſe aperitives do ſomething induce vehement paine, and the ſicke partie not able to abide it, there is no other counſell, but with ſciſſours to cut them that appeare, whereby the bloud may flow. And in the meane time, to mitigate the paine, it ſhall be profitable to uſe a fotion, *ex decocto althea, Malvæ, camomeli, meliloti, ſeminis lini, &c.* Or,

Rec. *Malvæ*,
Parietariæ,
Tapſi barbati, } *ana, m. ſ.*
Chamomeli,
Melilati,
Sem. lini, three ounces.

Make thereof a decoction to waſh therewith the fundament, after mixe *Vitellum ovi cum oleo roſaceo, unq. Pop. opij, gra. ij, & tantillo croci.* And put it into the fundament.

Rec. *Butyri recentis*, one ounce.
Olei de papavere, two dragmes.
Succi ſolani ſenſim mixti, unc. ſ.

Stirre them long in a leaden mortar, or *Cepe aſſum cũ butyro miſceto, aut oleum de ſem. lini, cum butyro, & ovo aut oleum de vitellis ovorum, aut oleum de nucleis perſicorum.* Or,

Rec.

Rec. Olei de sem. lini, } *ana,* halfe an
& Butyri recentis, } ounce.
Sagapeni, halfe a dragme.
Succi tapsi barbati, } *ana,* one
& mali punici, } ounce.
Scarabeos, vj.

Boyle them to the consumption of the juyces, which being strained, use it both outward and inward. Certaine Empirickes apply *Scrophularia, vel scabiosa*, affirming that those hearbs do profit wondrous well. Or,

Rec. Olei lumbricorum, one ounce.
Ovum, one.
Opij, one dragme.

Mixe them, and minister them with bombast. Else

Rec. Radicum tapsibarbati, } *ana,* two
& Altheæ, } ounces.
Chamæmeli, p. j. sem.

Boyle them, and adde thereto *vitellos ovorum elixatorum,* two.

Aloes,
Mirrhæ, } *ana,* one dragme.
Croci,
Fari. sem. lini } *ana,* sixe
& Fœnugræci, } drammes.
Butyrum sine sale. q. s.

Make thereof the forme of a plaister, which shall be much better, if thereto you adde *Opij*, one dragme. But if the Hemerhoides lie hidden within, they must be drawne forth by boxing, or with the unguent applyed with bombast, else *cum oleo lumb.* aforenamed, to delay the paine.

When the Hemerhoides do flow immoderately, the diet must be appointed with the use of astringent and engrossing things. Medicines also to be used (according to the nature of the humor) which (notwithstanding though they lose) may leave with them a certaine astriction, such as is *Myrobal. tamarindi, Rhabarb. &c.* The use also of this Electuarie following, shall be much available.

Rec.

Rec. Mirobalanorum embelictiarum, Indarum & bellericarum lotarum in aqua plantag. donec amarorem exuerint, ana, halfe an ounce.
Radic. Tapsi barbati, iij dragmes.
Zinziberis,
Cinamomi,
Nucis muscati, } *ana,* one drag.
Galangæ,
Olibani,
Spicænardi,
Squinanthi, } *ana,* halfe a dragme.
Ammeos.
Scoriæ ferri præparatæ & in aceto coctæ, iij. drag.
Conservæ rosarum veteris, succi de ribes & de berberis, ana, unc. s.
Zacchari, q. s.
Make thereof an electuary in morsels.

As touching outward medicines, wash the fundament with water quenched with Flint, else wherein *nuces cypressi, alumen ustum,* and other astringents have beene boyled, and let the party receive the fume therof, or of the like things make a bath or incession, but in winter.
Rec. Absynthij, one handfull.
Salviæ, halfe a handfull.
Matricariæ, a quarter of a handfull.
Contundantur in sartagine, frigantur cum oleo rosa.
And in forme of a plaster apply it to the fundament, and inwardly minister this unguent following:
Rec. Rosarum,
Myrtillorum, } *ana,* halfe a dramme.
Centinodiæ,
Thuris, one dragme.
Sanguinis Draco. ij. dragmes.
Boli armeni, } *ana,* three
Terræ sigilla. } dragmes.

Tuthiæ

Tuthiæ præpar. } *ana*, one
Litharg. utriusque, } drag. ſ.
Farinæ volatilis, } *ana*, two
& fabarum, } dragmes.
Succi tapſi barbati, }
Caudæ equinæ, } *ana*, three
Plantaginis, } dragmes.
Simphiti majoris, }
Albumina ovorum, ij.

Mixe them, and adde to them *de pilis leporinis*, cut very ſhort. Or,

Rec. Pſidiæ, }
Conchillæ marinæ aduſt. }
Balauſtiorum, }
Pulver. pilo. leporis uſt. }
Thuris, } *ana*, one drag. ſ.
Maſtiches, }
Sanguis draconis, }
Telæ araneæ, }
Terræ ſigillatæ, }

Mixe them *cum ichthiocolla & glutine fabrorum lignariorum diſſolutis aqua pluviali calibeata*, make thereof an emplaſter.

Rec. *Extremitatum roſar.* ij. ounces.
Albumina ovorum ij.
Lapidis hæmatitis, one dragme.
Gypſi. halfe an ounce.

Make thereof a plaſter. To conclude, whoſoever will retaine or ſtay the immoderate flux of termes, and in like ſort the Hemerhoides, muſt beſides medicines uſe all kind of revulſions.

Raſis to ſtrengthen the liver, applyed to the regions thereof, *Maſtichen, Spicam, Cal. aromat. Cyperum, Squinanthum, Crocum, & Mirrham.*

The Fiſtula of the fundament.

THe fiſtulous Vlcer of the fundament which is only in the fleſh, is cured by the ſame meanes and method whereof we have ſpoken in the chapter of the Fiſtula, the diet being thin and good, with other medicines and purgations, chiefly by the upper parts, if it ſeeme neceſſary, likewiſe with phlebotomy, and enlarging the ulcers orifice, and the callous ſubſtance diminiſhing. *De ani fiſtula.*

But if it have peirced the intrals, put the finger anointed with oyle of roſes, into the fundament; and alſo *Phaceolus* that chanceth in the fiſtula, is in like manner with the finger to bee drawn forth, ſo that it may not erre, leſt perhaps by cutting the callous ſubſtance, thou cut alſo the hemoroicall veines, yet inciſion ſeemeth better in my judgement, than detraction of *Callus* down by ligature. After inciſion apply *albumen ovi cum pulvere reſtrictorio*, and then a digeſtive *ex terebentina & oleo*. *Quando inteſtinum penetrat.*

Notwithſtanding, great heed is to be taken that *Callus* peirce not above foure fingers in length into any intrall, for if it doe, the cure is deſperate, and to be eſchewed.

Now when it commeth *ad veſicam, vel os ſacrum*, paſſing beyond the part called *Sphincter*, ſo that the ſaid part named *Sphincter*, muſt bee cut away, then followeth unvoluntary excretion of egeſtion. And then waſh it twice every day with the decoction of *Tapſus barb.* in wine, and inject of the decoction inwardly.

Fiſſures of the Fundament and other parts.

FIſſures in what part ſoeuer they be, muſt bee anointed cum *oleo de vitellis ovorum, vel de ſem. Lini, cum mellis trita tertia parte.* Or, *De fiſſuris ani, aliarumq; partium.*

Rec. Mellis roſati col. } *ana*, one
Olei roſarum, } ounce.

Ceræ citrinæ, halfe an ounce.
Mirrhæ, & ℈ *ana*, two
Zinziberis, ℈ ſcruples.
Lithargiri, iiij. ſcruples.

Make thereof an unguent, which before it bee miniſtred, moiſten the fiſſures with the ſpetle of the ſicke, it profiteth alſo for the fiſſures both of the breaſts and lips, as experience hath taught me. Elſe waſh them with the decoction *ex radic. althææ, & ſem. Lini, in vino & aqua.* Furthermore,

Rec. Olei de ſem. Lini, one ounce.
Ovum, one.
Lithargiri, two dragmes.

Make thereof an unguent to mitigate the pain, and ſoften the hardneſſe of the fiſſures.

Rec. Olei amigd. dulc. ℈ *ana*, one
Olei de papavere, ℈ ounce.
Vng. alb. raſis cum camfora, one ounce ſ.
Aloes,
Mirrhæ, } *ana*, one ounce
Cortic. thuris, } and an halfe.
Aluminis,
Terræ ſigillatæ, two dragmes.
Albumina ovorum, two.

Make thereof an unguent, which is very commodious, both to the fiſſures, as alſo to the Vlcers of the fundament. Or,

Rec. Muccag. ſeminis Lini, extractæ, in aqua malvarum, one ounce.
Butiri recentis, } *ana*, halfe
Sem. Lini, } an ounce.
Ceræ, q. ſ.

Make thereof a cerote.

Alſo *Oleum Lini* applyed alone, or *oleum nucum*, ſhall be much availeable.

Vlcers of the Thighes, Legges, and Feet.

De femorum, tibiarum, & pedum ulc.

VLcers of thoſe parts, of what ſort or kinde ſoeuer they be, are to bee cured by method univerſall, with the inſtitution of diet, phlebotomy, and inward medicines, according to the habite of the body, and quality of the humours, with the diſpoſition and kinde of the Vlcer, as in the cures of certaine tumors hath beene diligently handled.

And as touching outward remedies, the nature of the parts affected muſt be adviſedly noted, and if the refuſe of humours fall thereto, they are before all things to bee ſtayed, both by univerſall medicines, ſimple and locall.

In Sommer they are to bee waſhed *cum aqua plantag.* wherein ſome Allum is diſſolved, and to be anointed *cum unguento de Minio*, and if they be round, apply thereto a cautery of ſome other forme and ſhape, and eaſe the parts from time to time.

CERTAINE ADDITIONS of divers Medicines of mine owne Invention, and oft by me experimented and practiſed in the curing of Vlcers, as followeth *particularly*.

FIrſt an Oyle which I uſed in hollow and deepe Vlcers, whereby great commodity enſued, having not onely vertue to mundifie without eroſion, but alſo aptly applyed to hollow caved Vlcers, within the ſpace of foure and twenty houres, obteineth *pus* perfect of kinde, cheifly if the body bee before prepared, and the member void of accidents and evill diſpoſitions. The right making thereof muſt be in the beginning of the yeere, when the force of herbes is in them fully conteined. This is the making thereof. *viz.*

Rec. *Olei communis*, one pound ſ.
Olei Liliacei, ij. ounces.
Olei ex floribus Meliloti, j. ounce.
Olei Ipericonis, iij. ounces.
Olei Violacei, ij. ounces ſ.
Terebinthinæ Venetæ, ij. ounces.
Reſinæ puræ, } *ana*, ij. dragmes
Reſinæ pini, } and an halfe.
Galbani, ij. ounces.
Opopanacis, j. ounce.
Sarcocollæ, iij. dragmes.
Boracis, j. ounce.

Stiracis

Stiracis liquidæ, ij. dragmes ſ.
Olibani, } *ana*, three
Mirrhæ, } dragmes.
Succorum plantag. } *ana*, two
& Salviæ, } ounces.
Vini albi, one pound.

Diſſolve the gummes in as much good Malmſey as will cover them, and boyle them altogether (untill the wine and juyces be conſumed) at a ſoft fire of Charcoale. Then ſtreine it, and adde thereto *Flos æris*, two ounces, in fine powder, and boyle it a while after it, and then put thereto *Mel. roſarum*, iiij. ounces, and againe boyle it foure walmes, after that ſtraine it, and ſtirre it till it bee through cold, and reſerve it.

It muſt bee miniſtred warme in forme and manner of an injection, abiding foure and twenty houres, till the next dreſſing.

The ſecond Oyle, whoſe making followeth, mollifieth, aſſwageth paine, moveth Pus, and healeth ſafely, if the body be orderly governed and prepared.

Rec. *Olei roſar.* halfe a pound.
Olei Lumbrici, iiij. ounces.
Olei Liliacei, ij. ounces.
Olei Nenuphar. iij. ounces.
Olei Aneti, i. ounce.
Olei communis, i. pound.
Terebentinæ, Venetæ, x. ounces.
Reſinæ pini, iij. dragmes.
Sarcocollæ, i. ounce.
Mirrhæ, i. ounce and an halfe.
Galbani, halfe an ounce.
Olibani, vi. dragmes.
Maſticis, halfe an ounce.
Gummi Ammoniaci, ij. dragmes ſ.
Euphorbij, i. dragme.

Sanguinis drac. halfe an ounce.
Suc. Malva.
Violarum, } *ana,* two
Plantag. } dragmes.
Sempervivi,
Vini albi, vi. ounces.

Put altogether in a proper veſſell, to infuſe the ſpace of one and thirty houres, with often ſtirring, then boyle them on a ſoft fire, untill the wine and juyces bee conſumed, your gummes before being reſolved in Malmſey, then in the end put to *croci ſubtiliſſ. pulver.* halfe an ounce. When the oyle is ſtreined, then reſerve it. Note that this oyle is good, as well for wounds as ulcers, but before it bee miniſtred, give good heede that the place affected bee well mundified and made cleane with lint or otherwiſe.

Another Oyle followeth of great force, which is not onely quickly made, but alſo aptly mundifieth, and largely cauſeth the fleſh to grow in bodies of good conſtitution. viz.

Rec. Olei Balſami, iiij. ounces.
Olei com. halfe a pound, and ij. ounces.
Terebentinæ Venetæ, iij. ounces.
Galbani, ij. ounces ſ.
Opopanacis, i. ounce.
Sarcocollæ, halfe an ounce.
Virid. æris pul. i. ounce and a halfe.

Diſſolve the gummes in vineger, and infuſe them all together twelve houres, then boyle them together on a ſoft fire, the ſpace of ten houres, and in the end adde to *Mel. roſar. opt.* two ounces, and boyle it againe foure walmes, then ſtreine it, and ſo occupy it as occaſion ſerveth.

A ſparadrap to reſolve, aſſwage paine, and moderately coole.

Rec. *Reſinæ*, three dragmes.
Ceræ alb. one pound.
Sepi cervini, three ounces.
Butiri recent. three ounces.
Terebinthinæ, three dragmes, ſ.
Ammoniaci, *Gummi dragaganti*, *Arabici*, } *ana*, halfe an ounce.
Olei anethi, two dragmes.
Olei nenuphar. one ounce.
Olei roſar. foure ounces, ſ.
Olei lili. one ounce and an halfe.
Olei violacei, one ounce.
Ping. caponis, foure dragmes.
Vng. roſar. one ounce.
Ping. anſeris, & *Anatis*, } *ana*, three dragmes.
Olei amigd. dulc. one ounce, ſ.

Reſolve the gums in vinegar, and melt them all together according to art, and in the end adde to *Camforæ pulverizatæ*, two dragmes, and thereof make a ſparadrap in good forme, which is of an excellent efficacie.

A blacke plaiſter to be applyed upon and about Vlcers, having the propertie of a defenſative, and alſo moſt eaſily enduceth a cicatrice.

Rec. *Olei roſar. omphacini*, two pound.
Olei Nimph. one pound.
Olei Liliacei. halfe a pound.
Succi ſolatri, two dragmes.
Succi plantag. halfe an ounce.
Succi ſempervivi, one ounce.
Succi violarum, halfe an ounce.
Terebinthinæ claræ, two ounces.

Ceræ albæ, one pound.
Muccag. altheæ, two ounces.

Boyle theſe upon a ſoft fire untill the juyces be conſumed, then put to theſe following finely powdered.

Ceruſæ, three ounces.
Plumb. alb. three ounces and an halfe.
Lithargyri auri, & *argenti*, ana two ounces.
Lap. calamin. halfe an ounce.
Boli armeni, three dragmes.
Coralij alb. & *rub.* ana two drammes.

Theſe powders being put to the former things, boyle them on a ſoft fire of charcoale (leſt the flame take hold of the oyle) unto the forme of a plaiſter, foreſeeing that it be continually ſtirred with an iron ſpatter till it be cold, in which cooling, adde to *Camforæ*, one ounce, *pulverizat.* Then make it up in rowls of what bigneſſe you will, and (together with the vertues aforeſaid) it cicatrizeth and healeth excellently all excoriations or frettings in the skinne, in any exterior part.

Another excellent plaiſter of ſmall coſt, and great effect for all plaine Vlcers when the body is purged.

Rec. Reſinæ claræ, two pound.
Sepi cervini albiſ. halfe a pound.
Vini albi, two pound.

Boyle them in the wine, till they be all melted, and waſh them in the wine, then melt them againe, & powre it into another pint of white wine ſomewhat warmed, and ſtirre it till it be cold, then take it from the wine, and mixe withall theſe powders: *viz.*

Maſticis electi, halfe an ounce.
Merc. precipit. one ounce.
Cinabrij, three dragmes.

All theſe being well mixt, make it up in rowls, and re-

ſerve it to your uſe, and I referre the commendation that it deſerveth to the judgement of the practiſer.

An excellent unguent for Vlcers that be mundified, which ſwiftly doth incarnate, and that without paine.

Rec. Ceræ citrinæ mundat. two pound.
Terebinthinæ, one pound and a halfe.
Reſinæ claræ, one pound.
Butiri recentis, halfe a pound.
Mel. roſ. one pound.
Sepi ovini, ſix ounces.
Vini cretici, three ounces.
Olei roſacei, one pound.

Boyle theſe on a ſoft fire, till the wine be conſumed, then ſtraine it into a faire veſſell, and ſtirre it with a wooden ſlice it be cold, and in the uſe thereof you ſhall finde it a treaſure.

Another unguent to mundifie old and hollow Vlcers, the bodie being prepared with interiour medicines.

Rec. Ceræ citrinæ, one pound.
Reſinæ puræ, halfe a pound.
Terebinthinæ venetæ, one pound.
Butyri recentis, foure ounces.
Galbani. two ounces and an halfe.
Bdellij, one ounce.
Olei communis, one pound.
Ammoniaci, one ounce.
Mellis deſpumati, viij. ounces.
Succi ſalviæ, three ounces.
Vini albi, two ounces.

Diſſolve the gummes in vinegar, and boyle them all together till the wine and juyces be conſumed, then adde to *Viridis æris,* one pound and an halfe, *ſubtiliſ. pul.* Then giving it a walme or two, ſtraine it, and reſerve it to your uſe, applying it warme.

A di-

A digeſtive marvellous profitable for old filthie Vlcers, of me oft proved.

Rec. Terebinthinæ, one pound and an halfe.
Olei roſar. foure ounces.
Olei liliacei, two ounces.
Olei comm. foure ounces and an halfe.
Mel. roſa. halfe a pound.
Vitelli ovorum, vj.

Labour them well together, and put thereto *Maſtices,* halfe an ounce, *Mercurij præcipit.* one ounce and an halfe, *benè pul.* Mixe them well together, and uſe it when occaſion ſerveth.

An injection which being aſtringent, doth alſo mundifie, and muſt be uſed in deepe and filthie Vlcers.

Rec. Hord. excorticati, three handfull
Aquæ fontan. vj. pound.
Vini alb. ij. pound.
Paſſul. iij. ounces.
Glicyrrizæ, ij. ounces.
Plantag. one handfull.
Labruſci, id eſt, fol. vitis roſarum, ij. dragmes.
Salviæ, } *ana,* halfe an
Chelidoniæ, } handfull.
Gran. Mirtillorum, halfe an ounce.
Nucum cipreſſi, ij. dragmes.
Aluminis, vj. ounces.

Boyle theſe to the halfe, then ſtraine it, and adde thereto *mel. roſar.* halfe a pound, after boyle it foure walmes, and ſo uſe it for an injection to Vlcers deepe and hollow, and to a plaine Vlcer with warme ſtuphes.

A fume

A fume to be uſed in Vlcers of the inferiour parts or feet in moyſt bodies, and ſuch as be ſubject to putrifaction, by reaſon whereof, the Vlcers oft become rebellious and hard to be cured, wherefore this fume (after the bodie is purged, and the Vlcer mundified) is very commodious to be uſed.

Rec.	*Styracis liquid.*	iij. ounces.
	Maſticis,	j. ounce.
	Thuris,	ij. ounces.
	Mirrhæ,	iij. dragmes.
	Gariofilorum,	halfe an ounce.
	Terebinthinæ,	halfe an ounce.
	Sandracæ,	one dragme.
	Baccis lauri,	halfe a dragme.
	Cinabrij,	vj. ounces.

Pulverizentur pulverizanda.

Then mixe and make it according to art.

The true uſe thereof.

Prepare a coffer for the purpoſe, made of pine-tree, both ends made to open and ſhut cloſely, having in the middeſt a proper hole or place for the legge to lye in at, and in the inner part of the other ſide of the coffer, a reſt for the heele, then place in either end of the cheſt, a chafingdiſh of coals, laying upon the coals ſome of the fume, and the feet being duely placed, boulſter the ſame in cloſe, that no ſmoke come forth. So let the patient continue the ſpace of time, according to their ſtrength, *viz.* one houre or more, foreſeeing that the bodie be ſoluble, and every third day, uſe this ſo long as need ſhall require, and great commoditie ſhall be found thereby.

An oyntment which chaſeth away inflammations about Vlcers, and healeth the fretting of the skinne, which in groſſe bodies oft cometh thereby, and of me often practiſed.

Rec. Axungiæ porc. lot. in aqua plantag. halfe a pound.

Oleæ

Olei roſar. iiij. ounces.
Olei liliacei, ij. ounces.
Plumbi alb. iiij. ounces.
Lithargyri auri, } *ana,* three
& argenti, } ounces.
Lapi. calamina. one ounce and an halfe.
Mucc ag. althee two ounces.
Succi plantag. } *ana,* halfe an
Sempervivi, } ounce.
Albumina ovorum, ij.

Encorporate them well in a mortar, and adde thereto *Aluminis uſti, pulver.* one ounce, and reſerve it.

Another for tender bodies, which aſſwageth paine, and mitigateth the raging heat.

Rec. Vng. roſar. } *ana,* three
Olei roſar. } ounces.
Olei nenuphar. } *ana,* one ounce and
Olei liliacei, } an halfe.
Olei amigda. dulc. one ounce and an halfe.
Plumbi albi, vj. ounces.
Ceruſæ, two ounces.
Terræ ſigillatæ, one ounce.
Ceræ albæ, three dragmes.
Mucc ag.
Gummi dragaganti } *ana,* three dra.
& Arabici,
iiij. *ſem. Frigi. major. ana,* ij. drag.
Camfora, halfe a dragme.
Aquæ roſar. } *ana,* three
Plantag. } dragmes.
Alb. unius ovi.

Powder that which is to be powdered, and mixe it in a leaden mortar, and reſerve it to your uſe.

A gentle

A gentle corrosive powder, profitable for any Vlcer, not much painfull, but very good for every expert man to have readie.

Rec. Mercurij precipit. two ounces.
Cinabrij, halfe an ounce.
Masticis, iij. dragmes, ſ.
Vitrioli combusti. ij. dragmes.
Corallij rub. halfe a dragme.

Make them in fine powder, and uſe as occaſion ſerveth for ſpongie fleſh, &c.

Another more ſharpe, and corrodeth more.

Rec. Mercurij precipit. one ounce and an halfe.
Masticis, two dragmes.
Vitrioli combust. one dragme and an halfe.
Aluminis usti, ij. dragmes.
Corallij rub. one dragme.

Powder them finely, and make it to your uſe.

Trochiſis corroſive, very ſtrong, but exceeding commodious being uſed with good diſcretion.

Rec. Mercurij precipit. one dragme, ſ.
Mercurij ſublim. one ounce, one dragme.
Cinabrij, two dragmes and an halfe.
Masticis, one dragme.
Vitrioli combusti, halfe an ounce.
Corallij rub. two dragmes.
Amyli. iij. dragmes.

Powder theſe fine, and make thereof trochiſis with muſcilage of gumme *Dragagant* and Plantaine water, drie them not at the fire, but otherwiſe, and to occupie them make one in powder, and apply it.

A reſolutive plaiſter to be uſed, where any hardneſſe, ſwelling, or inflammation, or paine, is about the Vlcer.

Rec. Muccag. althea, iij. dragmes.

Mucc. pſilij, ij. ounces. ſ.
Mucc. dragaganti, one ounce. ſ.
Olei roſar. halfe a pound.
Olei meliloti, iij. dragmes.
Olei chamomillæ, halfe an ounce.
Olei liliacei, iij. ounces.
Olei nenupharis, ij. ounces.
Olei violacei, one ounce and an halfe.

Boyle them together till the muſcilages be conſumed, after adde to,

Ammoniaci, one ounce.
Bdellij, } *ana*, halfe an
Galbani, } ounce.
Gummi Arabici, iij. dragmes.
Opoponacis, one ounce, two drag.
Sagapeni, iij. dragmes.
Ping. anſeris, } *ana*, halfe an
Anatis, } ounce.
Reſinæ puræ, iiij. ounces.
Terebinthinæ, ij. dragmes.
Ceræ albæ, one pound.
Ceruſæ, vj. ounces.
Plumbi albi, vj. ounces.

Diſſolve the gummes in vinegar, powder that which is to be powdered, and make it (acording to art) in forme of a plaiſter, in rowls, of what bignes you wil, and ſo uſe it.

A potion preparative for Vlcers.

THis I uſed in the curing of groſſe Vlcered perſons, ſuch as be engroſſed and replete with much corrupt humors, for in ſuch bodies the Vlcers do become rebellious; and difficult to be cured, for that is one of the principall things, which maketh Vlcers hard of curation. Nevertheleſſe, it muſt be uſed adviſedly, and with good diſcretion, that is to ſay, to what bodie it is given, for as much as that which helpeth a moiſt bodie, harmeth a dry,

and

and that which ſucceoureth a groſſe bodie, offendeth the leane, &c.

Rec. *Ligni ſancti,* one pound and an halfe.
Corticis ejuſdem, vij. ounces.
Salxza parilia, two ounces and an halfe.
Aquæ fontanæ, twelve pound.
Vini albi, foure pound.
Herbarum ſalviæ } *ana,* one handfull, and
Fumariæ, } an halfe.
Eupatorij, one handfull.
Scabioſæ, }
Betonicæ, } *ana,* halfe an handfull.
Epithymi, }
Lapathi acuti, vij. ounces.
Rubarbari, iij. dragmes.
Agarici, } *ana,* one
Sem. cartami, } ounce.
Senæ Alexandrinæ, vi. ounces.
Zinziberis, halfe an ounce.
Polipodij, iij. ounces.
Galangæ, one ounce.
Sem. aniſi, halfe an ounce.
Glicyrrhizæ raſæ, }
Florum cordial. } *ana,* one, p.

Put all theſe into a narrow mouthed pot, cloſe ſtopped, that no aire go forth, then ſet it within another veſſell of water, and let it boyle the ſpace of fortie houres, then ſtreine and clarifie it, and adde thereto *Mellis roſarum,* halfe a pound, and let the patient take thereof morning and evening, the quantitie of foure or five ounces at a time, a little warmed, the terme of three dayes together, and on the fourth day, give the patient foure ounces of the decoction, adding thereto *Confection hamech.* two drams and an halfe, *Syrupi cichorij cum Rubarbare,* one ounce. Vſe it in this order to your patient, ſo long as you thinke convenient.

An

An excellent and moſt profitable oyntment, which extinguiſheth the heat of all cholericke humors, flowing to any Vlcered part, and moſt chiefly circa ulcera virgæ, *as if the heat be betweene* Glans *and* præputium *it yeeldeth a wondrous commoditie.*

Rec. Axungiæ porcinæ puræ, one pound and an halfe.
Pomorum dulcium ſciſſorum, halfe a pound.
Pingued. caponis, & cigni, } *ana,* foure dragmes.
Succi limonis, iiij. ounces.

Let them boyle betweene two pewter diſhes, on a chaffingdiſh with coals, the ſpace of foure houres, or untill the juyces be perfectly conſumed, then let it runne through a linnen cloth into a faire baſon, and adde thereto *Muccaginis pſilij (extracti cum aqua plantag.)* one ounce and an halfe, *aquæ roſaceæ,* iiij. ounces, *aquæ ſempervivi,* two ounces. Labour them all together, ſo long untill all be encorporated and brought to one uniforme ſubſtance, and no water perceived, then have in readineſſe theſe following, finely powdered, *viz. Boracis,* one ounce and an halfe, *Camforæ,* halfe an ounce, *Plumbi albi,* two ounces, *Aluminis uſti,* halfe an ounce. Mixe all theſe together, and labour them a whole houre, and reſerve it, the goodneſſe whereof is ſufficient to commend it ſelfe, as the learned (who miniſtreth adviſedly) ſhall plainly perceive.

WHAT

VVHAT MEATS ARE to be uſed as touching Diet in Vlcered bodies.

GALEN ſaith, that in the curing of Vlcers, (which have their beginning of other matters or humors) there bee three principall wayes, *viz.* Diet, aid of medicines, and operation of the hand. And ſithence Diet is the moſt noble and excellent inſtrument among the reſt, (as *Galen* ſuppoſeth) I have accompted it worthy the labour, onely in this Treatiſe or Part, to ſet forth the onely order of Diet, to bee uſed in curation of ulcers: but amongſt thoſe things whereof our bodies doe chance neceſſarily to bee altered (as *Galen* ſaith) and wherein alſo the whole way, or conſideration of diet doth conſiſt is (eſpecially) the aire which doth environ and compaſſe us about. Whereto alſo *Galen* adding ſaith, that which doth compaſſe & environ us, is that without the which, neither the diſeaſe can be taken away, nor the health be kept and preſerved: further he ſaith alſo, that there is no ſmall ſtrength or force of preſerving the health by chuſing the good aire; and for this cauſe it is meet, firſt to ſhew what aire the body corrupt with ulcers, doth require. It is worthy to be noted how the diſeaſe is driven away by the changing of the aire to the ſicke body, and that is by changing to another kinde of temperature in the aire, which the diſeaſe (which is

Lib. de partibus artis medic. ca. 1. Et lib. experim. cap. ultimo.

Aphor. 1. & 1 de ratione victus in acut. morbis.

Lib. 3. artis medicinalis.

3. method. curat. cap. 8.

1 De tuenda ſanitate.

driven away by his contrary) doth aptly require, as if the diſeaſe be of nature cold, the aire muſt bè hot : and ſomewhat more, that is to wit, of a greater inequality of the temperature of the aire, to the property of the diſeaſe, whereby it may the more eaſily bee driven away (as for example.) If the diſeaſe be cold in two degrees, and moiſt in one, the aire muſt bee of greater heat then of two degrees, and of more drineſſe then one degree, But how ſhall we be able to know or diſcerne exquiſitely this proportion or exceſſe in degrees, ſithence *Galen* hath ſaid, that the certaine quantity of the thing, can neither bee written with pen, nor pronounced with the tongue. The Chirurgian muſt therefore endeuour to finde it forth by conjecture, for it ſufficeth to the driving away of the diſeaſe, if the propulſative cauſe of the diſeaſe do obtaine a certaine proportion of a greater inequality then the diſeaſe or ſore. Therefore it is good for them that are vexed with Vlcers, to inhabite the hot aire, both becauſe the naughty humors are made ready thereby, to breath forth by the pores of the skinne, and alſo becauſe the ſinewie members, which ſuffer much dammage by Vlcers, doe take ſtrength by heat, as *Hippocrates* and *Galen* affirmeth. Yet let not the heat be unmoderated, or to much inequality, leſt the putrifaction bee thereby burned, and the diſeaſe made more ſharpe and fierce, and alſo leſt the body fall the more readily into diſtillation, comming by diſſolving of the ſtrong heat, into the which diſtillation that body doth chiefly decline, from the which diſtillation alſo inflammations may eaſily grow, and heape together. Let the aire therefore convenient to him, bee more dry, that the Vlcers ſuperfluities and moiſt excrements may the more eaſily bee conſumed, and let him therefore eſchew the cold and moiſt temperature of the aire, ſince the diſeaſe doth proceed of ſuch like untemperature, as by *Galen* plainly appeareth. The affected bodies therefore ſhall live better in places where Hils and mountaines are, (though not in the higheſt of them.) But worſt of all, in low,

Major inequalitas aeris ad propriat.mor.

Aphor.5.tepr & commmen.18.

3.Artis medicin.

ow, fenny, or plain countries, in which places moiſture doth abound, but in the other, drineſſe. Avoid therefore ſuch places as bee cloudy, miſty, &c. by reaſon of pooles and marriſhes which be there at hand, for that aire is corrupt, and encreaſeth ſuperfluous moiſture, whereby the ulcers are nouriſhed and maintained, whereby they oft purchaſe paine in the head, and encreaſe diſtillations, which fall to the lower parts, which is moſt familiar to ulcers. Therefore where the profitable aire cannot naturally be had, let it bee prepared by art in the manſion or abiding place of the party, for if the place and aire bee not only diſagreeing to him, but alſo the conſtitution of the time, let him uſe gentle perfumings with ſpices, becauſe their head is alſo commonly replete with evill and vicious humors, as ſaith *Hippocrates*; and if the affected body doe feele hurt by receiving the fumes of ſweet ſpices, then let it ſuffice, that he behold or have them preſent by him, for the breath or ſauour of them is a ſafegard to all cold diſeaſes. But when as in the winter ſeaſon, the fire ſhall bee agreeable to it, then burne therein the wood of Roſemary, Iuniper, Laurell, or of the wood called *Terebinthus*, or of the Larch tree, or the Pineapple tree. Furthermore, let the party cover his head moderately with hot things, for an extrinſicall heat is hurtfull unto him, both of thoſe things wherewith the head is defended and covered, as alſo of the aire which is about it, for ſuperfluities doe iſſue forth from it, to the members below, by a certaine diſſolution, by the which ulcers are not onely nouriſhed, but alſo ſtirred and exſiccated. The bread which doth little nouriſh, I ſuppoſe to be profitable for ulcered bodies, and not their meat to bee equall to their appetite, for the concoctive faculty being weakned in them by too much repletion, many ſuperfluities are engendred, greatly hurtfull unto them: let their bread be ſuch as maketh the belly ſoft, whereby the inner parts may be clenſed, and dejection made of the naughty humors. Therefore let the bread be much branny, the fineſt meale boulted forth, which is

Gal. 5. method. curative.

5. Aphor. 18.

Gal: 5. Aphor. Comment. 18.

proved fitteſt for ſuch, as *Galen* witneſſeth ; further, let not their bread bee too much levened, for the tartneſſe thereof is hurtfull to the braine, and to the ſinewes, which ſuffer much dammage and annoyance of the ulcers, and yet let not the bread be utterly without leven, for *Galen* ſaith in the ſame place rehearſed, that that bread which is altogether without leven, ſhall not be meet or fit for any body.

1. *De potent. alimen. cap.* 2.

Of the wine which Vlcered bodies ought to frequent.

Li. 1 *de ſanitatis tuenda.*

OF this opinion is *Galen*, that all exceſſe is to bee eſchewed, eſpecially that which bringeth dammage both to the body and minde. Wherefore, ſince wine doth engender no ſmall dammage to ulcered bodies, I ſuppoſe it beſt, not only to counſell them to drink but one draught, but utterly to refraine all ſorts of wine, for wine hurteth the body, inſomuch that it ſendeth groſſe vapours to the head, which being afterward expelled by the painfull travell of the braine, doth ruinouſly fall into the lower parts, and much hinder and endammage the healing or curation of the ulcered. And alſo for becauſe the nature of the members is much delighting in wine, and therefore doe draw it covetouſly to them before it be concocted, which then wonderfully doth encreaſe ſuperfluities in the body, the which ſuperfluous abundance nature (not being able to redreſſe or amend) expulſeth them to the outward members ſo plenteouſly, that in ſhort ſpace they engender ulcers of one kinde or other. I therefore unfainedly do ſuppoſe, that *Hidromel ex decoctione Hiſopi, & Betonicæ*, ſhould be a meet and convenient drink for them, the operation whereof is hot and dry, diminiſhing cold, groſſe, and moiſt humors, and aptly ſtrengthning the power of the braine, ſaith *Galen*; and whoſoever readeth *Galen* in his firſt booke *De tuenda ſanitate*, and in his booke *Exhortationis ad bonas artes*, and in his third booke

Li. 8. *Simplic. medicament.*

De

De temperaturis, ſhall plainly ſee the hurt that is received by drinking of wine. But in ulcered bodies, where doubt is alſo of dropſie, and in thoſe who (through vehement appetite and breach of cuſtome by the Phyſitians counſell doe waxe ſick for the taſte of wine, to ſuch (I ſay) we muſt be compelled to pardon them for the drinking of a little, or as need requireth. The wine that is white in colour is leaſt hurtfull for them, the fuming force thereof being delayed, ſo ſaith *Galen*, for ſuch wine doth not onely little ſend to the head, but alſo maketh the ſtomach ſtrong and forcible, but ſtrong wine or undelayed, doth the contrary.

Gal. lib. 1. de tuenda ſanit. & 4. & 5. de loc. affect. cap. 5.

Of the fleſh meats which they ought to eat.

FLeſh meats which in continuance of time doe get to them the nature of earthy food, ſubſtance, or nouriſhment, are very evill for thoſe that bee troubled with ulcers, becauſe they engender a groſſer blood then is convenient, ſo ſaith *Galen*, for that their nouriſhment is rebellious and ſtubborne, and not ſtrengthning the vertues in the body, as the fleſh of Beefe, Stagges, Rammes, and old beaſts that be gelt, neither is Swines fleſh altogether convenient, for ſuch meats doe grieve the ſtomach, engendring a groſſe nouriſhment, ſaith *Galen*, and nothing aſſiſtant to nature in digeſtion. Thoſe meats therefore are very fit which bee hot and dry in temperature, for in the firſt beginning the cauſes of ulcers are judged to proceed of cold and moiſture, and if any ſudden heat chance thereto, it is thought to be through putrifaction lying aloft; as by *Galen* wee are plainly taught. Wherefore the Thruſh, Owſell, wood Plovers, and all that get their living in dry places, are moſt of others convenient. Alſo domeſticall birds, as Capons, Hens, and houſhold Doves, are nothing unmeet, but greatly allowable, and together with theſe, the Feſant, Partridge, Quailes, and ſuch like, are much agreeing. The meat of foure footed beaſts

Gal. 3. de potent. alimentorum.

Gal. lib 7. Meth. curat. cap. 6.

Gal. in lib de curatione per ſang. miſſionem.

which is allowable to ulcered bodies, are theſe and ſuch like, *viz.* Young conies, young hares, which with their moiſt nouriſhment do cheriſh and ſuſtaine the naturall heat, encreaſing alſo the ſtrength of the whole bodie, which is a true meane to reſtore the health of the bodie, wherefore by this it followeth conſequently, that all water-fowls by their moiſt temperature and hardneſſe of digeſtion, are to bodies thus affected, moſt hurtfull and unprofitable, *viz.* Geeſe, Duckes, &c. Neither is it doubtfull to any man, that the fleſh of Lambes is hurtfull to thoſe, and that becauſe they engender a ſubſtance to moiſt, for ſo we be taught by *Galen*. Let them alſo which be affected, beware of too much powdred meat, for *Galen* ſaith, that ſalt is noiſome, eſpecially to ulcers in the head.

Vlceribus infeſt. aquatiles minime proſunt.

Galen. de cibis boni & mal. ſuc. Galen. 12. De temp. med. ſecundum locos.

Of Fiſh.

Gal. 6. uſ. part. cap. 9.

BEcauſe Fiſh of their owne proper nature exceedeth in abundance of moyſture, which (ſaith *Galen*) is rebellious to Vlcers, they are to be eſchued, both becauſe they augment the cauſe of the Vlcer, and alſo for that they be hard of digeſtion, moſt chiefly (ſaith the ſame Author) thoſe which are full of excrements, of the which ſort are the fiſh of Lakes, Mariſhes, muddie Pooles, and ſtinking Ponds, for their meat is ſo excrementall, and ſo ſlimie, that thereby filling all the pores of the bodie, empaireth the ſtrength of the members, and grieveth or depriveth their functions, whereupon paine, loathſomeneſſe, rottenneſſe, and corruption of humors are engendred. But thoſe fiſhes, which are engendred in Land-flouds, and are nouriſhed in hard ſtonie and gravelly waters, eſpecially in quicke ſtreames, are leſſe hurtfull, the meat therefore of thoſe fiſhes which ſwimme in the pure and cleane ſea, is very little hurtfull to them, chiefly being taken when the ſea is at a full water, and toſſed with a quicke winde, as manifeſtly it is to be found in *Galen*. For by ſo much the fiſh is the worſe, by how much it is leſſe exerciſed, toſſed,

Gal. 3. De fac aliment. ca. 24.

3. De pot. aliment. cap. 24.

and

and troubled. Let them alſo beware of powdered fiſhes, as I ſaid even now of powdered fleſh. And we prohibite generally all kinde of fiſh, by what meanes ſoever they be taken or kept, for by their ſlimineſſe they corrupt the humors, being very hard in paſſing, and difficult in digeſtion, and the more ſlimie the worſe.

Of Egges.

Galen ſaith, that the Egges of creatures do engender good and perfect bloud, as the egges of hennes, &c. For by the reaſon of the equalitie of their temperature, they are judged convenient and agreeable to all bodies, as well diſeaſed as ſound, for they do not onely engender good humours and commendable juyce, but alſo are of light digeſtion, and eaſie paſſage, grieving very little the naturall ſtrength, as is evident in *Galen*. But let the egges be new laid, or elſe they be rebellious to the nature of man, and be evill to digeſt, engendring ſundrie accidents and evill diſpoſitions. Let their egges alſo be boyled in water, for the roſted are harder of nouriſhment, &c. Furthermore, it ſhall be beſt onely to eate the yolke of the egge, becauſe the white is of cold and moiſt temperature. Let the egges alſo boyled, be rere, for they be of ſwift tranſiture, engendring the beſt juyce, and ſtrengthening the faculties of the bodie. But as *Galen* ſaith, the Egges which are fryed, of all other are moſt pernicious, and hard of digeſtion, wherefore all meats fried with Egges, are utterly to be eſchued of bodies affected with Vlcers.

Galen. li. 3. De potent. aliment. cap. 21.

Lib. 3. De fac. aliment. cap. 21.

Gal. 3: De fac. aliment. cap. 22.

Of Milke.

BOth Milke, and what meat ſoever is compounded or made of Milke, are verie rebellious to ulcered bodies, for the fuming to the head, whereby groſſe humours are engendred. For *Hipocrates* ſaith, that Milke to thoſe affected with paine, cauſeth ache in the head, and is evill

5. Aph. 64.

Gal. cõment. 60. both to fevers and paine in the bellie. Alſo *Galen* ſaith, that Milke well boyled, doth nouriſh well, and engender good humors, yet in affected perſons doth touch the head, it is dangerous, enducing the dropſie in Vlcered bodies, therefore all ſorts of meats made with Milke, muſt be of ſuch perſons eſchued.

Of Cheeſe.

TO all that be affected with Vlcers, we forbid the eating of Cheeſe, both for the abundant ſlimines, which is thereby engendred in humors, as alſo for that it maketh them ſlowly to digeſt, *Galen* being witneſſe, whereby, ſaith he, the members (by the paſſage of thoſe ſlimie humors) are altered, and maketh oft ſolution of continuitie, cauſing paine in ſuch perſons, and that ſo much the more, by how much the cheeſe is more ſalt, and older, for thereby it is tarter, and therefore harder to digeſt, and maketh worſe nouriſhment. And note that although Cheeſe be of a diminiſhing facultie of groſſe humors, yet it is unprofitable, for by the naughtineſſe of the juyce and boyling heat, it bringeth more inconvenience, then the attenuation of groſſe humors can profit.

Lib. 3. De fac. aliment. ca. 16. Lib. 2. artis med.

Gal. 3. De potentijs alimentorum cap. 16.

Since therefore there is a common fault to all kindes of Cheeſe, let perſons thus affected, abſtaine from it.

Of Fruits.

Lib. 2. fac. aliment. ca. 2.

OF Fruits (ſaith *Galen*) which men do eate, which the ancient writers call *Horarios*, for becauſe they ſpring in the houre of the yeare, which houre of the yeare *Galen* calleth that time, in the middeſt whereof the ſtarre (whereof the Canicular dayes be named) appeareth. Of the which ſome are called Fruits of the earth, of which ſort are Gourds, Pompions, Citrons, Mellons, Cucumers, &c. Which becauſe they are of a moyſt nature, and endewed with large humiditie, they do not onely engender

a moiſt

a moyſt nouriſhment, but a ſlender humiditie; and that which is eaſily purged forth of the bodie. *Galen* ſaith alſo, that that fruit doth containe a naughtie juyce, encreaſing the diſeaſe, and weakening the members, and almoſt depriving their functions, wherfore to be taken as an uſual ſervice in Vlcered bodies we muſt flatly deny. And thoſe fruits which *Galen* calleth arboreous, are thoſe growing upon trees, *viz.* figges, peares, apples, peaches, mulberies, together with the fruit which the Italians call *Armelini*, being a fruit accounted among the peaches, and cheries, plummes, &c. Whoſe ſubſtance is ſoft and moiſt, not onely engendring the like nouriſhment, but alſo by their windineſſe do attribute no ſmall hurt and paine to the affected bodies, and therefore are altogether to be forbidden. But if the bodie affected do fervently deſire and earneſtly (as it were) long after fruit, then may we permit him to eate figges that be well ripened, as things leſſe hurtfull, leſſe engendring evill humors then the Autumne fruits, although they be not altogether void of fault, for ſo they be not (ſaith *Galen*). Notwithſtanding as is aforeſaid, they be leſſe hurtfull then all the reſt, yet now and then, an apple roſted under embers may be pardoned, for the fire diminiſheth the moiſt juyce thereof, and abateth the windineſſe. Whereby otherwiſe it commeth to paſſe that the eaters of fruits, do oft ſuffer paines and torments in the belly, *viz.* ſuch as quinces, orenges, medlars, ſorbes, nuts, and ſuch like, which are not onely ſlow in paſſage, but alſo being groſſe, and gluie, do engender aſtringent juyces, retaining the naughtineſſe of humors. Notwithſtanding, we account not ſweet Almonds unprofitable, ſith in them is contained no binding force, for that they do make cleane and extenuate, and therefore probably allowed in Vlcered bodies. And *Galen* alſo affirmeth that Almonds do purge the bowels, whereby it commeth to paſſe, that vitious humors (being propulſed to the skinne, and forbidden to abide in the inward parts) are driven out by the pores of the skinne, as it were by breathing, where-

Lib. 2. De pot. aliment. cap. 2.

2. De pot aliment. cap. 7.

2. De pot. aliment. cap 8.

2. Fac. aliment. cap. 29.

whereby paines of the belly and other exterior inconveniences are prevented: wherefore ſweet Almonds are a convenient and fit meat for affected bodies.

But Filberds and Walnuts, becauſe of their binding ſtrength, and the cauſe aforeſhewed, are moſt unprofitable, and verie unwholſome for Vlcered bodies.

Of herbes to be uſed in broths, &c.

HErbes fit for ſuch bodies, are thoſe which be hot and drie, *viz.* hyſope, calamint, watermint, fennell, ſage, betonie, &c. And when herbes that do attenuate and make ſoft, be with theſe compounded, then do they eaſily cleanſe and expulſe all groſſe and ſlimie humors, and therfore muſt needs be granted commodious for ſuch perſons, and the herbes of contrarie temperature, *viz.* cold and moiſt, are as much hurtfull, ſuch as lettuſe, endive, mallows, ſpinach, and ſuch like, which by their cold nature, do compact and heape together naughtie humors in thinner parts of the bodie, hindring their paſſage or expulſion, for which cauſe the depth of the bodie is not purged, but the diſeaſe more augmented, and a great deale the more when the patient through fond and greedie deſire, ſhall have eaten herbes cold and drie, with aſtringent facultie, which to the patients are moſt obnoxious, of which ſort be theſe, *viz.* plantaine, ſorrell, nightſhade, and of like ſort.

Of Onions, Carlicke, Muſheromes, or Toad-ſtools, &c.

ONions, Garlicke, Scalians, and Leekes, for their ſharpe and biting tartneſſe together with the obſcuritie of their ſubſtance doth more damage to the bodie then their force of extenuating can pleaſure againe. Of the earth alſo proceedeth funges, or Toadeſtools, which any way prepared, are to be eſchued, ſince they are not onely of evill juyce, but their nutriment is cold and flegmaticke, and to all accidents and diſpoſitions (proceeding

of

of Vlcers) moſt hurtfull. Of that minde is *Galen*, ſaying further, for as much as Toadſtools cannot drie, it is a manifeſt token that in them is evill contained. And *Avicen* ſaith, that prefocation happeneth to them which uſe to eate Toadſtools.

2. De pot. aliment. ca. 60. li. de cibis boni & mali ſucci.

Of Pulſe.

SInce there is no Pulſe endewed with good and perfect pleaſure, but do greatly fill the bodie with winde, by which meanes paines in the bodie, may ariſe to Vlcered bodies, therefore unneedfull: I do not without cauſe account them unprofitable (*Galen* being Author) of which ſort be theſe, *viz.* beanes, fitches, rice, and ſuch like, let us ſtraightly command the Vlcered patients, clearely to eſchue theſe kinde of graines in what order ſoever they be altered: but to an immoderate appetite, the broth of red Rice, may indifferently be permitted, for that doth attenuate and cleanſe groſſe and clammie humors, and open the obſtructed wayes, which meanes are much aſſiſtant to the healing of Vlcers.

1. De potent. alimentorum.

Of motion and reſt.

VNderſtanding by *Galen*, that reaſonable motion is not onely healthfull to the bodie, but alſo maketh the ſaid bodie of a good forme, and habite, and keepeth it in healthfull plight: It ſhall be moſt expedient that the perſon affected, do moderately frequent the motion and exerciſe of his bodie. But yet (ſaith *Galen*) I would not have him to uſe it when he is ful; for endamaging or hurting the head with vapours, which by much motion may ariſe from the meat newly taken, and undigeſted. Exerciſe is good before meat, for then it encreaſeth the force and ſtrength of the bodie (ſaith *Galen*) and thereby purgeth the pores of the bodie, and expelleth the excrements. *Galen* therefore affirmed it profitable, to uſe exerciſes before

De tuenda ſanitate.

6. De loc. affec. ca. 6.
2. De ſanitat. tuiela.

fore meat: yet it is convenient alſo to uſe exerciſes ſometime after meat, not alway, but (as *Galen* ſaith) when the meat is entred into the ſecond digeſtion, and the time of eating is at hand againe. But if either before or after that time, the exerciſe be uſed, it either filleth the bodie with raw ſuperfluities, or elſe haſteneth the comming of Melancholie. For (ſaith *Galen*) if the exerciſe after meat be not gentle and eaſie, it haſteneth down the meat from the ſtomacke before it be digeſted. Wherefore the exerciſes before meat, muſt be more haſtie and quicke, to the end that the ſuperfluities which lurketh in the hollow places of the bodie, may more eaſily be expulſed, nature being aſſiſted by exerciſe.

1. *De tuenda ſanit.*

2. *De tuenda ſanitate.*

Of ſleepe and watching.

Galen ſaith, that ſleepe and watching doth come on every ſide, according to the motions of unconſtant heat, ſleepe to the inner parts, and watching to the outward. The naturall heat being moved forward, for the which cauſe, when as in much ſleepe (the naturall heat being called to the inner parts) a great quantitie of vapours doth riſe up to the head (whereby fluxions do diſtill to the members below) I thinke it expedient that the Vlcered bodie refraine from much ſleepe, leſt ſuperfluities multiplyed by reaſon of ſleepe, ſhould heape and gather too much to the members, which lie and reſt. Day ſleepes muſt be all together forbidden. For in watching, the breathings may be moved from the heart to the outward parts, they do attenuate and diſſolve the groſſe and clammie humours engendred in the members (naturall heat being adjoyned) for the which thing, it is expedient for the partie to uſe watching for the longer diſtance of time. And when daily ſleepe would poſſeſſe an accuſtomed order, let it be ſhaken off and loſt by little and little, according to the precept of *Galen*.

2. *Aphor. comment.* 1.

Of

Of joy or Mirth.

GAlen saith, that mirth proceedeth by motion of the minde to the outward parts of the body. For the breath being gathered at the heart at the going forth, doth yeeld a comfortable heat to all the members, whereby all flegmaticke superfluities in them hid, is scattered and put forth, therefore profitable to Vlcered bodies. But by sadnesse (by reason) commeth the contrarie; for that revoketh all the spirits and heat unto the heart, so that the outward parts are utterly destitute of heat, therefore greatly moving and augmenting the cause of Vlcers; wherefore use mirth, and avoid sadnesse. 2. *De simpl. caus.*

Of repletion and Inanition.

REpletion, whether it be of meat, or of evill humours, filling the vessels of the bodie, it is evill, and straightly to be reproved (as saith *Galen*). For when the vessels be filled above meane or measure with meats and drinks, the parties are in jeopardie of burstnesse, obstruction of naturall heat, &c. I counsell therefore all those that be infected with Vlcers, to flee from immoderate filling of their bodies, (according to the causes rehearsed) for that thereby all paines, anguish, and perturbations with evill disposition, accompanying the Vlcers, may be incited. Let the patients therefore use a slender kinde of diet, and yet not an immoderate kinde and excessive forme, spare feeding, sithens such may easily engender the falling sickenesse, which when the stomacke shall be inordinately emptied, hath readiest accesse, for so saith *Galen*. But a thinne diet (by moderate use observed) resisteth the same. *Galen* therefore hath this sentence, a meane and moderate diet usually kept, doth safely cure young folkes of the falling sicknes newly begun, and doth meetly assist them, though they be old, and the disease inveterated. 1. *Aphor. comment.* *In lib. de vent. sec. contra Erasistrat.* *Li. de attenuant. vict. ratione.*

De

De Coitu.

FOr as much as generally all Vlcers do proceed of intemperature, with cold and weakneſſe of naturall heat, and that nothing more augmenteth the malice of ſuch affects, nor encreaſeth their continuance, then exerciſes decaying naturall heat, and the uſe of things that weaken, coole and drie the bodie. And againe ſince nature in ſuch parties is ſufficiently buſied in ſtrengthening and ſending due nouriſhment to the affected parts, it muſt needs be great damage to the patient, and hindrance of the curation, to uſe Coiture, which (as *Galen* affirmeth) doth make the bodie more weake, ſlacke, cold and drie, which ſure is needleſſe in Vlcered bodies, who are commonly given to be of that intemperature. And *Paulus Ægineta* ſaith, that Coiture hurteth bodies ſound, that be of cold and drie complexion. Wherefore to affected bodies, which have nothing in them naturall that may be wanted, we ought without pardon to prohibite the uſe of venerie.

Li. de ſan. tuenda. 3.

Li. 1. art. med. cap. 7.

A Table of Simples.

NOW since I have so narrowly touched the curation of Vlcers in the former Treatises, I think it more expedient then unneedfull, and more worthy the labour, than out of the way, to set forth in order the naturall temperatures, and divers operations of such simple medicines as my slender diligence at opportunity of time hath collected and drawn out of divers worthy and approved Writers: and for the more easie finding of them, I have traduced and brought them into the order of an alphabet, as followeth.

A

Aqua, Water, cold and moist in the first degree, repercussive.

Acetum, Vineger, cold in the first, dry in the third degree, aperitive.

Aqua aluminosa, Allum water, dry in the fourth degree, abstersive and repercussive.

Agresta nota, Verjuyce, cold in the second degree, in the third repercussive.

Acasia, the juyce of Sloes, cold and dry in the third degree, repercussive.

Acedula, little Sorrell, cold and dry in the second degree, repercussive.

Anthera,

Anthera, the yellow of the Roſe, cold and dry in the firſt degree, repercuſſive.

Atriplex, Arage, cold and moiſt temperately, maturative and lenitive.

Abſinthium, Wormwood, hot in the firſt degree, dry in the ſecond degree, abſterſive.

Apium, Smaledge, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree, maturative and mundificative

Agrimonia, Agrimony, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, abſterſive.

Acuſmuſcate, vide pes Columbinus.

Ariſtolochia, Ariſtology, hot and dry in the fourth degree, aduſtive and attractive.

Allium, Garlicke, hot and dry in the fourth degree, aduſtive and attractive.

Aloes, a Gumme, hot in the ſecond, dry in the firſt degree, conſolidative.

Avena, Oates, hot and moiſt temperately, maturative and abſterſive.

Amilum, Starch, cold and dry in the firſt degree, lightly binding.

Axungia, fat or greaſe of a Swine, hot and moiſt in the firſt degree, mollifieth and ripeneth.

Argentum vivum, Quickſilver, the temperature whereof is diverſly ſuppoſed and judged of, for *Avicen* ſaith, it is cold and moiſt in the ſecond degree. *Dioſcorides* ſaith, it is hot and moiſt in the fourth degree. *Paulus* ſaith, it is hot and dry in the fourth degree: and *Montanus* (whoſe judgement I ſuppoſe moſt allowable) ſaith, it is cold and moiſt vehemently, it is penetrative..

Aniſum, Aniſeed, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond degree, diſſolveth and correcteth windineſſe.

Anethum, Dill, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, reſolutive.

Aſphodeli radices, Daffadill roots, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, abſterſive and corroſive.

Anacinarans,

Anacardus, a kinde of fruit, hot and dry in the fourth degree, ulcerative.

Arſenicum, Arſnick, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond degree, mortificative.

Auripigmentum, Orpiment, of the property of Arſnick.

Alumen rochinum, Roch Allum, hot and dry in the third degree, ſtiptick.

Argilla, Clay, cold in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree, repercuſſive.

Antimonium or *Stibium*, cold in the firſt degree, dry in the ſecond, mundifieth and purgeth with correctives.

Ammoniacum, a Gum, hot in the third, dry in the firſt degree, mollifieth with attraction.

Aſſa fœtida, a Gumme, hot in the third, dry in the firſt degree, abſterſive and attractive.

Aſphaltum, a ſome hardned of a part of the Sea, named *Mare mortuum*, and is hot and dry, and conſolidative.

Acanthus, Bearfoot, hot and dry in the firſt degree, maturative.

Atramentum, a Minerall, hot and dry in the third degree, corroſive with ſtipticity.

Aconitum, Wolfes Wort, it is deadly by reaſon of putrifaction.

Acorus, Gladin, hot and dry in the third degree, reſolutive.

Adiantum, vide capilius Veneris.

Ajuga, ſeu Abiga, Ground Pine, hot in the ſecond, dry in the third, aſtringent.

Aizoon, vide Sempervivum.

Altea, High Mallow, dry without notable heat or cold, looſeth and ſcattereth humors.

Alcibiadicum, wilde Bugloſſe, hot without manifeſt dryneſſe, expelleth venome.

Aliſma, Water Plantaine, hot, abſterſive.

Amaracum, Fetherfew, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond, it mollifieth and delayeth inflammation.

Amarantus, Flower Amour, hot and dry aperitive.

Ambubeia, vide Endivia.

Ammi, Ameos, hot and dry in the third degree, aperitive.
Anagallis, Chickweed, hot and dry, conglutinative.
Anagallis aquatica, Water Pimpernell, hot and dry aperitive.
Androsemon, vide Ipericon.
Anetum vaccinum, Oxe eye, hot and dry, resolutive.
Angelica, Angelike root, hot and dry in the third degree, dissolveth and openeth.
Angurium, vide Cucumer.
Anisum, Anise, hot and dry in the third degree, digestive, and dissolveth.
Annonis, Archangell, hot and dry in the first degree, absterfive and aperitive.
Anthemis, vide Camomilla.
Apium agreste, wilde Smaledge, hot and dry vehemently, ulcerative.
Apium hortense, Garden Smaledge, hot in the second, moist in the third degree, openeth and mundifieth.
Arnoglosson, vide Plantago.
Artemisia, Mugwort, hot and dry in the second degree, aperitive.
Aron, Wake Robin, hot and dry in the third, it wipeth and maketh tender.
Asarum or *Asarabacca*, hot and dry in the third degree, the leafe is astringent, and the root is aperitive.
Asperagus, vide Speragus.
Atractilis, vide Carduus benedictus.
Auricula muris, Mouseare, cold and moist, attractive and mundificative.
Agaricus, Agarick, hot and dry in the first degree, resolutive.
Amigdala, Almonds, hot and moist in the first degree, provoketh urine.
Ambra, Amber, hot and dry in the second degree, comforteth the braine.
Argentum & scoria ejus, Silver, and the drosse or filings thereof, cold and dry, conglutinative.

Aurum,

Aurum, Gold, temperately hot, confortative.
Alcakengi, Winter cherry, a kinde of Nightſhade, cold and dry in the ſecond degree, aperitive.

B

Baſilicon, vide Ozimum.
Blacte bizantia, a kinde of Cocles, hot and dry in the third degree, mundificative.
Been, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, confortative.
Bombax, Bombaſt or Cotton, hot and dry conſtringent.
Balauſtia, Pomegranate flowers, cold and dry in the ſecond degree, repercuſſive.
Berberi, Berberies, cold and dry in the ſecond degree, repercuſſive.
Brionia, Briony, the root hot and dry in the ſecond degree, abſterſive and maturative.
Bolus armenus, Bolarmoniack, cold and dry in the ſecond degree, repercuſſive, reſtringent.
Baucia, wilde Parſnep, hot and moiſt in the firſt degree, maturative.
Borago, Borage, hot and moiſt, temperatly, clenſeth the blood.
Bugloſſum, Bugloſſe, is of like temperature, but more dry, maturative.
Balſamum, a Gumme of a tree ſo called, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, abſterſive, attractive, and confortative.
Butyrum, Butter, hot in the firſt degree, and more moiſt, maturative.
Bdellium, a Gum, hot and moiſt in the firſt degree, mollificative.
Burſa Paſtoris, Shepherds Purſe, cold and dry aſtringent.
Borax, Boraſe, hot and dry temperatly, conſolidative.
Bugiæ, the Barbery bark, cold and dry, conſolidative.
Berbena, Vervaine, hot and dry meanly, conſolidative.
Betonica, Betony, hot and dry in the firſt degree, mundificative.

Bedegar, Eglantine, cold in the firſt degree, dry meanly.
Ballote, vide Praſſium fœtidum.
Batrachium, vide pes Corvi.
Barba caprina, Goats beard, hot and dry abſterſive.
Beta, Beets, cold and moiſt mundificative.
Bellis, Little Dayſies, hot and dry, conſolidative and abſterſive.
Blitum, a kind of Beet, rare in *England*, cold and moiſt in the ſecond degree.
Botris, Oke of Hieruſalem, hot and dry, reſolutive.
Bulbus ſylveſtris, wild Onion, dry aſtringent.

C

Camomilla, Camomill, hot and dry in the firſt degree, reſolutive, mollificative.
Craſſula, Orpin. *Fuch.* ſaith it is hot and dry in the third degree. *Vigo* and *Guydo*, cold in the third, moiſt in the ſecond, repercuſſive.
Corallus, Corall, cold in the firſt, dry in the ſecond, reſtrictive.
Ceruſa, Ceruſe, cold and dry in the ſecond degree, conſolidative.
Caulis, Coleworts, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree, maturative, and abſterſive.
Centaurea, Centory, hot and dry in the third degree, conſolidative.
Cera, Wax, temperate, maturative.
Crocus, Saffron, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond, reſolutive and confortative.
Coſtus, a root, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond.
Cinamomum, Cinamom, hot and dry in the third degree, confortative.
Cepa, Onion, hot in the fourth degree, abſterſive, aperitive.
Ciperus, the Cipreſſe root, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, conſolidative.
Chelidonia, Salendine, hot and dry in the third degree, abſterſive.

Cuperoſa,

Cuperoſa, Coperas, hot and dry in the beginning of the fourth degree, ſtiptick and corroſive.
Cupreſſus, Cypreſſe tree, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond, conſolidative.
Cauda équina, Mares tayles, cold in the firſt, dry in the ſecond, conſolidative.
Calx viva, Lime unquenched, hot and dry in the fourth degree, aduſtiue.
Curcuma, the leſſe Salendine root, dry, conſolidative.
Cantharides, Flies, hot and dry in the third degree, aduſtive, ulcerative.
Caſtoreum, Bever ſtones, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, comforteth the ſinewes.
Canabis, Hempſeed, hot and dry, maturative.
Capitellum, Lee, hot aduſtive.
Cinis, Aſhes, hot and dry in the fourth degree, abſterſive.
Cucumer aſininus, wilde Cucumer, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, reſolutive.
Creſones, vide Naſturtium aquaticum.
Ciminum, Comin, hot in the third, and dry in the ſecond degree, carminative.
Calamentum, Calament, hot and dry in the third degree, reſolutive, attractive.
Caſeus recens, new Cheeſe, the new is conſolidative, but the old is contrary.
Cichorea, vide roſtrum porcinum.
Caltha, Marigolds, hot and dry, aperitive.
Candelaria, Taſſill, dry in the ſecond degree abſterſive.
Capillus Veneris, Maidenhaire, dry without notable heat or cold, aſtringent.
Caprifolium, Woodbind, hot and dry vehement, reſtringent.
Cardopatium, Wolfes thiſtle, hot and dry in the third degree.
Carduus benedictus, our Ladies thiſtle, hot and dry, inflative, and moderately peircing.

Cartamum, garden Saffron, hot in the ſecond, drie in the firſt degree, maturative, and digeſtive.

Carui, Carawayes, hot and drie in the third degree, apcritive, abſterſive.

Caſtrangula, Water Betonie, drie, mundificative.

Cataputia, Spourge, hot in the third degree, moyſt in the ſecond, purgeth groſſe humours.

Centumnodia, Knotgraſſe, cold in the ſecond, drie in the third, aſtringent.

Centumcapita, Sea hollie, drie, and of a meane temperature.

Camedris, vide quercula minor.

Cherifolium, Chervell, drie aſtringent.

Cheiri, white Violet, hot, aſtringent.

Cicer nigrum, Blacke fetches, hot and drie in the firſt degree, flatuous.

Cicuta, Hemlocke, cold immoderately, a poyſon to man, and ſtupefactive.

Cidonium malum, Quince, cold in the firſt, drie in the ſecond degree, aſtringent.

Citrulli, Citrons, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree, abſterſive, penetrative.

Coloquintida, Hot and drie in the third degree, mundificative.

Conſolida major, the great Comfrey, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, conglutinative.

Conſolida minor, Little Daiſes, hot and drie, reſolutive, conglutinative.

Coriandrum, Coriander, cold and drie, ſomewhat aſtringent.

Cotum, vide Bombax.

Creſio hortenſis, vide Naſturtium hortenſ.

Cucumer, Cucumber, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree, mundificative.

Cucurbita, Gourds, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree, delayeth inflammation.

Caſſutha, Doder, hot in the firſt, drie in the ſecond degree,

gree, mundificative, reſtringent.
Ciclamen, vide panis porcinus.
Cynogloſſon, Hounds tongue, cold and dry in the ſecond degree, reſtringent.
Caſſia fiſtula, of an equall temperature, and reſolutive.
Colophonia, Greek pitch, hot and dry in the third degree, conglutinative.
Calamus aromaticus, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, aperitive,
Cardamomum, hot and dry in the firſt degree, reſolutive.
Camipitheos, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, mundificative, reſolutive.
Cubebes, hot and dry, meanly mundificative.
Capparus, the root hot in the firſt degree, dry in the ſecond, mundificative, comfortative.
Caſſia lignea, hot and dry, mundificative and aperitive.
Calcanthum, a Minerall, conſtringent, aduſtive.
Camfora, Camfer, cold and dry in the third degree, aſtringent.
Cinabrium, Vermilion, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, ſtiptick.

D

Digitalis, Lady finger, hot and dry, mundificative and aperitive.
Digiti citrini, Dogs ſtones, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, helpeth the ſinewes.
Damaſonium, Waterplantain, hot, mundificative.
Daphnoeides, vide Laureola.
Daucus, wilde Parſenep, hot and dry, provoketh, urine and *menſtrua.*
Dragunculus, Dragons, hot and dry, aſtringent.
Dulcis radix, vide Liquiritia.
Dragagantum, Gumme Dragagant, hot and dry, conſolidative.
Dactili, Dates, hot and moiſt in the ſecond degree, reſolutive.

Diptanum, Dittany, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, attractive.

Doronicum, Doronick roots, hot and dry in the third degree, reſolutive, attractive.

Diagredium, hot and dry in the fourth degree, reſolutive, mundificative.

E

EPatica, Liverwort, *Guydo*, cold and moiſt, repercuſſive.

Enula campana, Elecampane, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, confortative.

Ebulus, Walwort, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, reſolutive.

Euphorbium, a Gumme, hot and dry in the fourth degree, abſterſive.

Æris flos, Verdegreaſe, hot and dry in the third degree, corroſive and ſtiptick.

Ermodactilus, vide Aſphodeli radices.

Ematitis lapis, A ſtone, which unquenched, is hot in the firſt degree, and dry in the ſecond, conſolidative.

Elleborus albus, white Elebor, hot and dry in the third degree, provoketh *menſtrua*, and vomiting.

Endivia vera, true Endive, cold and dry, aſtringent.

Equina mentha, Horſemint, hot in the third degree, dry in the ſecond, aſtringent.

Eruca, Rocket, the ſeed hot and dry, expelling venome and wormes.

Eſula, Wolfes milke, hot in the fourth degree, dry vehemently, mundificative.

Eviſcum, vide Althea.

Euphraſia, Eyebright, hot and dry, it quickneth the ſight and memory.

Eupatorium adulterinum, counterfeit Egrimony, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, mundifieth and looſeth.

Epithymum, hot and dry in the third degree, purgeth melancholick humors.

F

Flammula, vide Pes corvi.
Fabaria, Wilde Mint, hot in the first degree, drie in the beginning of the third, mundificative.
Fumus terræ, Fumitorie, cold in the first, drie in the second, mundificative.
Feniculus, Fennell, the seed is hot and drie in the second degree, resolutive.
Frumentum, Wheat, hot and moyst temperately, maturative, and mundificative.
Furfur, Bran, hot and drie in the first degree, resolutive.
Fabæ, Beans, cold and drie, resolutive, and mundificative.
Fex ceræ, Dregges of the Waxe, hotter then the waxe, and more mollifying.
Fex olei, Dregges of oyle, hotter and drier then the oyle.
Ferrum, Iron, cold and drie in the second degree, constrictive, and consolidative.
Ferrugo, Rust, hot and drie in the second degree, restringent, and consolidative.
Fœnugræcum, Fenugreeke, hot and drie in the first degree, maturative, and resolutive.
Ficus recentes, greene Figges, hot and moyst, the drie be hot and drie, maturative, and mollificative.
Fermentum, Leaven, hot and moyst with mixt operations.
Fuligo, Soot, hot and dry, marvellously drying.
Farina volatilis, Mylduſt, cold and drie, conglutinative.
Fraxinus, Ash-tree, cold and dry in the second degree, repercussive.
Folia Olivarum, Olive leaves, cold and drie, stipticke.
Filex, Fearne, hot and dry in the second degree, mundificative, and resolutive.
Faba crassa, vide Crassula.
Faseoli, vide Dolichi.
Ficaria, Water Betonie, dry, mundificative.
Filago, vide Papyrus.
Filipendula, hot and dry in the third degree, diureticke.

Flos

Flos amoris, Purple violet flower, hot and drie, aperitive.
Feniculus porcinus, Hogs fennell, hot in the ſecond, drie in the third degree, mundificative, incarnative, and cicatriſative.
Fortis herba. Drie, aſtringent.
Fuga Demonum, Saint Iohn's herbe, hot and drie, mundificative, and aperitive.
Fungus, Funges, cold and moyſt in the third degree, conſtringent.
Fel, Gall, hot and drie, more or leſſe according to the creature, mundificative, and abſterſive.

G

Galla, Galls, the greene are cold in the ſecond degree, and drie in the third ſtipticke.
Glandes, Acorns, cold and drie in the ſecond degree, conſolidative.
Gratia Dei, Pinkeneedle, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, mundificative, and conſolidative.
Gariofili, Cloves, hot and drie in the third degree, confortative.
Gluten, Glew, hot and dry in the firſt degree, congluti-native.
Gentiana, Gentian, hot and drie in the third degree, abſterſive.
Gallithricum, vide ſperagus.
Gummi Arabica, Cold, with a certaine drineſſe, and gleweneſſe.
Granum Tinctorum, Madder, drie, conſolidative, and incarnative.
Gipſum Lyme, vide Calx viva.
Galbanum, hot in the third, drie in the ſecond degree, attractive.
Geniſta, Broome, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, diuretick.
Guadum, Wood, drie, aſtringent.
Galanga, Galingall, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, confortative.

Hioſ-

H

Hioſciamus, Henbane, cold in the third degree, ſtupefactive.
Herba divi Iohannis, vide Fuga demonum.
Herba Stellæ, vide Pes corui.
Hermodactilus, vide Ermodactilus.
Hiſpanach, Spinage, cold and moyſt in the firſt degree, mollificative.
Hordeum, Barley, cold and drie in the firſt degree, mundificative.
Humulus, Hops, hot and drie, aperitive, and mundificative.
Hipericon, vide fuga Demonum.
Hiſſopus, Hiſſope, hot and drie in the third degree, mundificative, and aperitive.
Harmel, Some call it wilde Rue, hot and drie in the third degree, it cutteth and mundifieth groſſe humors.

I

Iatis, vide Dragagantum.
Iposistis, Toad-ſtools juyce, cold and drie in the ſecond degree, ſtipticke.
Iſſopus, vide Hiſſopus.
Iarus, vide Aron.
Iuniperus, Iuniper, hot and drie, conſolidative.
Ipericon, vide fuga Demonum.
Ireos, Flower deluce root, hot and drie in the third degree, reſolveth, mundifieth, and incarnateth.
Iacobi flos, hot and drie aſtringent.
Indicum, vide Gnadum.
Iovis barba, vide Semperviva.
Iringus, vide Centumcapita.
Iva muſcata, Ground pine, hot in the ſecond, drie in the third degree aſtringent.
Iuſquiamus, vide Hioſciamus.
Iujubes, A fruit ſo called, hot and drie in the firſt degree, reſolutive.

Keirim,

K

Keirim, White Violet, hot, mundificative.
Kerna, vide Catapucia.
Karaba, Amber, hot in the third, drie meanly, astringent, confortative.

L

Lithargyrus, Letharge, drie, regenerative, and consolidative.
Lupini, Lupines, hot in the first, drie in the second degree, mundificative.
Lilium, Lillies, the root hot and moyst in the second degree, maturative.
Lini semen, Linseed, hot and drie, maturative.
Lac, Milke, temperate, whose mitigative is water, consolidative.
Lapathum, Docke, cold and drie in the second degree, absterstive.
Liquiritia, Licoras, temperate, with a certaine humidity, maturative.
Licium, Temperate and moyst in the second degree, mitigative.
Labdanum, Hot and moist in the first degree, mollificative
Lentes, Lintels, temperate and stipticke.
Lingua canis, vide Cynoglosson.
Lixivium, Lee, hot and drie in the third degree, absterstive.
Lactuca, Lettuse, cold and drie in the third degree, loseth and cooleth.
Lactucella, Sowthistle, being greene it is cold, but dryed, hath some heat and astriction.
Lappa inversa, clot burre, hot and drie, seperateth and mundifieth.
Lappa major, The great burre, drie, digestive, and astringent
Larga, The larch-tree, astringent.
Laureola, Ribwort, hot and drie, aperitive.

Linaria,

Linaria, Toad ſtaxe, hot and dry, aperitive, mundificative.
Lingua-bovis, vide Bugloſſum.
Lingua cervina, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree, aſtringent.
Luparia, vide Aconitum.
Lapis ſpongia, Sponge ſtones, dry, conglutinative.
Lignum aloes, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, comforteth the braine.
Laurus, Laurell, or Baie, hot and dry in the third degree, abſterſive, and mundificative.
Lapis ſmaragdus, the Smaragde ſtone, cold and dry, driveth away venome.
Lapis Adamas, cold and dry in the fourth degree, abſterſive.
Lapis hematitis, vide Ematitis lapis.
Lapis lazulus, Azure, cold and moiſt, purgeth melancholy.
Limon, the Lemon fruit, cold and dry, confortative.

M

Margarita, Pearle, cold and drie, confortative.
Merda ferri, Iron droſſe, cold and dry, conſolidative
Malva, Mallows, cold and moyſt, mitigative.
Malmaviſcus, vide Althea.
Mandragora, Mandrage, cold and dry in the third degree, ſtupefactive.
Marubium, Horehound, hot in the ſecond, dry in the third degree, aperitive.
Maſtix, Maſticke, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, mollificative.
Melilotum, Melilot, hot and dry in the firſt degree, reſolutive.
Medulla, Marrey, hot and moyſt, mollificative.
Mel, Hony, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, mundificative.
Mirrha, Mirrhe, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, incarnative.
Memitha, The leſſe Salendine, dry in the firſt degree, reſtrictive.

Meſpila,

Meſpila, Medlars, conſtrictive.
Mummia, Mummie, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, conſtrictive.
Minium, Red lead, cold and drie, cacatrizative.
Majorana, Majoram, hot and dry in the third degree, digeſteth.
Mater ſylvæ, vide Caprifolium.
Matricaria, Mugwort, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, aperitive.
Malavinzana, Mad apples, cold and moyſt, ſtupefactive.
Meliſſa, Balme, hot in the ſecond, dry in the firſt degree, abſterſive, conglutinative.
Mentha, Mint, hot in the third, drie in the ſecond degree, aſtringent.
Mercurialis, the true Mercurie, hot and drie in the firſt degree, ſolutive.
Millium, Millet, cold in the firſt, drie in the third degree, aperitive.
Millefolium, Yarrow, dry, aſtringent.
Mille morbia, vide Ficaria.
Mora vaticana, Bramble, hot and drie, aſtringent.
Morella, Leſſe nightſhade, or *Alkakengi*, cold in the ſecond degree, and meane betweene moyſt and drie, aſtringent.
Morſus Diaboli, Divels bit, hot and drie, diſſolveth and ripeneth.
Morſus Gallinæ, Mouſeare, cold and moyſt, mundificative.
Morus, Mulberie, cold and moyſt, abſterſive.
Malum Granatum, Pomegranates, the ſower be cold and drie, the ſweet cold and moyſt, comforting the ſtomacke.
Malum medicum, Orenge, cold and moyſt in the firſt degree, the rinde is hot and drie, and comforteth the ſtomacke.
Macis, Mace, drie in the third degree, without manifeſt heat, aſtringent.
Manna, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, conſtringent,

ſaith *Paulus Egineta.*

Mirobolani, Mirobolanes, cold in the firſt degree, drie in the ſecond, ſtiptickes.

Mala cidonea, vide Cidon. Malum.

Marathrum, vide Fœniculum.

Marcaſita, hot and dry, conſolidative, and aſtringent.

Malecoria, the rindes of Pomegranates, cold in the ſecond, dry in the third, reſtrictive.

N

Nenuphar, Water Lilies, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree, delaying inflammations.

Nuces avellanæ, Small nuts, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, abſterſive.

Nux Indica, hot and moyſt in the firſt degree, confortative.

Nuces cupreſſi, Cipreſſe nuts, hot and drie, aſtringent.

Nux vomica, the vomiting nut, hot and dry, provoking ſtrong vomite.

Nux muſcata, Nutmegs, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, confortative.

Nepita, vide Calamentum.

Nux juglans, Wal-nuts, the withered are hot in the third degree, and drie in the beginning of the ſecond, but the greene are not ſo hot and dry, they loſe the belly.

Naſturtium ſativum, Garden Creſſes, hot and dry in the fourth degree, abſterſive.

Naſturtium aquaticum, Water Creſſes, hot and dry in the third degree, aperitive.

Naſturtium tectorum, Wilde Muſtard-ſeed, hot and drie in the fourth degree, aperitive.

Nil, vide Guadum.

Nigella Romana, A ſeed ſo called, hot and drie in the third degree, cleanſeth the skinne.

Nitrum, Salt-peter, ſubtillative and mundificative.

Opium,

O

Opium, the juyce of black Poppy dried, cold and dry in the fourth degree, ſtupefactive, and mortificative.
Ordeum, Barley, cold and dry in the firſt degree, maturative and abſterſive.
Oleum Olivarum, Oile Olive, temperate, and according to the qualities of Simples altered.
Oleum, muſcelinum, hot, mollificative.
Orobus, Fitches, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree, aperitive and abſterſive.
Ova, Egges, temperate, the white cold, the yolk hot, mitigative.
Opopanax, a Gumme, hot and dry in the third degree, remollitive.
Occularia, vide Euphraſia.
Oculus Bovis, Oxe eye, hot and dry, reſolutive.
Oleander, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond degree, abſterſive.
Ophthalmia, vide Euphraſia.
Origanum, Peniroyall, hot and dry in the third degree.
Os mundi, a Fetch, hot and dry, aſtringent.
Oriza, Rice, hot and dry in the third degree, aſtringent.
Ocimum, Gariofilatum, Baſill, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree, mundificative and confortative.
Olibanum, a Gumme, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, conſolidative.
Oſſa combuſta, Burnt bones, dry, aſtringent.

P

Plantago, Plantaine, cold and dry, repercuſſive and conſolidative.
Portulaca, Purſlaine, cold in the third, moiſt in the ſecond, mitigative.
Populus, the Poplar tree, cold and dry, repercuſſive.
Pſillium, Fleawort, the ſeed is cold in the ſecond degree, and moiſt in the firſt.

Pſidia,

Pſidia, vide Malecoria.

Polium, Wilde time, hot in the ſecond, dry in the third degree, reſolutive.

Parietaria, Pellitorie, hot and drie in the third degree, reſolutive.

Piper, Pepper, hot and dry in the fourth degree, attractive, mundificative.

Petroleum, a ſtone of a rocke, hot and dry in the fourth degree.

Pix, Common pitch, hot and drie in the third degree, maturative, abſterſive.

Pinguedo, Fat, hot and moyſt, maturative, mollificative.

Palma, The Date-tree, cold and dry in the ſecond degree, aſtringent.

Pentaphilon, vide quinque folium.

Pimpenella, Pimpernell, hot and dry, conſolidative.

Porrum, Leekes, hot and dry in the third degree, attractive.

Pinus, the Pine-tree, the kernels of the which be hot and moyſt, but the barke is cold and drie, with much ſtipticitie.

Plumbum, Lead, cold and drie in the ſecond degree, reſolutive.

Peonia, Pionie, hot and dry, aſtringent.

Pagana lingua, great Laurell, hot and dry, aperitive.

Palma Chriſti, Spurge, hot and dry in the third degree, mundificative.

Panis cuculus, Cocowes meat, cold and dry, conglutinative.

Panis porcinus, hot and dry in the third degree, mundificative.

Papaver ſativum, Garden Poppie, cold in the fourth degree, ſtupefactive.

Paſtinaca, Parſnep, hot in the ſecond, dry in the firſt degree, aperitive.

Paſtoris burſa, vide Burſa paſtoris.

Perforata, vide Fuga demonum.

Perſica, Peaches, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree, aſtringent.

Peruinca, vide Laureola.

Pes anſerinus, Gooſe-foot, cold in the ſecond degree, aſtringent.

Pes Columbinus, Doves-foot, dry, aſtringent.

Pes Corvi, Crow-foot, hot and dry, vehement ulcerative.

Pes Leonis, Lions-foot, dry, aſtringent.

Pes Vituli, vide Aron.

Petroſelinum, Parſley, hot in the ſecond, dry in the third degree, aperitiue.

Piloſella, vide Auricula muris.

Podagralini, vide Caſſutha.

Polipodium, Oke fearne, hot and dry in the third degree, mundificative, attractiue.

Pollitricon, vide Capillus veneris.

Potentilla, Wilde tanſey, hot and dry in the third degree, aſtringent.

Praſſium, Horehound, hot in the ſecond, dry in the third degree, aperitive.

Praſſium fœtidum, the ſtinking black Horehound, hot and dry in the third degree.

Primula veris, Primroſe, hot and dry, conglutinative.

Prunella, Burnet, hot and dry, conglutinative.

Prunus, Damacens, cold and dry, meanly aſtringent.

Pſeudomelanthion, Cockle, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, abſterſive.

Pulegium, vide Origanum.

Pirethrum ſylveſtre, Wilde Pellitorie, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, mundificative.

Papirus, Paper, cold and dry, aſtringent.

Panis, Bread, hot and dry in the firſt degree, reſolutive, attractive.

Paſſulæ, Raiſins, hot and moyſt, reſolutive.

Penidiæ, Penits, hot and moyſt in the firſt degree, conglutinative.

Panicum,

Panicum, A graine like grommell, cold in the firſt, dry in the beginning of the ſecond, aſtringent.

Pira, Peares, the ripe are cold and moyſt in the firſt degree, the ſower or greene, are cold and dry in the ſecond degree, and the halfe ripe, are cold and dry in the firſt degree.

Pruna, Prunes, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree, looſeth the belly.

Q

Quercus, the Oke, hot and dry, aſtringent.

Quinq; folium, Five leaved graſſe, dry, aſtringent.

Quercula minor, Germander, hot and dry in the third degree, reſolutive, aperitive.

R

Roſæ flos, Roſe flower, cold in the firſt, dry in the ſecond, lightly binding, this is the white, the red is more aſtringent, and leſſe cold, the damaske is partaker of both in lighter ſubſtance.

Rubus arbuſtus, Bramble, cold and dry, ſtipticke, and conſolidative.

Rubea tinctorum, vide granum tinctorum.

Raphanus, Radiſh, hot and drie, inciſſive, abſterſive.

Rapa, Rapes, hot in the ſecond, moyſt in the firſt degree, maturative.

Realgar, Roſeager, hot, mortificative.

Rapiaſtrum, Charlocke, hot and drie, reſolutive, mundificative.

Remora aratri, vide Amonis.

Rhabarbarum monachorum, Monkes Rubarbe, cold and drie in the ſecond degree, aſtringent.

Ribes, ſmall raiſins, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, aaſtringent.

Roſmarinus, Roſemary, hot and drie, abſterſive, reſolutive.

Roſemarinus aculeatus, Gorſe, dry, aſtringent.

Roſtrum Ciconiæ, Pinkenedle, dry, aſtringent.

Roſtrum porcinum, Suckerie, cold and dry, aſtringent.

Ruta, Rew, hot and drie in the third degree, ulcerative, aperitive, digeſtive.

Reſina, Roſin, hot and dry, mundificative.

S

Solatrum, great nightſhade, cold and dry in the fourth degree, ſtupefactive.

Salix, Willows, cold and dry in the ſecond degree, ſtipticke meanly.

Siligo, Rye, cold and drie, abſterſive.

Sumach, cold in the ſecond, dry in the third degree, ſtipticke.

Semperviva, Houſeleeke, cold in the third, dry in the firſt, repercuſſive.

Spica nardi, Spikenard, hot in the firſt, drie in the ſecond, confortative.

Sal, Salt, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, abſterſive.

Sulphur, Brimſtone, hot and dry in the third degree, attractive.

Squinantum, Squinant, hot and dry, ſtipticke.

Salvia, Sage, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, ſtipticke.

Sandalus, Saunders, cold and drie in the ſecond degree, repercuſſive.

Spodium, cold in the ſecond, drie in the third degree, conſolidative.

Scroffularia, the leſſe Salendine, dry, reſolutive.

Serapinum, a Gumme, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, mollificative.

Squilla, Sea onyon, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, attractive.

Stercus, Dung, hot and dry, according to the temperature of the creature.

Sepium, Sewet, hot and temperate, according to the temperature of the creature.

Sarcocolla, Sarcocoll, hot in the ſecond, drie in the firſt degree, incarnative.

Sanguis draconis, drie in the ſecond degree, conſolidative, conſtringent.

Sanguis

Sanguis animalium, Creatures bloud, this hath temperature according to the nature of the creature.
Scoria, Filings, dry, and much conſolidative.
Sapo, Sope, hot, aduſtive. *Guydo*.
Spongia maris, Sponges, hot in the firſt, drie in the ſecond degree, conſumptive, and deſiccative.
Spuma maris, Fome of the ſea, hot in the firſt, drie in the third degree, abſterſive.
Sinapis, Muſtard-ſeed, hot and drie in the fourth degree, attractive.
Staphiſagria, Staves acre, hot and drie in the third degree, attractive.
Scabioſa, Scabious, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, regenerative.
Stirax calamit. A gumme, hot and drie, mollificative.
Simiſſomis, Bleſſed thiſtle, cold, and maturative.
Sambucus, Eldar, hot in the ſecond, drie in the firſt degree, reſolutive.
Sacerdotis virile, vide Aron.
Salicaria, Lowſtrif, dry, aſtringent.
Sanamunda, Bennet, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, conſolidative and aſtringent.
Sanctiſpiritus radix, vide Angelica.
Sanguiſorba, A kinde of Pimpernell, drie, aſtringent.
Sanicula, Sanicle, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, aſtringent.
Sardiana glans, Cheſtnuts, hot and drie in the firſt degree, aſtringent.
Satureia, Saverie, hot and drie in the third degree, abſterſive, aperitive.
Sabina, Savin, hot and drie in the third degree, diſſolveth and openeth.
Saxifraga, Saxifrage, hot and dry, aſtringent.
Scariola, vide Endivia.
Scelerata, vide Pes corni.
Scolopendria, Harts tongue, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree, aſtringent.

Sena, Senee, hot in the ſecond, drie in the firſt degree, abſterſive, and aperitive.
Serratula, vide Quercula minor.
Serpentaria, vide Aron.
Serpillum, vide Satureia.
Serpillum Romanum, Time, hot and drie in the third degree, aperitive, diſſolving and ſeparating.
Servilla, vide Paſtinaca.
Sirutum, ibidem.
Sigillum Salamonis, Salamons ſeale, of a meane temperature, aſtringent.
Siler montanum, Siler mountain, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, aperitive.
Simionis herba, vide Althea.
Sorbes, the Sorbe-tree, cold and drie, aſtringent.
Sorgi, an Italian graine, which is cold and dry, aſtringent.
Sparagus, Sperage, abſterſive, without manifeſt heat or cold.
Spatula fœtida, A flagge bearing cods with red beries, hot and drie, abſterſive.
Stellæ herba, vide Pes corvi.
Sebeſten, a fruit, temperate of complexion and lenitive.
Sal armoniacum, Salt armoniack, hot and dry in the fourth degree, abſterſive.
Sal gemmæ, another kinde of Salt, hot and drie, abſterſive, mundificative.
Siſeleos, a ſeed, hot and drie in the end of the ſecond degree, provoketh urine.
Scamonia, vide Diagredium.

T

THimus, vide Serpillum Romanum.
Thus, Frankincenſe, hot in the ſecond, drie in the firſt degree, incarnative, conſolidative.
Terebinthina, Terebintine, hot and drie, conſolidative.
Thucia, lapis, A ſtone or minerall, cold in the firſt, drie in the ſecond degree, quickeneth the eye-ſight.
Tartarum, Wine lees, hot and drie in the third degree, abſterſive.

Tana-

Tanacetum, Tanſey, hot and drie, conſolidative.
Tapſus barbatus, Mollen, drie, abſterſive.
Turmentilla, Turmentill, hot and drie, abſterſive.
Tamarix, Brier, drie, aſtringent.
Taraxacon, vide Roſtrum porcivum.
Teſticulus canis, Dogges ſtones, hot and moyſt, reſolutive.
Tilia A kinde of Birch, hot and dry, aſtringent.
Tinctorius flos, vide granum tinctorum.
Trifolium, Three leaved graſſe, hot and drie in the third degree, aperitive, abſterſive.
Trinitatis herba, Iupiters flower, hot and dry, abſterſive, and conglutinative.
Triticum, Wheat, hot in the firſt degree, without manifeſt drineſſe or moiſture, attractive, and digeſtive.
Turcium frumentum, Turkiſh corne, hot and dry meanly, abſterſive.
Tela aranea, Copweb, cold and drie, aſtringent, and conſolidative.
Tamarindi, Tamarindes, cold and dry in the third degree, mundifieth and ſeparateth.
Titimalus, a kinde of Spourge, hot and dry in the fourth degree, abſterſive.
Terra ſigillata, hot and drie, aſtringent.
Tubera, round puffes like Muſhromes, they engender groſſe humors.
Turbita, Turbith, hot and drie in the third degree, mundifieth and looſeth the belly.

V

Vinum, Wine, hot and drie, or moyſt, even according to the age thereof, maturative, and conſolidative.
Vva paſſa, vide paſſula.
Viola, Violet, cold and moyſt in the firſt degree, ripeneth hot impoſtumes, and cooleth inflammations.
Vmbelicus veneris, Penigraſſe, cold and moiſt in the ſecond degree, delayeth inflammations.
Verbena, vide Berbena.

Vrtica, Nettle, hot and drie, mordificative.
Virga paſtoris, Wilde taſill, cold in the third degree, drie temperate, conſolidative, and aſtringent.
Vrina, Vrine, hot and drie, abſterſive, aduſtive.
Vernix, Verniſh, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, incarnative, abſterſive.
Vermes terreſtres, Earth-wormes, conglutinative, and comforting the ſinews.
Vſnea quercina, The white moſſe of the Oke, hot and dry, confortative.
Verdetum, vide æris flos.
Vitrium, Glaſſe, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree, abſterſive.
Vitriolum, Vitrioll, hot and drie in the third degree, ſtipticke, and corroſive.
Vzifur, vide Cinabrium.
Valeriana, Valerian, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, aperitive, abſterſive.
Veronica, Speedwell, hot and dry, conſolidative, conſtringent.
Vinca pervinca, Perwinke, dry, aſtringent.
Viſcum Miſcledine, hot, attractive, reſolutive.
Vitealis, Withwinde, hot and drie, digeſtive.
Viticella, vide Brionia.
Vngula caballina, Horſehooſe, cold and moyſt, mundificative.
Volubilis major, Vide Caprefolium.
Vrinaris herba, Toadſtax, aperitive, mundificative.
Vva Lupina, A kinde of nightſhade, cold and drie in the ſecond degree, repercuſſive.
Vva vulpina, vide Aconitum.
Vvularia, great Laurell, hot and drie, aperitive.

X

Xilobalſamum, the wood of the tree Balſam, hot and drie in the ſecond degree.
Xilo aloes, vide Lignum aloes.
Xilon, vide Bombax.

Z

Zinziber caninum, Indie Pepper, hot and dry vehemently, attractive and abstersive.

Zea, a kinde of Wheat, hot and dry, meanly abstersive, and consolidative.

Zedoaria, a root, hot in the third, dry in the second degree, conforteth, and mundifieth, and scattereth humours.

Zacharum, Sugar, hot and moist, meanly consolidative.

Zinziber, Ginger, being green, it is hot in the third degree, and moist in the first, but being dried, it is dry in the first degree, it heateth the stomach, and scattereth moist humours.

Simples hot and dry.

NOW that I have fulfilled my promise, and so briefly handled this short Appendix of Simples, I purpose next to tell the only temperatures of the medicines afore named, every kinde by themselves, (for the Reader his more easie finding of them) that is to say, which bee hot and moist, cold and dry, cold and moist, &c. and first these which be hot and dry, as followeth in alphabet manner. *viz.*

A

Absinthium, hot in the first, dry in the second degree.

Apium, hot in the first, dry in the second.

Agrimonia,

Agrimonia, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Abrotanum, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond.
Ariſtolochia, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
Allium, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
Aloes, hot in the ſecond, dry in the firſt degree.
Aniſum, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond degree.
Anetum, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Aſphodeli radices, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Anacardus, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
Arſenicum, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond.
Auripigmentum, of like temperature.
Alumen, hot and dry in the third degree.
Ammoniacum, hot in the third, dry in the firſt.
Aſſa fetida, hot and dry in the third degree.
Aſphaltum, hot and dry.
Acanthus, hot and dry in the firſt degree.
Atramentum, hot and dry in the third degree.
Acorus, hot and dry in the third degree.
Ajuga, hot in the ſecond, dry in the third degree.
Amaracum, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond degree.
Amarantus, hot and dry.
Ameos, hot and dry in the third degree.
Anagallis, hot and dry.
Anagallis aquatica, of like temperature.
Androſemon, hot and dry.
Anetum vaccinum, hot and dry.
Angelica, hot and dry in the third degree.
Annonis, hot and dry in the third degree.
Anthemis, hot and dry in the firſt degree.
Apium agreſte, hot and dry vehemently.
Artemiſia, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Aron, hot and dry in the third degree.
Aſarum, hot and dry in the third degree.
Aſperagus, hot and dry.
Apios, hot and dry.
Agaricus, hot and dry in the firſt degree.
Ambra, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.

B

Brionia, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Balſamus, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Borax, hot and dry.
Ballote, hot and dry in the third degree.
Batrachium, hot and dry.
Barba caprina, hot and dry.
Bellis, hot and dry.
Botris, hot and dry.
Betonica, hot and dry in the firſt degree.
Baſilicon, hot in the firſt degree, dry in the ſecond.
Blacte Biſantia, hot and dry in the third degree.
Been, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Bombax, hot and dry.

C

Caſtoreum, hot and dry in the ſecond degree;
Caſſia lignea, hot and dry.
Capparis, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond.
Craſſula, hot and dry in the third degree. *Fuchſius.*
Caulis, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.
Centaurea, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Coſtus, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond degree.
Cinamomum, hot and dry in the third degree.
Ciperus, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Chelidonia, hot and dry in the third degree.
Cuperoſa, hot and dry in the beginning of the fourth degree.
Cipreſſus, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.
Calx viva, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
Cantarides, hot and dry in the third degree.
Canabis, hot and dry.
Cinis, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
Cucumer aſininus, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Creſones, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Ciminum, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond degree.

Caltha,

Caltha, hot and dry.
Capreſolium, hot and dry.
Cubebes, hot and dry.
Camepitheos, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Cardopatium, hot and dry in the third degree.
Cardus benedictus, hot and dry.
Cartamus, hot in the ſecond, dry in the firſt.
Carui, hot and dry in the third degree.
Camedrie, hot and dry in the third degree.
Cheiri, hot and dry.
Cicer, hot and dry in the firſt degree.
Coloquintida, hot and dry in the third degree.
Conſolida major, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Conſolida minor, hot and dry.
Caſſutha, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.
Ciclamen, hot and dry in the third degree.
Crocus, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond.
Colophonia, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Calamus, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Cardamomum, hot and dry in the firſt degree.

D

Digitalis, hot and dry.
Digiti citrini, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Diptanum, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Daphnoeides, hot and dry.
Daucus, hot and dry.
Draguneulus, hot and dry.
Dragagantum, hot and dry.
Doronicum, hot and dry in the third degree.
Diagredium, hot and dry in the fourth degree.

E

Enula campana, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Ebulus, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Euphorbium, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
Æris flos hot and dry in the third degree.

Ermodactili,

Ermodactili, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Elleborus albus, hot and dry in the third degree.
Equina mentha, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond.
Eruca, hot and dry.
Eſula, hot in the fourth degree, dry vehemently.
Eviſcum, hot and dry in the firſt degree.
Euphraſia, hot and dry.
Eupatorium, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Epithimum, hot and dry in the third degree.

F

Flammula, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
Fabaria, hot in the firſt, dry in the beginning of the third degree.
Feniculus, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Furfur, hot and dry in the firſt degree.
Ferrugo, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Fenugræcum, hot and dry, in the firſt degree.
Fuligo, hot and dry.
Filix, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Faba craſſa, hot in the firſt, drie in the ſecond degree.
Filipendula, hot and drie in the third degree.
Feniculus porcinus, hot in the ſecond, dry in the third.
Fuga Dæmonum, hot and drie.
Fel, hot and dry, according to the nature of the creature.

G

Gratia Dei, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Gariofili, hot and dry, in the third degree.
Gluten, hot and dry in the firſt degree.
Gentiana, hot and dry in the third degree.
Gallitricum, hot and dry.
Gipſum, hot and dry.
Galbanum, hot in the third degree, dry in the ſecond.
Geneſta, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Galanga, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.

H

H *Vmulus*, hot and dry.
Hipericon, hot and dry.
Hissopus, hot and dry in the third degree.

I

I *Vniperus*, hot and dry.
Iarus, hot and dry in the second degree.
Ireos, hot and dry in the third degree.
Iacobi flos, hot and dry.
Iva muscata, hot in the second, dry in the third degre.
Jujube, hot and dry in the first degree.

K

K *Arabe*, hot and dry in the third degree.

L

L *Vpini*, hot in the first, dry in the second degree.
Lini semen, hot and dry.
Lixivium, hot and dry in the third degree.
Lappa inversa, hot and dry.
Laureola, hot and dry.
Linaria, hot and dry.
Lingua cervina, hot in the first, dry in the second.
Lignum Aloes, hot and dry in the second degree.
Laurus, hot and dry in the third degree.

M

M *Arubium*, hot in the second, dry in the third degree.
Mastix, hot and dry in the second degree.
Melilotum, hot and dry in the first degree.
Mel, hot and dry in the second degree.
Mirrha, hot and dry in the second degree.
Mummia, hot and dry in the second degree.
Majorana, hot and dry in the third degree.

Matersilva,

Materſilva, hot and dry.
Matricaria, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Meliſſa, hot in the ſecond, dry in the firſt degree.
Mentha, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond degree.
Mercurialis, hot and dry in the firſt degree.
Millium, hot and dry.
Mora vaticana, hot and dry.
Morſus diaboli, hot and dry.
Mali medici cortex, hot and dry.
Marcaſita, hot and dry.
Manna, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.

N

Nux juglans, hot in the third, dry in the beginning of the ſecond degree.
Nuces avellanæ, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Nuces cipreſſi, hot and dry.
Nux Muſcata, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Nux vomica, hot and dry.
Nigella, hot and dry in the third degree.
Naſturtium tectorum, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
Naſturtium aquaticum, hot and dry in the third degree.
Naſturtium ſativum, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
Orobus, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.
Opopanax, hot and dry in the third degree.
Ocularia, hot and dry.
Oculus bovis, hot and dry.
Oleander, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond degree.
Origanum, hot and dry in the third degree.
Os mundi, hot and dry.
Oriza, hot and dry in the firſt degree.
Ocimum gariofilatum, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.
Olibanum, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.

P

Polium, hot in the second, dry in the third degree.
Parietaria, hot and dry in the third degree.
Piper, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
Petroleum, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
Pix, hot and dry in the third degree.
Pimpinella, hot and dry.
Porrum, hot and dry in the third degree.
Paonia, hot and dry.
Pagana lingua, hot and dry.
Palma Christi, hot and dry in the third degree.
Panis porcinus, hot and dry in the third degree.
Pastinaca, hot in the second, dry in the first.
Perforata, hot and dry.
Peruinca, hot and dry.
Pes vituli, hot and dry in the third degree.
Petroselinum, hot and dry in the third degree.
Pilosella, hot and dry.
Podagra lini, hot in the first, dry in the second.
Polipodium, hot and dry in the third degree.
Potentilla, hot and dry in the third degree.
Prassium, hot in the second, dry in the third degree.
Prassium fatidum, hot and dry in the third degree.
Primula veris, hot and dry.
Prunella, hot and dry.
Pseudomelanthion, hot and dry.
Pulegium, hot and dry in the third degree.
Pirethum sylv. hot and dry in the second degree.
Panis, hot and dry in the first degree.

Q

Quercus, hot and dry.
Quercula minor, hot and dry in the third degree.

R

Rubea tinctorum, hot and dry in the third degree.
Raphanus, hot and dry.

Rapiastrum,

Rapiaſtrum, hot and dry.
Roſemarinus, hot and drie.
Ruta, hot and drie in the third degree.
Reſina, hot and dry.

S

Spica nardi, hot in the firſt, drie in the ſecond.
Sal, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Sulphur, hot and drie in the third degree.
Squinantum, hot and drie.
Salvia, hot and drie.
Serapinum, hot and dry in the ſecond degree,
Squilla, hot and drie in the ſecond degree.
Stercus, hot and drie.
Sarcocolla, hot in the ſecond, dry in the firſt degree.
Sapo, hot and drie.
Spongia maris, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.
Spuma maris, hot in the firſt, drie in the third.
Sinapis, hot and drie in the fourth degree.
Staphiſagria, hot and dry in the third degree.
Scabioſa, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Sambucus, hot in the ſecond, drie in the firſt degree.
Sacerdotis virile, hot and drie in the third degree.
Sana munda, hot and drie in the ſecond degree.
Sanicula, hot and drie in the ſecond degree.
Sardiana glans, hot and drie in the firſt degree.
Satureia, hot and drie in the third degree.
Sabina, hot and drie in the third degree.
Scelerata, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
Scolopendria, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.
Sena, hot in the ſecond, dry in the firſt degree.
Serpillum Romanum, hot and drie in the third degree.
Siler montanum, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Spatula fœtida, hot and drie.
Sticados, hot in the firſt, drie in the ſecond degree.
Seſeleos, hot and dry in the end of the ſecond degree.
Sal Armoniacum, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
Sal gemma, hot and dry.

T

Thus, hot in the ſecond, drie in the firſt degree.
Terra ſigillata, hot and drie.
Tithimalus, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
Tanacetum, hot and dry.
Tartarum, hot and dry in the third degree.
Tillia, hot and dry.
Turmentilla, hot and dry.
Turbita, hot and dry in the third degree.
Trifolium, hot and dry in the third degree.
Trinitatis herba, hot and drie.
Turtium frumentum, hot and dry.
Terebintina, hot and dry.

V

Vinum, hot and drie.
Verbena, hot and dry.
Vrtica, hot and drie.
Vrina, hot and drie.
Vernix, hot and drie in the ſecond degree.
Vſnea quercina, hot and drie.
Verdetum, hot and drie.
Vitrium, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.
Vitriolum, hot and drie in the third degree.
Vzufur, hot and drie in the ſecond degree.
Valeriana, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
Veronica, hot and dry.
Vitealis, hot and drie.
Vitecella, hot and drie.
Volabilis major, hot and drie.
Vvularia, hot and drie.

X

Xilobalſamum, hot and drie.

Z

Zinziber canimum, hot and drie vehemently.
Zea, hot and drie.
Zedoaria, hot in the third, drie in the ſecond degree.

Simple

Simple Medicines hot and moyſt.

Axungia, hot and moyſt in the firſt degree.
Apium hortenſe, hot in the ſecond, and moyſt in the third degree.
Amigdala, hot and moyſt in the firſt degree.

Aucia, hot and moyſt in the firſt degree.
Borago, hot and moyſt.
Bugloſſum, hot and moyſt.
Bdellium, hot and moyſt in the firſt degree.

Cataputia, hot in the third, moyſt in the ſecond degree.
Coti fructus, hot and moyſt.

Dolichi, hot and moyſt in the firſt degree.
Dulcis radix, hot and moyſt.
Dactili, hot and moyſt in the ſecond degree.

Ficus recentes, hot and moyſt.
Frumentum, hot and moyſt.

Illij radices, hot and moyſt in the ſecond degree.
Labdanum, hot and moyſt in the firſt degree.
Lingua canis, hot and moyſt in the firſt degree.
Lingua bovis, hot and moyſt in the firſt degree.

Alvaviſcus, hot and moyſt in the ſecond degree.
Medulla, hot and moyſt.

Pinguedo, hot and moyſt.
Pini nucleus, hot and moyſt.
Faſſulæ, hot and moyſt.
Penidiæ, hot and moyſt in the firſt degree.

R *Apa*, hot in the ſecond, moyſt in the firſt.

T *Eſticulus canis*, hot and moyſt.

V *Va paſſa*, hot and moyſt.

Z Accharum, hot and moyſt.
Zinziber, hot in the third, moyſt in the firſt degree.

Simples that be cold and drie in *Alphabet manner as followeth.*

A *Cetum*, cold in the firſt, dry in the third degree.
Agreſta nota, cold in the ſecond, dry in the third deg.
Acaſia, cold and dry in the third degree.
Acedula, cold and drie in the ſecond degree.
Anthera, cold and drie in the firſt degree.
Acuſmuſcate, cold and drie.
Amilum, cold and drie in the firſt degree.
Argilla, cold in the firſt, drie in the ſecond.
Antimonium, cold in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.
Aizoon, cold in the third degree, dry meanly.
Ambubeia, cold and drie in the ſecond degree.
Arnogloſſon, cold and drie in the ſecond degree.
Argentum & ſcoria, cold and dry.

B *Alauſtia*, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
Berberi, cold and drie in the third degree.
Bolus armenus, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
Burſa paſtoris, cold and drie.
Bugia, cold and drie.
Bedegar, cold in the firſt, dry meanly.

C *Orallus*, cold in the firſt, dry in the ſecond.
Ceruſa, cold and drie in the ſecond degree.
Canda equina, cold in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.

Centum-

Centumnodia, cold in the ſecond, dry in the third.
Cidoneum malum, cold in the firſt, dry in the ſecond.
Coriandrum, cold and dry.
Cynogloſſum, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
Camfora, cold and dry in the third degree.

Patica (Vigo) cold and dry in the firſt degree.
Endivia, cold and dry.

Fumus terra, cold in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.
Faba, cold and dry.
Ferrum, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
Farina volatilis, cold and dry.
Fraxinus, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
Folia Olivarum, cold and drie.

Alla, cold in the ſecond, dry in the third degree.
Glandes, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
Gummi Arab. cold, and ſomewhat dry.

Ordeum, cold and dry in the firſt degree.

Peciſſis, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.

Iovis barba, cold in the third, dry in the firſt degree.

Limon, cold and dry.
Lactis aqua, cold and dry.
Lapathum, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
Lactuca, cold and dry in the third degree.
Lapis ſmaragdi, cold and dry.
Lapis Adamas, cold and dry in the fourth degree.
Lapis hematitis, cold and dry.

Margarita, cold and dry.
Merda ferri, cold and dry.
Mandragora, cold and dry in the third degree.
Minium, cold and dry.

Millium, cold in the firſt, dry in the third degree.
Malum Granatum, the ſowre is cold and dry.
Mirobalani, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
Mala citonea, cold and dry in the firſt degree.

O*Pium*, cold and dry in the fourth degree.

P*Lantago*, cold and drie.
P*opulus*, cold and drie.
P*ſidia*, cold in the ſecond, dry in the third degree.
P*alma*, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
P*ini cortex*, cold and drie.
P*lumbum*, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
P*anis cuculus*, cold and drie.
P*runus*, cold and dry.
P*anicum*, cold in the firſt, dry in the beginning of the ſecond.
P*iræ viridæ*, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
P*iræ ſemimaturæ*, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.

R*Vbus arbuſtus*, cold and drie.
Rhabarb. monach. cold and drie in the ſecond degree.
Ribes, cold and drie in the ſecond degree.
Roſtrum porcinum, cold and dry.

S*Olatrum*, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
Salix, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
Siligo, cold and drie.
Sumach, cold in the ſecond, drie in the third degree.
Sandalus, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
Spodium, cold in the ſecond, dry in the third degree.
Stirax, cold in the firſt, drie meanly.
Sorgi, cold and dry.
Sorbus, cold and drie.

T*Hucia*, cold in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.
Tamarindi, cold and dry in the third degree.
Tela aranea, cold and drie.
Vva lupina, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.

Simples cold and moyſt enſue, *viz.*

A *Qua*, cold and moyſt in the firſt degree.
Attriplex, cold and moyſt temperately.
Argentum vivum, cold and moyſt.
Angurium, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree.
Auricula muris, cold and moyſt.

B *Eta*, cold and moyſt.
Blitum, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree.

C *Raſſula*, cold in the third, moyſt in the ſecond degree.
Citrulli, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree.
Cucumer, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree.
Cucurbita, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree.

E *Patica (Guydo)* cold and moyſt.

F *Vngus*, cold and moyſt in the third degree.

H *Iſpanach*, cold and moyſt in the firſt degree.

L *Apis lazulus*, cold and moyſt.

M *Alva*, cold and moyſt.
Malainzana, cold and moyſt.
Morſus Gallinæ, cold and moyſt.
Morus, cold and moyſt.
Malum Granat. dulcis, cold and moyſt.
Malum medici carnis, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree.

N *Enuphar*, cold and moyſt.

P *Sillium*, cold in the ſecond, moyſt in the firſt degree.
Perſica, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree.

Pira matara, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree.
Prana, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree.

Viola, cold and moyſt in the firſt degree.
Vngula caballina, cold and moyſt.

The properties of degrees, and what effect is contained in every degree, with examples of ſimple Medicines for *each degree.*

1. The firſt degree doth alter and change ſenſibly.
2. The ſecond enduceth and inferreth ſome labour.
3. The third, worketh with great efficacie and much labour.
4. The fourth degree, baniſheth and putteth forth the ſenſe by his exceeding temperature.

Temperate medicines be ſuch, as do neither manifeſtly heat, coole, moyſten, nor drie.

Theſe be untemperate medicines, which are plainly to be called hot or cold, and chiefly ſuch as be of the firſt, ſecond, third, or fourth degree.

Medicines hot in the firſt degree.

Theſe do augment an unnaturall heat, yet not fierie, and therefore are fit for digeſtives, maturatives, and ſuch like naturall actions. *viz.*

Abſynthium,
Amigdala dulc.
Agaricum,
Bugloſſum,
Lapatorium,
Althea,
Aloe,
Braſſica,
Camomelum,
Lini ſemen,
Labdanum.

Simples hot in the second degree.

These do rarifie, open, and attenuate the wayes, and beginneth to have a fiery heat. *viz.*

Apium,
Artemisia,
Calamus odoratus,
Fœnugræcum,
Anethum viride,
Balsamum,
Crocus,
Mastix,
Nux Muscata, &c.

Simples hot in the third degree.

These doe dry, stirre thirst, attract and inflame, waste the body and melt. *viz.*

Abrotanum,
Asarum,
Aron,
Cinamomum,
Nigella,
Ammi,
Anisum,
Cuminum,
Galanga,
Origanum,
Mentha, &c.

Hot in the fourth degree.

These doe blister, heat, burne, mortifie, and extinguish. *viz.*

Allium,
Costus,
Lepidium,
Nasturtium,
Porrum,
Cepa,
Euphorbium,
Tithimali.
Pirethrum,
Sinapi.
Ruta sylvestris.

Thus farre is sufficient for example sake of the hot intemperature of Simples, from the first to the fourth degree, and after, as orderly as I can, shall ensue the cold, moist, and dry intemperatures, with like order of their naturall

naturall degrees, and first of such simple medicines as bee cold in the first degree.

Cold in the first degree diminisheth naturall heat, and hindreth digestion, and maturation. *viz.*

Attriplex, *Pruna*,
Hordeum, *Malva*,
Mirtus, *Pira*,
Rosa, *Viola*,
Cotonea, *&c.*

Cold in the second degree.

These doe thicken, and manifestly delay heat. *viz.*

Acasia, *Blitum*,
Cucurbita, *Lactuca*,
Endivia, *Persica*,
Plantago, *Psilium*,
Solanum, *&c.*

Cold in the third degree.

These bind the inward passages, putting forth the naturall juyce, hindring distribution, astonishing the sense, and enducing leady colour. *viz.*

Camfora, *Portulaca*,
Mandragora, *Hiosciamus*,
Sandali, *Sempervivum.*

Cold in the fourth degree.

Such doe congeale, extinguish heat, and interfect with poyson. *viz.*

Cicuta, *Papaver*,
Opium, *&c.*

Of the moist intemperature there are also, which doe exceed in like degrees rehearsed, as moist in the first degree,

degree, and they make the body gentle and slippery. *viz.*

Bugloſſum, *Glycheriza,*
Endivia, *Malva,*
Zaccharum, *Seſamium.*

Moiſt in the ſecond degree.

They do away the ſharpneſſe of humors, looſeth, engroſſeth and weakneth the naturall motion of members. *viz.*

Attriplex, *Cucurbita,*
Lactuca, *Pruna,*
Blitum, *Portulaca,*
Violæ, &c.

Moiſt in the third degree.

Thoſe make the body ſlow and dull, aſtoniſhing all the actions, provoking vomits, lothing, and the flux *Lienteria. viz.*

Succus Cucumerum, *Succus Cucurbitæ,*
Succus Lactucæ, &c.

Moiſt in the fourth degree.

Which are poyſon, cleane extinguiſhing naturall heat, as water putteth out fire.

Of the dry intemperature with the degrees exceeding. Of thoſe therefore which be dry in the firſt degree.

The firſt degree maketh the body ſtrong and luſty. *viz.*

Braſſica *Beta,*
Camomelum, *Crocus,*
Hordeum, *Fœniculum,*
Faba, &c.

Dry

Dry in the second degree.

They are manifestly astringent, and doe binde as the taste of sowre things in eating. *viz.*

Artemisia, *Anethum viride,*
Balaustia, *Cotonea,*
Plantago, *Lentes,*
Mastix, &c.

Dry in the third degree.

These make strait passages, preventeth the course of humors, hindereth excretion, consumeth the bodies juyce, and enduceth a consumption. *viz.*

Asarum, *Acasia,*
Anethum ust. *Aloe,*
Acetum, *Cuminum,*
Piper, *Sal,*

Dry in the fourth degree.

These doe suffocate and extinguish life. *viz.*

Allium, *Ruta sylvestris,*
Nasturtium, *Sinapis.*

Here followeth the operations and workings of the Simples afore going, namely which doe consolidate, *astringere, abstergere, mundificare,* and so forth, and first of those which doe repercute and beat backe humours flowing, restraining them to resort to that place whereto they are applyed, and are called by the name of repercussives. *viz.*

Aqua pura, *Aqua Aluminosa,*
Agreste uvæ, *Acasia,*
Acedula,

Acedula, *Anthera,*
Argilla.
Balauſtia, *Berberi,*
Bolus armenus, *Burſa paſtoris,*
Craſſula, *Centumnodia,*
Coriander.
Epatica, *Fraxinus,*
Morella, *Populus,*
Solatrum, *Semperviva,*
Saxdalus, *Sonchus,*
Vmbelicus veris,

Aſtringentia.

Theſe bind the body, and forcibly reſtraine the flux of ſubtile humors.

Amilum leviter. *Adianthum,*
Ajuga, *Aizoon,*
Ambubeia, *Arnogloſſon,*
Aſarum, *Attractilis,*
Burſa paſtoris, *Bulbus ſylveſtris,*
Centumnodia, *Cherifolium,*
Cheiri, *Cidoneum malum,*
Coriandrum, *Camfora,*
Dragunculus, *Endivia,*
Equina mentha, *Filago,*
Fortis herba, *Guadum,*
Iacobi flos, *Iva muſcata,*
Karabæ, *Lappa major,*
Larga, *Lingua cervina,*
Lappa major, *Mentha,*
Milium, *Millefolium,*
Mora vaticana, *Morus, mediocriter,*
Macis, *Manna,*
Marcaſita, *Nuces cipreſſi,*
Os mundi, *Oſatis,* *Oriza*

Oriza,
Palma,
Persica,
Pes columbinus,
Podagra lini,
Prunus,
Panicum.
Quinque folium,
Ribes,
Rostrum ciconiæ,
Salicaria,
Sanguisorba,
Sardiana glans,
Scariola,
Simeonis herba,
Sorgi,
Taraxacon,
Terra sigillata,
Virga pastoris.
Ossa combusta,
Peonia,
Pes anserinus,
Pes Leonis,
Potentilia,
Papirus,
Quercula,
Rubarbarum mona.
Rosmarinus accu.
Rostrum porcinum,
Sanamunda,
Sanicula,
Saxifraga,
Sigillum Salomonis,
Sorbus,
Tamarix,
Tilia,
Tela aranea,
Vinca peruinca.

Abstergentia.

Absterſives have power to mundifie, and wipe away groſſe humors, and to clenſe the pores. *viz.*

Absynthium,
Abrotanum,
Avena,
Assafætida,
Angurium,
Apium hortense,
Auricula muris,
Balsamus,
Barba caprina,
Caulis,
Chelidonea,
Candelaria,
Agrimonia,
Acusmuscate,
Assphodeli radices.
Alisma,
Anonis,
Asperagus,
Brionia,
Ballote,
Bellis,
Cepa,
Cinis,
Carui,
Citrulli,

Citrulli,
Caſtoreum,
Eſula,
Gentiana,
Lapathum,
Laurus,
Meliſſa,
Nux,
Ordeum,
Oleander,
Podagra lini,
Pſudo melanthion.
Raphanus,
Roſemarinus,
Spuma maris,
Satureia,
Serpentaria,
Spatula fœtida,
Tapſus barbatus,
Trifolium,
Turcium frumentum,
Vrina,
Vitrium,
Volubilis major.
Creſio hortenſis,
Euforbium,
Fel animalium,
Iarus,
Lixivium,
Lapis adamas,
Morus,
Naſturtium ſativum,
Orobus,
Pix,
Praſſium fœtidum,
Rubea tinctorum,
Remora aratri,
Siligo,
Sacerdotis virile,
Sena,
Serpillum,
Tartarum,
Turmentilla,
Trinitatis herba,
Tithimalus,
Vernix,
Valeriana,
Zinziber.
Zea.

Mundificantia.

Such do mundifie and cleanſe groſſe humours, but more weakly than abſterſives, and ſtronger than lavatives.

Apium,
Beta,
Blacte biſantia,
Cucumer,
Cubebes,
Capparis,
Betonica,
Baſilicon,
Caſtrangula,
Caſſutha,
Caſſia lignea,
Ciclamen,
Coloquintida,

Coloquintida,
Digitalis,
Diagredium,
Fabaria,
Frumentum,
Ficaria,
Fel animalium,
Hordeum,
Hipericon,
Harmel.
Lupini,
Linaria,
Mel,
Morsus Gallinæ,
Occularia,
Palma Christi,
Peruinca,
Pirethrum sylvestre,
Tamarindi,
Resina,
Camepitheos,
Damasonium,
Eupatorium,
Fumus terræ,
Fabæ,
Faba crassa,
Hermodactilus,
Humulus,
Hissopus,
Keirim,
Lappa inversa,
Laurus,
Millemorbia,
Nigella,
Psilium,
Panis porcinus,
Polipodium,
Turbita,
Rapiastrum,
Vrinaris,
Xilobalsamum.

Aperientia.

Aperitives doe open and peirce with mundifying. *viz.*

Acetum,
Ameos,
Androsemon,
Annonis,
Artemisia,
Amigdala,
Caltha,
Camedris,
Cubebes,
Digitalis,
Fuga demonum,
Humulus,
Amaranthus,
Anagallus aquat.
Angelica,
Apium hortense,
Asari radix,
Cresones,
Carui,
Ciclamen,
Cassia lignea,
Dolichi,
Herba divi Iohannis.
Hissopus,

Laureola,

Laureola,
Marubium,
Millium ſolis,
Naſturtium aquat.
Pagana lingua,
Perforata,
Praſſuum,
Remora aratri,
Satureia,
Sena,
Serpillum,
Tinctorius flos,
Vrinaris herba,
Linaria,
Materſilva,
Naſturtium tectorum,
Orobus,
Paſtinaca,
Petroſelinum,
Quercus minor,
Ruta,
Sabina,
Serrutula,
Siler montanum,
Valeriana,
Vvularia,
Zilobalſamum.

Maturativa.

Maturatives doe open and make ripe, with an heat equall to the member, not once altering his ſubſtance or property, and yet changeth the matter, and ripeneth the ſame, ſuch as follow.

Attriplex,
Avena,
Acanthus,
Baucia,
Butyrum,
Canabis,
Ficus recentes,
Lini ſemen,
Lingua bovis,
Morſus diaboli,
Pix,
Rapa,
Vinum, (ſecundum aſſa-tem.)
Apium,
Axungia,
Brionia,
Bugloſſum,
Caulis,
Fœnugræcum,
Lilium,
Liquiritia,
Malvaviſcus,
Ordeum,
Pinguedo,
Semiſſomn,
Viola,
M *Stupefa-*

Stupefacientia.

Theſe doe ſtupefact or aſtoniſh the members by putting the ſubſtance of the ſpirit into a cold complexion, wherby the vertue animative looſeth her force and power, which be theſe that follow.

Cicuta,
Mandragora,
Papaver ſativum,
Pſillium,
Sempervivum,
Succus papaveris,
Hioſciamus,
Opium,
Portulaca,
Solatrum,
Succus lactucæ,

Conſolidativa,

By their ſtipticity and drying, they have power to skin and heale, equally incarnating fleſh and skin, of which kinde be alſo all abſterſives, with theſe following.

Aloe,
Borax,
Berbena,
Balauſtia,
Centaurea,
Cipreſſus,
Curcuma,
Dragagantum,
Ferrum,
Gratia Dei,
Iſatis,
Lithargyrus,
Merda ferri,
Mirrha,
Olibanum,
Pimpinella,
Aſphaltum,
Bugia,
Bellis,
Ceruſa,
Ciperus,
Cauda equina,
Caſeus recens,
Ematitis lapis,
Glandes,
Grana tinctorum,
Juniperus,
Lac,
Malecoria,
Marcaſita,
Plantago,
Plumb. uſtum,

Rubus

Rubus arbuſtus,
Scoria ferri,
Thus,
Tela aranea,
Zea,
Sanguis Draconis,
Sanamunda,
Tanacetum,
Vinum,
Zaccharum.

Conglutinativa,

They have a gluy property, and being miniſtred to wounds, have power to conglutinate and joyne the oriſice together. Such be they that enſue, as,

Argentum & ſcoria ejus,
Anagallis,
Conſolida ma. & mi.
Ceruſa,
Farina volatilis,
Gummi Arabici,
Hordeum uſtum,
Lapis ſpongia,
Mala citonia,
Piloſellæ,
Prunellæ,
Sarcocollæ,
Aſpaltum,
Balauſtia uſtum,
Cauda equina,
Colophonia,
Gluten,
Gipſum,
Lac acerbum,
Meliſſa,
Panis cuculus,
Primula veris,
Nux cipreſſi,
Trinitatis herba,

Conſtringentia.

Such doe reſtraine humours by ſtopping and drying, as thoſe,

Amathites,
Aloes,
Cauda equina,
Fungus,
Gummi pini,
Lutum armenicum,
Meſpila,
Acetoſa,
Bombax,
Calcanthum,
Galla,
Lutum ſigillatum,
Mori ſuccus,
Nucum cortex,
Oriza,

Oriza,
Papyrum uſtum,
Pellis capracinis,
Sumach,
Scoria ferri,
Thus,
Plumbum uſtum,
Paſſularum par. lap.
Querci cortex,
Salix,
Sanguis draconis,
Tela aranea.

Reſolventia.

These do reſolve humours by changing them into vapours, and drawing them from part to part, of what ſort be theſe.

Anethum,
Anthemis,
Botris,
Cucumer aſininus,
Camedris,
Caſſia fiſtula,
Camepitheos,
Doronicum,
Diagredium,
Furfur,
Filix,
Hiſſopus,
Iujubes,
Lapis ſpongia,
Oculus bovis,
Parietaria,
Panis,
Scroffularia,
Sticados,
Teſticulus canis,
Acorus,
Agaricus,
Crocus,
Capillus veneris,
Conſolida mi.
Cardamomum,
Dactili,
Ebulus,
Fœniculus,
Fœnugræcum,
Hiſpanach.
Ireos,
Labdanum,
Melilotum,
Polium,
Pollithricon,
Quercula mi,
Sambucus,
Siſamæ,
Verbena.

Viſcum.

Attra-

Attrahentia.

By their attractive propertie, they do exhale and draw forth matter and other accidents unto them, like as these under-named.

Aristolochia,
Allium,
Auricula muris,
Balsamus,
Ciclamen,
Castoreum,
Doronicum,
Galbanum,
Leporis axungia,
Piper,
Polipodium,
Panis,
Squilla,
Sinapis,
Stercus canis,
Stercus lacerti,
Amoniacum,
Assafœtida,
Allium,
Calamentum,
Centumnodia,
Diptanum,
Fermentum,
Lapis spongiæ,
Mumia,
Porrum,
Pulegium,
Sulphur,
Stercus columbinum,
Staphisagria,
Serapinum,
Triticum.
Zinziber.

Corrodentia.

Corrosives by their heat do consume moysture, and corrode and waste superfluous flesh, such as these.

Asphodeli radic.
Anacardus,
Acetum,
Cepa,
Fel animalium,
Mercurius præcipit.
Atramentum,
Allium,
Cuperosa,
Æris flos,
Hermodactili ra.
Mercuri. sublima.

Sinapis,
Verdetum,
Sal niter,
Vitriolum.

Aduſtiva.

Theſe do waſte and conſume by heat, the ſubtility of humors.

Ariſtolochia,
Anacardus,
Cantarides,
Calcanthum,
Staphiſagria,
Allium,
Calx viva,
Capitellum,
Parietaria,
Spuma maris.

Vlcerativa.

The properties of ulcerative medicines is, to breake and bliſter the skin, in what places they are laid, as theſe beneath.

Anacardus,
Allium,
Cepa,
Fici,
Lac,
Ruta,
Apium agreſte,
Batrachium,
Cantarides,
Herba ſtellæ,
Perſicaria
Squilla,
Vrtica.

FINIS.

AN
ANTIDOTARY
CHYRVRGICALL:
OR,
A STOREHOVSE
of all sorts of medicines that commonly fall into the Chyrurgians use : partly taken out of Authors, partly obtained by free gift of sundry worthy men of that Profession within this LAND.

By IOHN BANESTER, Master in Chyrurgery.

LONDON:
Printed by THOMAS HARPER. 1633.

TO THE READER.

AS my desire, Christian Reader, and so also my endeauour, hath to this day been, both to profit my Country by a faithfull usage of my hand in healing many members thereof in my life time; as also by publique writings, to furnish numbers to greater fitnesse in that service; even so likewise at this time, by this present Booke, I have continued my purpose. Heretofore I printed a generall and particular handling and order of healing such diseases as are incident to those parts, subject to the Chirurgians cure and administration. And now, left for lacke of choice of medicines in all those cases, the soile of this worthy

Art ſhould ſeeme to be barren, and not able to yeeld plentifull variety to ſatisfie every reaſonable intention of the Artiſt, in the moſt high and difficult cures, I have gathered and publiſhed this manuall *Antidotary*, furniſhed as a fruitfull medow, with ſome things ſerving to neceſſity only, and other things affording delight beſides; alſo as a faire forreſt which (beſides the large ſcopes and delightſome chaſes) conteineth trees likewiſe of all growths, and required uſes: for in like manner, here are medicines, ſome of them bitter, biting, and painfull, ſerving where neither eaſe, nor delight of taſte, but recovery of health requireth to be cared for. Yea, here are medicines differing in growth, making, and ſtrength: ſome of ſpeedy, others of longer preparation; ſome for newgrowne, other for inveterate diſeaſes; ſome for ſimple, others for malign and depraved affects; ſome to be choſen for the tender and delicate, and others more fit for the ruſticall or harder natured bodies. Againe, whereas mens liking of writings, and taſting of

wines,

wines, are things very agreeable to bee brought into comparison; (for one saith of new inventions; these are of none authority, the ancient devices are better: another saith of the old, these are stale, the latter are fitter for our times and bodies.) I have endeavoured (as farre forth as I might) to satisfie both affections: for which cause I haue not only collected out of the best written practises both of old and late yeeres, and obteined of my friends, very rare and tried medicines, as many as I could, but also have (as it were) emptied my selfe of mine owne peculiar furniture, and delivered of the very secrets of my practise, lest any thing should bee wanting on my part, to the fulnesse of the worke, in regard that so necessary a Profession, as is this Art of Chirurgery, may by this Booke receive much furtheranceand inlargement. And further, I suppose, I have not a little helped the Reader by a Table which I have gathered, wherein, as the Booke keepeth an alphabeticall order, for the formes of remedies, among

which to chooſe, ſo the Table plenteouſly conteineth the notes and names of ſuch aſſeats as the receipts in the Booke doe ſerve unto. Farewell, gentle Reader, and at the leaſt, requite not my love with unkindneſſe.

IOHN BANESTER.

TO HIS VERY LOving Friend, and worthy Brother in the Art of Chirurgery, *Iohn Baneſter*: *William Goodrus* wiſheth all health and happineſſe.

HE is counted a worthy Magiſtrate, who is ſeene a long time prudently and happily to governe his charge; and hee is reputed for an excellent Captaine, that many times returneth out of the field with victory. But yet that Magiſtrate and Captaine ſhall farre ſhine above the other in glory, and univerſall applauſe of all ſorts, that beſide performing of their owne parts excellently, doe alſo by true and exactly digeſted precepts, teach many to bee like them. So muſt I needs ſay and confeſſe concerning you, (my good friend) that albeit it might be ſaid by many of us of this Profeſſion, that there is much love and favour due unto us of our Country, for well

acquitting our callings in healing and releeving many payned and miſerable perſons, yet much more unto ſuch as you, and above all the reſt; ſeeing that over and beſides the well accompliſhing of your owne particular charge, you have alſo by publique writings, (and herein without all compariſon excelling the reſt of your countrymen) ſtriven to fill this flouriſhing Land with moſt cunning Chirurgions. It were a manifeſt malignity, not to impute it to your loving minde, and ſincere affection to your Country: and ſo were it as deteſtable an ingratitude, not to render you like love againe for it. For mine owne part therefore, as I doe unfeinedly, and from my heart acknowledge all this that I have ſaid of you, and therefore have reached unto you the right hand of love and friendſhip to continue while we live; ſo I earneſtly wiſh and deſire, that ſuch as are not ſo minded towards you, may either very happily change their mindes, as becometh them: or elſe moſt unhappily faile of their ſeeking, as they are worthy. And ſo I ſhall reſt,

Your loving and aſſured

for ever, W. GOODRVS.

To his loving Friend Mr. *Baneſter.*

I Read that *Seneca* the wiſe Philoſopher demandeth, *What man is hee that would wiſh to live in this tranſitory world, ſo full of miſchiefes, calamities, and miſeries, without faithfull familiarity and unfeined friendſhip?* It may bee anſwered in a word, None, but the proud perſon, and the malicious and envious man, whoſe words and deedes diſcover the evill that is hatched in his heart. So that no firme friendſhip, nor ſtedfaſt amity can once ſo much as appeare in his life and converſation: but frameth himſelfe with every mocking Parafite to throw out the venom and poyſon of his heart, to the diſcrediting of thoſe that any thing excell him, either in knowledge or practiſe. Such a vile perſon was one *Antiphilos* ſaid to be, who profeſſed great friendſhip to *Apelles*, ſeeming both to reverence him for his Skill, and honour him for his Art: yet when he did ſee that he grew in favour with all, ſo that his fame ſpred to the Court of *Alexander*, (who hearing of his skill in Painting, gave forth a commandement, that none ſhould paint his picture, but only *Apelles*,) this wicked *Antiphilos* (the very ſhape of ſhame, and

fellow

fellow to all (diſſemblers and flatterers) with forged and falſe accuſations practiſed privily to bring *Apelles* into diſpleaſure and diſgrace with King *Ptolomeus*, (who alſo deerely loved *Apelles*, and had him in great eſtimation;) yet hee could not bring to paſſe his purpoſed practiſe: for the King through his deepe wiſdome examined the thing by the rule of reaſon, and ſoone found out the ſecret purpoſe and unhoneſt attempt of that perillous Pick-thank, which ſought by unjuſt meanes to have *Apelles* baniſhed, and ſo to live as a man defamed: therefore upon due conſideration had of the innocency of *Apelles* cauſe, the King neither ſatisfied the leud expectation of *Antiphilos*, nor winked at his injurious and wrongfull accuſation, but perceiving the filthy liquor that came forth of that ſtinking veſſell, preſently he tamed his tongue with the bridle of bondage, and beate downe his malicious proud heart with the ſharpe ſcourge of continuall ſlavery, condemning him juſtly, and commanding him ſtraitly to ſerve as a bondſlave to *Apelles* all the dayes of his life. In like manner, Maſter *Baneſter*, my deere and loving friend, it is not unknowne unto many good men, how under the colour of faithfull friendſhip, you have beene as it were compaſſed about, & deeply bitten with ſuch like *Antiphiloes*, whom you have nouſeled in your boſome: whoſe ill behaviour is ſuch, that no good and wholſome lawes can bridle or tame their piercing tongues. And one chiefe cauſe of their great impatience is, for publiſhing of ſuch like workes as is this your *Antidotary*, ſaying forſooth, that only their mere practiſe

is

is ſufficient without ſo many bookes : as if amongſt blinde men he that hath but one eie might be a King. But contrariwiſe, to the good liking of the learned, and men of judgement, you have performed and publiſhed this your *Antidotary*, to your great fame and commendation. It is moſt certain, that the thing of it ſelfe deſerveth praiſe : for they that read it with conſideration, ſhall finde in it verity, brevity, ſound judgement, and variety, being full fraught and ſtuft with many ſingular good and approved practiſes, ſo that you juſtly merit praiſe of all true and faithfull profeſſors of this noble Art of Chirurgery, yet you know full well, it will bee hard for you to caſt off the burthen and yoke of leud reproaches. For no worke can be ſo eloquently handled, but ſome *Ariſtrachus* or other (whoſe filthy ſtomacks, being inflamed with choler) will improve the ſame : either for the ſlenderneſſe of the argument, improperneſſe of the phraſe, heavy and obſcure reaſons, falſe orthography, faults eſcaped, inkhorne tearmes, or ſome imperfection for want of knowledge in tongues : yet you for your part have prevented ſuch vaine pratlings, and I have good hope that this your *Antidotary* will yeeld a ſufficient medicine to cure that old ulcered malady, which hath ſo farre infected their mouthes, and tainted their tongues : inſomuch, that if now they finde faults, you, and all may thinke, that either it is the vaine humors of certaine ſcoffing ſpirits, or elſe too much frequenting the hot-houſe, hath ſwear out all their wits. *Themiſtocles* a renowned Captaine of the *Greekes*, being upon a time very penſive and heavy,

there

there came unto him a very familiar friend of his, and in ſecret manner demanded of him, what might bee the cauſe that hee was at that time ſo ſorrowfull and ſad. If you will needes know (ſaid hee) the cauſe of this my preſent ſadneſſe, it is, for that many yeeres being paſt ſince I was borne, I perceived not that I have as yet done any good thing worthy of memory, for the benefit of my Country and Commonwealth, being (by this reaſon) hereunto perſwaded, that I know no man in all *Athens* that hateth or beareth me envy. Now ſith ſuch a famous and moſt valiant Captaine ſuppoſed it better to bee envied and hated of the malicious, than to live in idleneſſe of life, and baſeneſſe of minde, without doing of ſome good thing, (worthy of memory) for the profit and benefit of his Country and Commonwealth wherein hee lived: then let none of our proclaimers of infamie (which are deſtitute of truth and godlineſſe) once diſmay you with their injurious vexations, which are neither pleaſant in the hearing, nor yet profitable in the anſwering: for it is not their boriſh or calviſh bleatings, neither yet their impudent facings upon their rotten and confuſed Pamphlets, that ſo pleaſantly they ſport themſelves withall, and which now ſhortly ſhall come forth like monſters without perfect ſhape, (at leaſt if they proceed according to their boaſting) can hurt any: for they are lanternes void of light, moved with malice and defame; and doe but deck their Crow with other birds feathers. Although they counterfeit what they can, their long eares will diſcover them to come of *Midas* progeny.

And

And when their time ſerveth, they will try the dignity of their wits therein: for they pretend we ſhall bee ſhortly utterly drowned in an unknown whirlpoole. But let ſuch idiots reſemble themſelves: it skilleth not, ſith many of our Ancients have taſted of ſuch ſlanderers furious rages. And therefore they ſhall walke with *Antiphilos*, as bondſlaves all the dayes of their life. And here I proteſt my ſelfe an open enemy to all ſuch your wicked adverſaries whatſoever: and I muſt confeſſe, that I am bound many wayes ſo to do, in reſpect of our old acquaintance, and for that it hath pleaſed God to proſper and bleſſe our labours, being ofttimes called to divers great and dangerous cures: Theſe cauſes aforeſaid doe binde me in faithfull and unfeined friendſhip unto the uttermoſt of my power: the which I will performe, if it ſo pleaſe the Lord: who proſper all your lawfull proceedings in this our Art of Chirurgery. *Amen.*

Yours, WILLIAM
CLOVVES.

AN ANTIDOTARY OF ALL SORTS OF Medicines, ſerving to the Chirurgions uſe, gathered out of the beſt practiſes and Authors, whoſe names are ſet to every Receipt.

BALMES.

A Balme for all tumors comming of cold and windie matter.

REc. olei aneti ℥ viij. olei laurini, rutacei, ſpicæ, & maſticis, ana ℥ iij. olei communis, ℥ vj. abſynthij, origani, calamenti, centaurij, agrimoniæ, ana, m. ſs. ſeminis aniſi, feniculi, carui, cumini, ameos, gariophylorum, baccarum lauri, radicum gentianæ, rubiæ tinctorum, ana ʒ j. ſs, aquæ vitæ ℥ iiij. croci ʒ iij. ſeminis dauci ʒ j. ſeminis petroſelini, ʒ ij. *Bruiſe*

 the

the hearbs and ſeede together, and mixe them all with the reſt, and let them boyle as if it were in Balneo, *and when it is cold, ſtraine it ſtrongly, and diſtill it in a glaſſe body.*

A Balme for greene wounds.

Calmeteus. Rec. Terebinthinæ lib. *j.* gummi elemi, galbani ana, ℥ ij. gummi hederæ, thuris, maſticis, myrrhæ, ana. ℥ ij. aloes, xyloaloes, gariophylorum, galangæ, cinamomi, nucis moſcatæ, cubebarum, ana. ℥ j. aquæ vitæ. ℥ iij. *Powder thoſe which are to be powdred, and let them infuſe together one day and a night. Afterward diſtill them twice, and keepe the oyle diſtilled as a pretious Balme.*

A Balme that in eight dayes healeth any indifferent wound.

Andernacus. Rec. Terebinthinæ purgatæ lib. ij. olei de ſemine lini, lib. *j.* reſinæ pini ℥ vj. thuris, myrrhæ, aloes, maſticis, ſarcocollæ, ana. ℥ ij. macis, croci, ligni aloes, ana. ʒ *j.* ſs. *Mixe them together, and put them into a narrow mouthed veſſell, and diſtill them with an eaſie fire, till the water bee extracted, then make a ſtronger fire, till the oyle bee alſo ſublimated, and reſerve it to your uſe.*

A Balme for wounds.

Andernacus. Rec. Reſinæ lariceæ, ʒ ij. *Diſſolve it in white wine, and ſtraine it through a cloath: after melt them on the fire together with* olei olivarum lib. *j. Then adde to them* amoniaci, galbani, oppoponacis, ana. ℥ *j.* gummi Æthiopici, ℥ ij. *Diſtill them with an eaſie fire till the Balme be extracted.*

A Balme that healeth wounds ſpeedily.

Rec. Terebinthinæ purgatæ, lib. *j.* reſinæ puræ, lib. ſs. thuris maſculi ℥ iiij. maſticis, myrrhæ, an. ℥ *j.* olibani ℥ *j* ſs. ſarcocol. ℥ *j.* gummi elemi ℥ ſs. aloes epaticæ ʒ *j.* euphorbij. ʒ ij. ammoniaci ʒ iij. galbani ℥ ſs. aloes ℥ iiij. nucis moſcatæ ℥ *j.* galangæ ʒ *j.* macis. ʒ ij. cinamomi ʒ *j* ſs.

lauda-

laudani ʒ j. croci ʒ ij. ſs. goriophylorum ℥ ſs. ſpicænardi ʒ j. cubebarum ʒ ij. Iridis ℥ j. ſalviæ vireſcentis contuſæ, m. j. olei magiſtralis ℥ v. olei liliacei, lib. ſs. olei communis ℥ xij. olei laurini, ℥ iiij. ſs. olei lumbricorum ℥ ij. mellis ℥ iiij. ſs. aquæ compoſitæ ℥ iij. *Powder thoſe which are to be powdred, and infuſe them all together foure and twenty houres, ſeparating the water from the oyle, diſtill them according to art.*

A Balme to conglutinate wounds with ſpeed.

Rec. Terebinthinæ lib. j. maſticis ℥ j. olibani ℥ iiij. gummi hederæ ℥ ij. ſarcocollæ ℥ iij. aloes epaticæ ℥ ſs. myrrhæ ℥ ij. aloes cicatrinæ, ℥ ſs. galbani ℥ j. ſs. gummi elemi, ℥ iiij. ammoniaci ℥ ſs. nucis moſcatæ, galangæ, radic. gentianæ, tormentillæ & ſymphiti majo. cubebarum, mummiæ, ana, ʒ ij. olei communis lib ij. *Powder what are to be powdred, and diſſolve the gummes in white wine: after mixe them together, and let them boyle in* balneo mariæ *foure and twenty houres, then diſtill them in a copper Still, ſeparating the Water from the Oyle.*

A Balme to heale greene wounds very ſpeedily.

Rec. Aquæ vitæ lib. j. vini critici lib. ſs. terebinthinæ venetiæ lib. ij. ſs. ammoniaci ℥ iij. ſarcocollæ ℥ iiij. maſticis ℥ ij. olibani ℥ j. myrrhæ ℥ ij. ſs. laudani ʒ j. belzoini, ſtyracis calamitæ, aloes epat. ana. ʒ iij. gummi elemi ℥ j. gummi hederæ ℥ ſs. reſinæ pini ℥ iij. gummi arabic. dragaganti ana, ʒ ij. ſs. oppoponacis ℥ j. nucis moſcatæ, gariophylorum, macis, galangæ, cinamomi, zedoariæ, ana, ʒ j. ſs. mummiæ, ʒ iij. cubebarum ℥ j. mellis puri lib. ſs. croci ʒ ij. ſymphiti ma. mi. & med. ana, ℥ iij. ſs. *Bruiſe the hearbs, powder that which is to be powdred, diſſolve the gummes in* aqua vitæ, *and infuſe them altogether foure and twenty houres, then put them into a copper Still well luted, and let the Balme be extracted: augmenting and diminiſhing the fire according to art, till the Balme and Oyle bee ſeverally ſublimated.*

A yellow Balme that healeth wounds with ſpeede.

Rec. Gummi elemi, ℥ iij. myrrhæ, ℥ ij. olibani, ſarcocollæ, ana. ℥ j. *Powder the* myrrha *and* olibanum, *and put them into a double glaſſe veſſell, with twelve ounces of* aqua vitæ *made with Malmeſie, and let them ſtand in* balneo mariæ *foure daies. After adde thereto, oyle of* Terebinthinæ ℥ viij. olei balſami veri, ℥ v. croci, ℥ ſs. *So let them boyle againe in* balneo mariæ, *untill the* aqua vitæ *be waſted: and in the end ſtraine it, and reſerve it to your uſe.*

A blacke Balme confectioned of ſingular operation to agglutinate wounds.

Baneſter. Rec. Mummiæ, ℥ iij. aloes epaticæ ℥ ij. picis navalis ℥ ſs. ſarcocollæ, gummi hederæ, maſticis, myrrhæ, ana, ℥ j. *Powder thoſe which are to be powdred ſubtilly, and mixe them with twelve ounces of* aqua vitæ *prepared for wounds. Let them boyle in a double glaſſe veſſell in* balneo mariæ, *three daies: which done, adde thereto* olei terebinthinæ ℥ ix. balſami Baneſt. diſtillati, ℥ iiij. *then boyle them againe till the* aqua vitæ *be waſted, and reſerve it to your uſe.*

Balſamum Baneſteri.

Rec. Terebinthinæ clariſſimæ lib. viij. vini nigri lib. ij. ſucci conſolidæ ma. lib. ſs. cydoneorum minutiſſimè inciſorum numero x. prunellorum ſilveſtrium lib. ſs. rad. conſolidæ majoris ℥ iiij, gummi amoniaci, ℥ ij. olibani, ℥ j, gummi elemi ℥ j. ſs. maſticis, ſarcocollæ, ana. ℥ ij. aloes epaticæ, myrrhæ, mummiæ, ana. ℥ ij. ſs. cinamomi ℥ j. ſs. caſſiæ lignea ʒ vj. ſanguinis draconis ℥ j. ſs. boli armeni ℥ j. ʒ vj. malecorij ʒ vj. balauſtiorum ʒ ij. hippociſtidis, ſantalorum rubrorum, ana, ʒ j. ſs. nucis moſcatæ, cypreſſi, ana, ʒ iij. myrtillorum ℥ ſs. pulverizentur pulverizenda & in balneo mariæ per biduum macerata diſtillentur.

Glan-

Glanfields Balme.

Rec. Terebinthinæ venetæ, gummi elemij ana. ℥ iiij. olei lumbricorum lib. ſs. aquæ vitæ ℥ j. *Boyle them to the conſumption of the* aqua vitæ, *then ſtraine them, and adde* aloes epaticæ, & cynnabrij. opt. pulv. ana ʒ j. Fiat Balſamum. *Glanfield.*

Fowlers *Balme, by him greatly uſed both in wounds and ulcers, to make injections of, namely for the mouth and yard, or otherwiſe.*

Rec. Mellis lib. ij. ſucci ſaniculæ, ℥ viij. viridis æris, ʒ iiij. *Boyle them according to art.*

An excellent Balme for wounds and cancrous ulcers.

Rec. Terebint. claræ, olei lini opt. ana, lib. j. *Boyle them at a gentle fire, and ſcumme it, then remove it from the fire, and adde thereto* viridis æris puri & purgati ʒ j. *Afterward let it ſtand againe upon a gentle fire for a little ſpace. Laſt of all ſtraine it. The plaſter belonging to this Balme, is to be ſought in his proper place.* *Barnardus Portu.*

Balme of Hipericon.

Rec. ol. terebint. lib. iiij. aqu. vitæ. lib. j. florum hyperici. lib. iij. ſs. gummi elemi, rubiæ tinctorum, ana ℥ iiij. croci ℥ j. myrrhæ, gum. hederæ, maſticis, ſarcocollæ, ana ʒ iij. vitellorum ovorum numero xxiiij. Inciſis & contuſis, fiat ſecundùm artem Balſamum. *Baneſter.*

A Balme that was given me for a great Iewell.

Rec. ol. com. lib. iij. terebint. lib. j. gum. karabæ, ℥ vj. maſticis, mirrhæ, olibani, ſarcocollæ, ana ℥ ij. ſalis nitræ, ℥ ij. ſs. aq. vitæ, li. j. *Powder thoſe things that are to be powdred, diſtill them at a gentle fire, and receive the Water with a thinne Oyle ſwimming aloft: which ſeparate apart by it ſelfe. But the thickeſt Oyle in the bottome, ſeparate*

by ſtraining: which is that excellent Balme here mentioned. The Water quickeneth the eye-ſight, and the Oyle is good againſt contraction and ſtiffeneſſe of members.

Another.

Rec. Gum. karabæ lib. j. maſticis, olibani, ana, ℥ iiij. terebinthinæ ℥ vj. olei com. lib. j. ſs. aquæ vitæ, lib. j. ſs. *Powder thoſe that are to bee powdered, ſeethe them together to the conſumption of the* aqua vitæ. *after ſtraine them.*

The golden Balme.

Baneſter. Rec. Olei terebint. lib. iiij. myrrhæ, ℥ ij. ſs. maſticis, ℥ j. ſarcocollæ, ℥ iiij. gummi elemi, ℥ vj. gum. vel pinguedinis palmæ, ℥ vij. *Mixe them together in a ſtrong glaſſe, and infuſe them in* balneo mariæ *ten dayes. Afterwards put too* olei communis lib. j. terebin. puriſſ. ℥ iiij. *This will be of a fine golden colour, but if you put ſome of it into a ſilver bottle it will become as pure a greene.*

A ſingular Balme for wounds made with Gun-ſhot.

Querſetanus. Rec. Viſci herbæ pæti & conſolidæ, ana, lib. ſs. & terebinthinæ lib. ij. florum hyperici & verbaſci, ana, m. iiij. pomorum ulmi, ℥ vj. acinorum populi árboris, lib. ſs. ſpiritus vini, lib. iij. *Let them digeſt in horſe-dung, or let them ſtand in a ſtove cloſe ſtopped in a glaſſe veſſell for a moneth, then ſtraine them: after adde to it,* thuris, maſticis, myrrhæ, ana, ℥ iiij. ſanguinis draconis, ℥ j. mummiæ, ℥ xij. terebinthinæ, lib. j. benioni, ℥ ij. *Let them circulate in a pellican eight dayes: then at a moderate fire draw forth the ſpirits of wine, and there will remaine in the bottome a precious Balme.*

A Balme of Nicotian moſt fragrant and effectuall.

Ægidius Æverarius. Rec. Folia Nicotianæ, q. voles. *Stamp them and ſtraine forth their juyce, mix it* cum olei olivarum æqua portione: *ſtop it and cere it up in a glaſſe veſſel very cloſe, and ſet it to the Sunne, or in* balneo mariæ, *or in* fimo equino, *for forty dayes:*

dayes: (but renue your fimus *as need is) At the fortie dayes end, you ſhall finde a Balme (ſaith the Author) of no leſſe force for all purpoſes, then the Quinteſſence of* Nicotian.

Another alſo of excellent note for wounds with gun-ſhot, ceaſing paine, and concoct-ing ſpeedily.

Rec. Olei communis, lib. iiij. vermium terreſtrium præparatorum, lib. j. foliorum Nicotianæ contuſorum, lib. ij. *Boile them in a double veſſell according to Art; after ſet them in the Sun fifteene dayes, then ſtraine it through a thinne ſtrainer, and keepe it.* *Goodrus.*

Balſameleum Clouſium moſt excellent and approved in all wounds.

Rec. Agrimoniæ, alchimillæ, androſæmi, aſchyri, betonicæ, bifolij, prunellæ, calendulæ, capri folij, conſolidæ majoris, cruciatæ, hypericonis, jaceæ herbæ, lavendulæ, meliloti, millefolij, nummulariæ, origani, perfoliatæ, piloſellæ, plantag. quinque nerviæ, quinq; folij, roſmar. veron. violæ nigræ, violæ luteæ, violæ matronalis, ana, m. j. *Let theſe be gathered each one in his time and kinde, and let them be ſtamped with ſweet oyle Olive, and ſo kept ever as you get your herbes, from time to time, till at length all be gotten, and the whole quantitie of oyle be come to a gallon. So let it ſtand the ſpace of a moneth in a pot well nealed, cloſe covered and ſet in horſe-dung, meane time prepare theſe following:* viz. Gummi ammoniaci, galbani, bdelij, maſticis, myrrhæ, olibani, oppoponacis, reſinæ pini, ſarcocollæ, ſagapeni, ſtyracis calamitæ, thuris, ana, ℥ j. gariophylorum, maceris, nucis moſcatæ, cinamomi, ana, ℥ j. ſ. *Powder thoſe that are to bee powdered, diſſolve the gummes in good white wine, then ſet your infuſion upon the fire in a faire braſen veſſell to boyle, putting to it,* vini maluat. lib. iiij. vermium terreſtrium vino albo lotorum & depuratorum, lib. iij. *Let it thus boyle at a ſoft fire diligently ſtirring* *Clowes.*

ring it till the wine and juyce be waſted, and that the oyle have a faire greene colour of the herbes: after ſtraine it out ſtrongly: laſt of all put in your gummes and ſpices, and three pints more of your muſcadell or malmeſey with terebinth. clariſſ. lib. j. *Boyle them till the wine bee conſumed. This cureth wounds very ſpeedily and effectually, it healeth ſcabs and wheales in the face and hands, and maketh thoſe parts faire. It is very excellent in wounds of the ſinews and joynts, and ſtayeth the muſcilage and gleeting water. If you will diſtill this in a ſtillatorie according to Art, you ſhall firſt have a fine water, ſecondly a moſt pure oyle, thirdly the balme, which is moſt excellent in all wounds, as alſo in ulcers of the fundament, &c. The oyle precious againſt all aches and gouts, the water preſerveth from venome and peſtilence.*

Another.

Rec. Terebinth. lib. j. gum. elemij, ℥ vj. olei laurini, ℥ iiij. myrrhæ, aloes, olibani, maſticis, ana, ℥ j. ſs. olei hyperici cum gum. ℥ iij. vitellorum ovorum coctorum, ℥ viij. croci, ʒ ij. aqu. vitæ, ℥ vj. *Infuſe theſe 24. houres, and after boyle them in* balneo mariæ *till the* aqua vitæ *be conſumed. Then take it off, and let it be ſtrongly ſtrained, and reſerve it to your uſe. But if you will diſtill it according to Art, then muſt it be done with an eaſie fire, ſeparating the Water from the Balme, till the Balme be wholly extracted.*

A Balme decocted.

Rec. Terebint. puriſſ. lib. ij. gumm. elemi, ℥ iiij. boli Armeni, ſang. draconis, ana, ℥ j. olei hyperici deſcriptionis *Iohannis de Vigo*, ℥ iij. aqu. vitæ, ℥ ij. ireos, aloes, maſticis, myrrhæ, ana, ʒ j. *Mixe them according to Art.*

A Balme for the palſey in wounded perſons.

Calmeteus.

Rec. Rad. iridis & ariſtolochiæ, ana, ℥ ij. ſymphiti majoris, ivæ arteticæ, herbæ paraliſis, pimpinellæ, rutæ, ſalviæ, ana, m. j. baccarum lauri, & Iuniperi, ana, ʒ vj. flo-

rum

rũ ſtœcados & anthos,ana,p.j.ſs. galang.zedoariæ, zinzib. garioph.nucis moſc.cinam.an.ʒ iij. ligni aloes, ℥ j. thuris, maſticis,ana ʒ x. myrrhæ, aloes, bdelij, ſarcocollæ, galbani, ammoniaci,ana, ℥ j. ſs. caſtorei, ℥ ſs. gummi elemi, ℥ ij. Diachylonis iriati, ℥ iij. aquæ vitæ, ℥ iiij. *Bruiſe what are to be bruiſed, and powder what are to be powdered, and caſt them into a Limbecke to diſtill at an eaſie fire, till a certaine liquor flow forth like unto a Balme.*

A Balme for the palſey in wounds.

Liquor balſamites, Iohannis Meſuæ

Rec. Myrrhæ, aloes epaticæ, ſpicæ nardi, ſanguinis draconis, thuris, mummiæ, opobalſami, bdellij, carpobalſami, ammoniaci, ſarcocollæ, croci, maſticis, gumm. arab. ſtyracis, calamitæ, ana, ʒ ij. laudani electi, ſucci caſtorei, ana, ʒ ij. ſs. moſci, ʒ ſs. terebinthinæ optimæ ad pondus omnium. *Powder what are to be powdered, and mixe them altogether with Turpentine, then put them into a Limbeck, and diſtill them at an eaſie fire, and when the liquor is ſublimated by diſtillation, reſerve it in a ſtrong veſſell.*

A Balme artificiall for wounds and ulcers.

Andernacus.

Rec. myrrhæ, aloes, ſpicæ, ſanguinis draconis, thuris, mummiæ, oppoponacis, ammoniaci, carpobalſami, ſarcocollæ, croci orientalis, maſticis, gum. arabic. ſtyracis calamitæ, ana, ℥ ij. laudani ℥ j. ſs. reſinæ abjectrinæ, lib. j. terebinthinæ lib. viij. vini generoſi lib. ſs. *Put all theſe in a narrow mouthed veſſell, and diſtill them, and after it is diſtilled put into the liquor fifteene graines of pure Muske.*

A Balme which will cicatrize and conſolidate wounds and ulcers marvellouſly.

Rec. Terebinthinæ purg. ℥ iij. myrrhæ ℥ iiij. ſtyracis, mummiæ, ſarcocollæ, ana, ℥ j. maſticis, thuris, ana, ʒ iij, gummi hederæ ʒ iij. ſs. aloes lotæ, ariſtolog. utriuſque, aluminis uſti, ana, ʒ ij. ſs. malicorij ℥ ſs. hypociſt. balauſtiorum, ſanguinis draconis, nucum cupreſſi ana, ʒ ij. boracis, ʒ iij. camphoræ ʒ ſs. *Powder that is to be powdered,*

and

and let them all infuse together one night, and distill them through a glasse Still.

A Balme for wounds given by sharpe pointed weapons.

Rec. Terebinthinæ lib. ſs. aquæ vitæ lib. j. thuris ℥ j. ſarcocollæ, ℥ j. ſs. myrrhæ ℥ ij. maſticis ʒ vj. gummi hederæ ℥ ſs. euphorbij, ʒ ij. oppoponacis, ʒ iij. gummi elemi, ℥ j. ſs. reſinæ pini, ℥ iij. ſucci ſymphiti utriuſque, ana, ℥ ſs. nucis moſcatæ, cinamomi ana, ʒ ij. croci ℈ ij. aloes epaticæ, mummiæ, ana, ʒ j. ſs. *Powder what are to bee powdred, and let them ſtand a while, then distill them in a copper Still, untill by ſublimation the Water be ſeparated from the Oyle.*

A Balme for the pricking of any sharpe pointed weapon.

Rec. Terebinthinæ lib. iij. ſs. myrrhæ ℥ iij. ſarcocollæ ℥ iiij. thuris ℥ ij. gummi elemi ℥ ij ſs. maſticis, olibani, ana, ℥ iij. gummi arab. & dragagant. ana, ℥ j. gummi hederæ, euphorbij ana, ℥ ſs. aloes epat. ℥ ſs. croci ʒ v. malecorij, galangæ, gariophylorum xyloaloes, cubebarum, nucis moſcatæ, cinamomi, ana, ʒ j. *Powder what are to bee powdered very finely, and infuse them twelve houres, then distill them through a glasse Still, and receive the liquor.*

Another.

Rec. Tereb. larignæ lib. ij. maſticis, ℥ viij. aquæ vitæ ℥ vj. *Powder that is to be powdered, and draw them through a copper Still, augmenting and diminiſhing your fire, according to Art, till the Water be ſeparated from the Balme.*

A Balme to heale wounds of the byting of venemous beaſts.

Rec. ſucci cardui benedicti, valerianæ, ſalviæ, hyperici, ana, ℥ iiij. olei com. lib. ij. terebinth. lib. j. myrrhæ ℥ iiij. ſarcocollæ, ℥ vi. euphorbii ℥ ſs. olibani, maſticis, ana, ℥ j. ſs.

gummi

gummi elemi ℥ ij. aquæ vitæ,lib. ſs. *Powder that is to be powdered, and let them boyle in a veſſel till the juyces be-conſumed: then put them all into a copper Still, and diſtill them firſt with an eaſie fire, after with a ſtronger, till the Water and the Oyle be ſeparated.*

A Baime for the byting of venemous beaſts: or otherwiſe it is neceſſarie for the Palſey, Crampe, Reumes, weak-neſſe of the memory, Collicke, Toothach, and wormes, and may be taken inwardly.

Rec. Terebinthinæ,lib.v. aquæ vitæ lib.ij. ſucci ſalviæ, draconcellæ, ſcabioſæ, cardui benedicti, hyperici, meliſſophili, ana,℥ ij. galbani,oppoponacis,ammoniaci, ſerapini, euphorbij, ana, ʒ iij. maſticis, ſarcocollæ, myrrhæ, aloes epaticæ, laudani, belzoini, gummi hederæ, ana, ʒ ij. rad. zedoariæ, helenij, gentianæ,junci odorati, dictami, rubæ tinctorum, angelicæ, ana, ʒ j. vermium terreſtrium ℥ ij. baccarum lauri, juniperi, & hederæ, ana, ℈ ij. cinamomi, caſiæ ligneæ, zinzibris, cardamomi, nucis moſcatæ, ana, ʒ j. piperis, cubebarum, carpobalſami, xylobalſami, cort. citri, ſantali citrini, rhabarb.ana, ℈ j. gra.vj. malecorij ℥ ij. ſeminis aniſi, feniculi, dauci, carui, cumini,petroſelini, ſaxifragiæ, ana, ʒ ij. balauſtiorum ʒ j. ſs. *Powder what is to be powdred, and diſſolve the gummes in* aqua vitæ *prepared for wounds, and in Malmſey: ſo let them infuſe ſixe dayes, and after at an eaſie fire, ſeparating the Water from the Oyle, diſtill them through a Limbecke. When you will uſe it for any inward affect, take three drops of the Oyle with ſweet wine: when you uſe the Water, take halfe a ſpoonfull with foure ſpoonfuls of ſome pleaſant wine. And for the palſey take* ℥ ſs. *of the Oyle with ſixe drammes of* oleum euphorbij; *For debilitie of memorie, take three drammes of the Balme, with* olei caſtorei, ℥ ſs. *therewith anoint the nape of the necke and hinder part of the head. Finally, for wounds, take of the Balme* ℥ j. olei lumbricorum ℥ j. olei roſarum ℥ ij. *In other like affects uſe it with diſcretion, but it is not to be uſed ſimplie, by reaſon of his heat.*

A Balme to agglutinate wounds, and defend from paine and inflammation.

Balthrop. Rec. Boli armeniæ, ℥ ij. farinæ volatilis ℥ j. sang. draconis, terræ sigillatæ, ana, ℥ j. terebinthinæ ℥ iij. *Put all these in fine powder into* olei rosarum, lib. iij. *mingle them and warme them together over the fire a little. Put it up in a pewter bottle: and when you use it shake first the bottle, then put out your quantitie, warme it; and therein dip both tents, pledgets, and linnen beds to lay upon all, as also above the wound instead of a defensive: so rowle it up. Vse this Balme but for the first dressing onely.*

A greene decocted Balme.

Balthrop. Rec. Olei rosac. lib. j. aquæ vitæ lib. ss. lumbricorum purgatorum ℥ iiij. *Boyle these together untill the* aquæ vitæ *be in a manner consumed: straine it, and in the cooling put to* olei petrolei ℥ j. terebinthinæ venetæ ℥ vi. floris æris ℥ ss. Fiat.

An excellent Balme of Earthwormes for the speedie curing of all manner of wounds, especially those of the joynts, sinews, tendons, and about the head. It cureth pricks according to the first intention, and is profitable also against Palsies, Crampes, numnesse, and such like.

Banister. Rec. Olei Terebinthinæ lib. v. vermium terrestrium præparat. lib. ij. ss. myrrhæ ℥ ij. ss. mastices, sarcocollæ, olibani ℥ iij. galbani, gummi ammoniaci, ana, ℥ j. bdellij, ℥ ij. gum. elemii, ℥ iij. gariophylor. ℥ iij. olei communis, lib. ii. olei lumbricor. nostræ inventionis lib. i. terebinthinæ puriss. lib. i. *Put altogether, except the Oyle of wormes and common oyle, into the oyle of Turpentine, (but the gummes being first finely minced, and the rest powdered, and so let them stand thirtie dayes: then powre out by it selfe the clearer part; but the thicker part with all the grounds, put into your boyling vessel together with a pint of Malmsey or Sack,*

and

and the other two Oyles that before were excepted. Let these thus boyle together the space of three houres, alway stirring it lest it burne to the bottome. At length when the thicke parts begin to swimme aloft, take it from the fire, and put into it the oyle of Turpentine that before was cleared from it. Last of all straine it purely, and keepe it to your use.

A Balme for wounds in the joynts.

Rec. Olei olivarum lib. i. vini nigerrimi pontici, lib. iii. *Paracelsus.*
Distill them, and adde to them olei hypericonis ℥ vi. liquoris de nummia ℥ iiii. *Distill them againe according to Art, and reserve it to your use.*

A Balme for wounds in the joynts, it is also good for the Crampe, Palsey, and paine in the joynts.

Rec. Olei vermium terrestrium lib. i. olei hypericonis, *Rondeletius.*
lib. ss. terebinthinæ lib. i. ss. aquæ vitæ, lib. ss. colophoniæ, lib ss. euphorbii ℥ iii. gummi hederæ ℥ ii. gariophylorum, nucis moscatæ, cinamomi, cubebarum, galangæ, xyloaloes, ana, ℥ i. masticis ℥ iiii. myrrhæ, ℥ iii. ss. gummi elemi ℥ iii. galbani, olibani, ana, ℥ ii. croci ʒ ii. sanguinis draconis ʒ iii. *Powder what is to bee powdered, and dissolve what is to be dissolved in the* aqua vitæ, *and put them all mixed into a copper Still, and draw out the Balme first with a gentle fire, and after with a stronger.*

A Balme artificiall for to cure wounds in the sinews.

Rec. Terebinthinæ opt. lib. i. olei laurini, ℥ iiii. galbani *Vesalius.*
℥ iii. gummi elemi ℥ iii. ss. thuris, myrrhæ, gummi hederæ, gariophylorum, symphiti minoris, cinamomi, nucis moscatæ, zedoariæ, zinziberis, dictami albi, ana, ℥ i. olei vermium terrestrium, ℥ ii. aquæ vitæ, lib. vi. *Powder what are to be powdered, and infuse them altogether in* aquæ vitæ *sixe dayes. Afterward with a slacke fire draw them by a retort well luted, from whence you must receive three liquors: whereof the first is verie subtill, watrie, and passing cleare: the*

the ſecond of a yellow colour, and very ſubtill: the third is the artificiall Balme, *which beareth a red and purple colour.*

A Balme *to heale and conglutinate wounds, chiefly of the head, without paine.*

Fallopius. Rec. Terebinthinæ lib. i. thuris, maſticis, myrrhæ, ſarcocollæ ana, ℥ i. aquæ vitæ ℥ viii. *Put them all into a Retort well luted: diſtill them with hot aſhes, ſeparating the Water from the Oyle.*

A Balme *for wounds and ulcers, very comfortable.*

Rec. Terebinthinæ lib. i. ſs. aquæ vitæ, lib. ſs. galbani, oppoponacis, ammoniaci, ana, ℥ ſs. gummi elemi ℥ i. cinamomi ℥ iiii. laudani ʒ iii. olibani ℥ i. thuris ℥ i. ſs. macis, ʒ ii. reſinæ pini, ℥ ii. maſticis, ℥ ſs. myrrhæ, ʒ vi. mummiæ ʒ ii. aloes ʒ iii. ſs. nucis moſcatæ, ℥ ſs. gummi hederæ, ʒ v. galangæ ʒ iiii boracis ʒ iii. gariophylorum ʒ iii. ſs. ſarcocollæ, ℥ ſs. *Infuſe them together twelve houres, being groſly powdred, and diſtill them according to Art, ſeparating the Water from the* Balme.

A greene Balme availeable alſo for hollow ulcers.

Rec. Galbani ℥ iij. ſs. oppoponacis, ſagapeni, ana ℥ j. maſticis, thuris, ana. ℥ j. ſs. myrrhæ, ſarcocollæ, ana. ℥ ſs. *Powder what is to be powdred, and put altogether into a double glaſſe veſſell with twelve ounces of* aqua vitæ *for wounds, and let it ſtand three daies in* balneo mariæ: *After adde thereto* olei terebinthinæ lib. ſs. olei balſami veri ℥ iiij. *Boyle them to the conſumption of the* aqua vitæ, *then ſtraine it, and adde thereto* viridis æris ℥ ſs. *in powder, and reſerve it to your uſe.*

A Balme very convenient againſt the Gowt.

Rec. Terebinthinæ lib. iiij. maſticis, myrrhæ, thuris, oppoponacis, laudani, ana, ʒ x. malecorij ℥ ſs. ceræ flavæ ℥ ij. ſagapeni, ammoniaci, ana. ʒ ij. ſs. mellis crudi ℥ j.

℥ j. ſs. gariophylorum ʒ ij. ſs. croci ℈ ij. aquæ vitæ, ℥ ij. ceruſæ ℥ j. ſs. olei laurini ℥ ij. ſs. olei lumbricorum, roſacei, ana, ℥ ij. ſs. urinæ pueri, ℥ ij. *Mixe and diſtill them according to Art.*

A Balme for the Gowt in any part.

Rec. Salviæ, rutæ, hyſſopi, cinamomi, florum geniſtæ, abſynthij, ana, m. ſs. Ireos, ℥ ij. olei roſarum lib. ſs. olei cymini, olei laurini, ana, ℥ ii. butyri recent. ℥ iiii. medullæ crurum bovis lib. ſs. auxungiæ porcinæ, ℥ vi. rad. altheæ, ℥ iiii. fœnugræci ℥ iii. terebinthinæ lib. i. ſs. ammoniaci ℥ ii. galbani ℥ iiii. oppoponacis, bdellij, ana, ℥ i. vini ſanguinei, lib. i. *Bruiſe the hearbs, and mixe them all together, then boyle them in a cloſe veſſell twenty houres, foreſeeing that in the cooling, the mouth of the pot be not opened. Afterward in the ſtraining, adde to it* croci ſubtilliter triti ℥ iii. ſulphuris vivi ℥ iiii. ſalis puri ℥ ii. opij ℈ iiii. *Thus being mixed together, put them into a glaſſe body well luted, and draw the Oyle from the Water, and anoynt therwith the place affected (the body being duely purged before) three or foure times in a day, a little quantity at once. Note that the gummes which are to be diſſolved, muſt diſſolve in* aquæ vitæ.

A Balme for the Palſey in wounded perſons.

Rec. Ligni aloes, oppoponacis, reſinæ pini, bdellij, galbani, myrrhæ, maſticis, ſarcocollæ, ana, ℥ ſs. olei benedicti ℥ i. ſs. laudani ℥ i. carpobalſami, xylobalſami, opobalſami, ana, ℥ ſs. olibani, ſanguinis draconis, caſtorei, ſpicæ nardi, galangæ, cubebarum, maceris, cinamomi, cardamomi, cort. citri. ana, ℥ ſs. olei terebinthinæ ad pondus omni. olei veteris lib. i. ſs. *Powder the gummes very ſubtilly, and put ſo much ſpirits of wine upon them as will cover them. Then put them in* balneo mariæ, *and ſuffer them three daies there to diſſolve. Afterward adde to your other things which are to be powdred in fine powder, and put to your Oyles. Let them diſſolve in* balneo mariæ, *or in horſe*

dung

dung againe, fourteene daies, in the end diſtill them in hot embers, with a ſlacke fire till the Balme be ſublimated.

A Balme to reſolve hardneſsē of ſinewes.

Andernacus. Rec. Galbani lib. ſs. gummi hederæ ℥ iii. *Bruiſe, mixe and diſtill them, then take the liquor that is diſtilled, and put thereto* terebinthinæ lib. i. olei laurini, deſpica, ana, ℥ i. *Put them in a narrow mouthed veſsell, and diſtill them till the Water and Oyle be all diſtilled.*

Bathes.

A Bath for inflammation.

Andernacus. Rec. Plantaginis, holygoni. foliorum rubi, ana. m. iij. malecorij ℥ ii. *Boyle them in ſufficient water.*

A Bath for members inflamed.

Andernacus. Rec. Malvæ domeſticæ, malvæ ſilvaticæ, meliloti, ana, m. ii. ſem. lini ℥ iii. fænugræci ℥ ii. *With ſufficient water make a bath.*

A Bath for the Hemrhoydes.

Vigo. Rec. Fol. malvarum, violarum, parietariæ, altheæ, tapſibarbati cum radicis ana, m. ii. ſeminis cidoniorum ʒ vi. hordei mundi m. i. ſs. furfuris m. iii. ſeminis lini, fænugræci, ana, ℥ iiii. pemorum dulcium aliquantulum confractorum nu. xii. linguæ paſſerinæ, burſæ paſtoris, ana, m. i. *Boyle them in ſufficient quantitie of water, adding to them Chamomell, Melilote, and Dill, of each one a handfull and a halfe, and ſo boyle them to the conſumption of the third part.*

A Bath for a Rupture.

Rec. Cort. granatorum, balauſtiorum, cupulorum glandium. ſumac, ana, ℥ j. herbæ hernioſæ, calcatrapæ, & ſymphiti, ana. m i. hypociſtidos, gallarum, aluminis, ana, ʒ ii. roſarum, chamæmeli, aneti, ana, p. ii. *Boyle them in equall portions of red wine and Smiths water. With the decoction, bathe the place affected.* *Calmeteus.*

A Bath for the Itch and Scabbes.

Rec. Fol. malvæ, violarum, betæ, elebori nigr. fumariæ, ana, m. iii. hordei. m. vi. *Mixe them, and boyle them in ſufficient water for a Bath.* *Veſalius.*

A Bath for Scabbes and Itch.

Rec. Rad. & fol. lapathi acuti m. iii. rad. helenij, lib. ſs. rad. acori & brioniæ, ana, lib. i. malvarum, violarum, fumariæ ſcabioſæ, ſaponariæ, calaminthæ, heperæ, ana, m. ii. hordei integri, lupinorum, fabarum, lentium, ana, lib. i. ſs. furfuris lib. i. elebori, m ii. *Boyle them in ſufficient water for a Bath.* *Calmeteus.*

A Bath for Scabbes.

Rec. Malvarum, violarum, hordei, furfuris, capill. veneris, gallitrici, polytrici, fumariæ ana, m. i. pomorum acetoſorum nu. x. fol. ſenniæ, epithimi, ana, ℥ ſs. *Boyle all (beſide the* epithimum *and* ſenna) *in ſufficient water, till the third part be waſted, then put in the reſt, and let them boyle a little more, and uſe it.* *Vigo.*

A Bath for Scabbes.

Rec. Fol. lapathi acuti, fumariæ. malvæ, cum radicibus, boraginis ana, m. iii. *Boyle them in ſufficient quantity of water, and after evacuation, command the uſe thereof.* *Victor. Faventinus.*

A Bath for Itch, Scabbes, and ſuch like affects.

Rec. rad. brioniæ, oxylapathi, ari, ſerpentariæ, ana, lib. *Andernacus.*

lib. i. rad. aſphodeli, gentian. ana. ℥ i. ſaponariæ, parietariæ, abſynthij, ſcabioſæ, boraginis, ana. m. i. florum centaurij ℥ iii. roſarum, p. ii. lupinorum, fabarum integrarum, ana. lib. ſs. *Boyle them all in ſufficient water for a Bath.*

A Bath for Itch and Scabbes.

Rec. Aquæ fontaneæ lib. xl. aceti lib. iiij. aluminis lib. ſs. ſulphuris vivi pulv. ℥ vj. fol. ſalviæ, roſmarini, ſcabioſæ, hyſſopi, hyoſcyami, plantaginis, tanaceti ſilvatici, fœniculi, helenij, meliſſophili, ebuli, ana, m. iiij. tartari albi lib. j. *Let them boyle all to tenne pound.*

A Bath for brannie ſcales in the head.

Weckerus. Rec. rad. lapathi acuti, enulæ, ana. ℥ iij. malvæ, biſmalvæ, ciclæ, parietariæ, ſaponariæ, ana, m. iiij. lupinorum, fabarum integr. ana, lib. j. cenraurij mino. p. iij. furfuris vel hordei integri p. iij. *Mixe them in water ſufficient for a Bath.*

A Bath for brannie ſcales in the head.

Rondeletius. Rec. rad. lapathi acuti, helenij, ℥ iiij. malvæ, cyclaminis, biſmalvæ, parietariæ, ſaponariæ, ana, m. iiij. lupinorum & fabarum integrarum, ana, lib. j. florum centaurij minoris p. iij. hordei integri p. iiij. *Boyle them in ſufficient quantitie of water, and uſe it for a Bath.*

A Bath for the falling of the haire.

Rondeletius. Rec. rad. brioniæ, cucumeris agreſtis, ana, lib. ij. marrubij, abrotani, verbenacæ, ana. m. iij. herbarum capillarum, ana. m. j. lupinorum & fabarum integrarum, ana, lib. j. *Boyle them according to Art, and in the end adde thereto* florum anthos.

A Bath to be uſed in the cure of Alopecia Gallica.

Viga. Rec. Fumariæ, rad. lapathi acuti, & foliorum ejus, ana, m. j. hordei, lentium, lupinorum, ana, m, ij. rad. helenij

&

& ebuli, ana, lib. ſs. elebori nigri triturati, ℥ ij. mellis. lib. j. ſulphuris ʒ iij. *Boyle them all in ſufficient quantitie of water, till the third part be waſted. Let the Patient therein ſweate, and be waſhed in a ſtewe or hot-houſe.*

A Bath for Alopecia Gallica.

Rec. rad. & foliorum helenij, lapathi acuti, altheæ, malvæ, ſcabioſæ, fumariæ, lupuli, roſtri porcini, agrimoniæ, bugloſſæ, violarum ana, m. j. lentium, lupinorum, hordei, ana, p. ij. *all bruiſed,* elebori nigri triti, ℥ ij. ſulphuris vivi, ℥ j. B*oyle them in ſufficient quantitie of water, wherein let the Patient bathe himſelfe long before ſupper, and ſweate after it when he is in bed.* *Calmeteus.*

A Bath for the falling of the haire.

Rec. rad. & fol. helenij, oxylapathi, altheæ, malvæ, ana, m. ij. rad. liliorum, lib. ſs. rad. ebuli, pedis columbini, ana, ʒ iij. violarum, brancæ urſinæ, fumariæ, ſcabioſæ, ana, m. ij. ſeminis melonum, & raphani, ana. ℥ j. ſs. ſeminis lini, & fœnugræci, ana, ℥ ij. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, violarum, roſarum, nimpheæ, ana, p. j. *Make a Bath with ſufficient water.* *Calmeteus.*

A Bath to be uſed in the lowſie diſeaſe.

Rec. Ciclæ, abſynthij, marrubij, betonicæ, ana, m. j. centaurij minoris, florum ſtœchados, ana, p. ij. lupinorum p. iij. ſtaphidis agriæ, lib. j. ariſtolog. lib. ſs. *Mixe them and boyle them in Lee, and adde thereto* ſalis lib. iiij. *Wecherus.*

A Bath in the Leproſie.

Rec. Fumariæ, lapathi acuti, ſcabioſæ, chamæmeli, meliloti, ſtaphidis agriæ, ſinapis, piperis longi, nucis moſcatæ, ſulphuris nitri, aloes, auripigmenti, ana, q. ſ. B*oyle them in water and vineger ſufficient.* *Guydo.*

A Bath for diſeaſes in the legges called malum mortuum.

Vigo. Rec. Lapathi acuti, fumariæ, ana, m. ij. nepitæ, m. ſ. furfuris hordei, lupinorum ana, m. j. ſs. violarum, malvarum, ana, m. ſs. elebori albi & nigri, ana, ℥ j. ſs. mellis ℥ ij. *Let them boyle in ſufficient quantitie of water, till the third part be waſted, and uſe it.*

A Bath for ulcers in the legges.

Rec. Vrinæ pueri lib. iiij. ſeri lactis lib. viij. aquæ pluvialis lib. vij. rad. lapathi acuti lib. j. fol. malvarum, quinque folij. plantag. chamæmeli, abſynthij, brioniæ, helenij, ana, m. iij. mellis crudi lib. j. aluminis ℥ ij. furfuris tritici m. ij. *Boyle them to the conſumption of foure pound: then bathe the place affected therewith, before you apply any plaſter thereto, and dry it well after.*

A Bath for the Crampe and hardneſſe of ſinewes.

Rec. rad. biſmalvæ, liliorum ana, lib. j. radic. iridis, lib. ſs. malvæ, biſmalvæ, ciclæ, brancæ urſinæ, geranij maio. ana, m. iij. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, ſambuci, ana, p. iiij. florum ſcœnanthi, anthos, ana, p. j. florum lini, fœnugræci ana, lib. ij. ſem. biſmalvæ, anethi, ſeſami, ana, ℥ j. ſs. florum narciſſi p. ij. *Make a decoction in ſufficient quantitie of water, and uſe it.*

A Bath for contracted or lame members.

Alfonſus Ferrius. Rec. Cort. rad. altheæ, ulmi, brioniæ, cucumeris aſinini, enulæ campanæ, acori, utriuſque lilij, ana, lib. ſs. fœnugræci ſem. lini, pinguium ficuum ac dactylor. ana, lib. j. pedes arietinos vel bubulos benè mundatos nu. x. inteſtinorum pinguium ac diligenter mundatorum ex arietinis vel bovillis lib. iiij. capita arietina ij. *In ſufficient water, boyle them all in pieces: then ſtraine it, and bathe the member therewith twice a day; rubbing, handling, and moving*

it as much as it well may beare. After dry the member, and anoynt it with some oyntment for such purpose. Amongst others, there is one amongst the liniments of Alfonsus Ferrius *description, directly for this purpose.*

A Bath for hardnesse of sinewes.

Rec. Chamæmeli, meliloti, ana, m. j. rad. altheæ lib. j. sem. fœnugræci & lini, ana, ℥ iiij. *Boyle them in sufficient water together, with the head and feet of a Weather, until halfe be consumed.*

A Bath for the debilitie of eye-sight.

Rec. potentillæ m. iij. parietariæ, eupatorij, verbenæ, chamæmeli, sabinæ, ana, m. ij. *Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of water. In this the legges must be bathed two houres in the morning, and three houres at night. In the meane while put into the Patients eye, the water of Fennell, with Pigeons bloud: taking after this powder following.* Vesalius.
Rec. radicum scabiosæ, herbæ henrici, ana, ℥ j. ss. sem. rutæ & fœnug. ana, ℥ j. rad. galangæ ʒ iij. *Make it in fine powder.*

A Bath for sweate of the arme-holes.

Rec. Rosmarini m j· majoranæ, ozimi, gariophylorum. ana, m. j. ss. absynthij, arthemisiæ, rosarum rub. ana, m. ij. myrtillorum m. ss. squinanti, stæchados arab. ana. ʒ iij. nucum cupressi nu. vj. coriandri præparati ℥ j. sem. maratri ℥ ss. mellis, ℥ vj. aluminis crudi ℥ ij. ss. salis ℥ ss. vini cretici, lib. iiij. aceti rosarum lib. ss. aqua pluvialis, lib. xiiij. *Boyle them till the halfe be consumed.*

A Bath for the outward affects of Lue Venerea.

Rec. Florum chamæmeli, meliloti, fumiterræ, anethi, lapathi acuti, rosarum rubr. siccatarum, herbæ paralysis, absynthij, menthæ, pulegij, chamædryos, ana, m. iij. ss. fœnugræci, sem. lini, ana, m. iij. nitri, aluminis, ana, ℥ vj. sulphuris vivi, ℥ iiij. *Bruise the herbes and seeds, powder the rest, and boyle them in sufficient quantitie of water to the halfe. So use it.*

A Bath for all Itch and Scabs proceeding ex lue Venerea.

Renerus. Rec. Rad. & foliorum lapatij acuti m. iij. rad. enulæ campanæ, lib. v. rad. acori. rad. brionæ, ana, lib. j. malvæ, violariæ, scabiosæ, fumariæ, chelidoniæ, saponariæ, hederæ, calaminti, ana, m. ij. hordei integri, lupinorum, fabarum, lentium, ana, lib. j. ss. furfuris, lib. j. hellebori m. ij. *Boyle all these in water sufficient to make a Bath.*

CATAPLASMES.

A Cataplasme against Inflammations.

Vesalius. REc. Cort. rad. altheæ, radic. erigeri, fol. malvæ, ana, m. j. far. triticeæ ℥ j. ss. farinæ sem. lini, ℥ j. axungiæ suillæ recentis lib. ss. *Boyle the hearbes and roots in sufficient quantitie of water, and beat them with the rest in a morter according to Art.*

A Cataplasme for the beginning of an Inflammation.

Andernacus. Rec. Parietariæ, attriplicis, lactucæ, cucurbitæ, malvæ, ana, m. ss. sempervivi, m. tertiam partem, glaucij, ʒ ij. cort. mali punici, ℥ ss. farinæ hordei, ℥ ij. *Boyle them in so much water as will over-cover them the thickness of two fingers, till they be tender, and so make it.*

Another

Another for the ſame.

Rec. Plantaginis, ſolatri, hyoſchiami, ana, m.ij. caudæ equinæ, tapſi barbati, centinodij, ana, m.j. *Boyle them in water and vinegar, ſtampe them and ſtraine them. Afterwards adde* myrtillorum, nucis cupreſſi, roſarum rubr. pulverizatarum, ana, ʒ iij. farinæ fabarum, ℥ ij. olei roſarum, olei cydoneorum, ana, ℥ j. ſs. Fiat Cataplaſma. *Pareus.*

A Cataplaſme for an inflammation in the augmentation.

Rec. Roſarum rubr. p. ii. chamæmeli, meliloti, ana, ℥ ſs. ſempervivi, cucurbitæ, lactucæ, parietariæ, ana, m. i. cort. mali punici, ſumach. ana, ℥ ſs. farinæ hordei p. ii. *Boile them in water to the thickneſſe of a Cataplaſme.* *Andernacus.*

Another for the ſame.

Rec, Fol. malvarum, abſynthii, plantaginis, ana, m. iii. *Seethe them in water and vinegar, and when they are ſtamped and ſtrained, put to them* farinæ fabar. & hordei ana, ℥ i. pulv. roſarum, & abſynthii, ana, ʒ ii. olei roſarum, & chamæmeli, ana, ℥ i. Fiat. *Pareus.*

A Cataplaſme to be uſed in œdema, or other cold tumours, from the beginning to the ſtate.

Rec. Nucum cupreſſi, ſquinanti, farinæ hordei & lupinorum, ana, ℥ ſs. blactæ bizantiæ, aluminis, ana, ʒ ij. ſem. papaveris cornuti, ʒ iij. aloes, myrrhæ, ana, ʒ j. croci, ℈ ſs. ſucci braſſicæ & aceti, q.ſ. *Mixe them well, and make a Cataplaſme in good forme.* *Calmeteus.*

A Cataplaſme for an inflammation in the ſtate.

Rec. Rad. altheæ, ℥ iiij. malvarum, parietariæ, ana, m. ij. *Roſt them under the aſhes, then adde* farinæ fabarum, & lentium, ana, ℥ ij. pulveris chamæmeli, & meliloti, ana, ℥ ſs. olei roſarum, & chamæmeli, ana, ℥ j. axungiæ gallinæ ℥ ij. Fiat. *Pareus.*

A Cataplaſme for an inflammation in the declination.

Calmeteus. Rec. Farinæ ſeminis lini, fœnugræci, ana, ℥ iij. farinæ orobi, ℥ j. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, ſambuci, ana, p. ſs. roſarum rubrarum ʒ ij. fol. anethi ʒ iiij. pulveris iridis florentini ℥ ſs. *Boyle them in ſufficient quantitie of pleaſant wine, or the juyce of ſmallage. After mixe them with three ounces of the dregges of oyle of Lillies, and two ounces of oile of Lillies, and make it.*

A Cataplaſme for an inflammation in the declination.

Andernacus. Rec. Altheæ, malvæ, ana, m. j. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, roſarum, ana, p. j. rad. liliorum, alb. altheæ, ana, ℥ j. ſeminis lini. fœnugræci, ana, ℥ ſs. ficum ping. num. x. furfuris farinæ triticeæ p. ij. *Boyle the herbes in water till they be tender: then ſtampe them, and adde to the ſtraining* olei chamæmeli, adipis ſuillæ, ana, ℥ ſs. *Make of them a Cataplaſme.*

Another for the ſame.

Pareus. Rec. Rad. brioniæ, & cucumeris agreſtis, ana, ℥ ij. florum chamæmeli, & meliloti, ana, m. iij. *Boyle them in honie and water, then adde* ſeminis lini, & fœnugræci, ana, ℥ ij. olei anethi, axungiæ anſeris, & anatis, ana, ℥ j. Fiat.

A Cataplaſme for an inflammation.

Calmeteus. Rec. Succi ſempervivi, plantag. ſolani, aq. lenticulæ, ana, quart. j. aceti ℥ j. olei roſarum vel nympheæ ℥ j. ſs. farinæ hordei ℥ ij. *Boyle them to the forme of a Cataplaſme.*

A Cataplaſme for paine and inflammation.

Andernacus. Rec. Rad. altheæ ℥ iij. malvæ cum radicibus, violarum, in pulverem redactorum, furfuris, ana, p. j. *Boyle them in fat broth, or elſe adde to them* axungiæ porcinæ lib. ſs. *Stampe, ſtraine and boyle them to a Cataplaſme.*

A Cataplasme to suppurate Tumors.

Rec. Rad. liliorum & altheæ,ana,℥ iiij. fol.malv.viola- *Calmeteus.*
rum, brancæ ursinæ, erigeri, ana, m. ij. ss. caricarum pinguium, passularum mundat.ana, par. viij. farinæ triticeæ,℥ iiij. farinæ seminis lini ℥ ss. *Boyle,stampe,and straine them, adde thereto* adipis suillæ vel bubulini ℥ ij. olei liliorum, chamæmeli,ana, ℥ ij. Fiat Cataplasma.

A Cataplasme to suppurate a cold tumor or œdema.

Rec. Rad. altheæ,liliorum,ana,℥ iiij. rad.brioniæ & cu- *Calmeteus.*
cumeris agrestis,ana, ℥ ij. olei liliacei lib. ss. olei costini, ℥ iiij. vini ℥ ij. *Boyle them untill the wine be consumed: and after it is strained, adde thereto* farinæ seminis lini,& fœnugræci, ana, ℥ ij. fermenti,℥ j. ss. ping. anseris,& anatis,an. ℥ iij. *Mixe them to the forme of a Cataplasme.*

A Cataplasme for an œdematous or cold tumor.

Rec.Farinæ hordei, ℥ iiij. *Seeth it in common Lee, adde* *Parei.*
thereto pulveris nucis cupressi,cort. granatorum, balaustiorum,ana, ℥ j. myrrhæ, aloes, aluminis, ana,℥ ss. olei myrtillorum, ℥ ij. Fiat Cataplasma.

A Cataplasme to mollifie, dissolve, and asswage tumours proceeding of flegme and bloud, without inflammation.

Rec. Fol. malv. altheæ, violarum,ana,m.j. rad. altheæ, *Andernacus.*
liliorum alb. & iridis, ana,℥ ss.florum chamæmeli,melilo-ti, anethi comæ,ana, p.j. seminis lini, hordei,ana, ℥ ss. cumini, ℥ j. baccarum lauri, ℥ ij.croci, ℈ j. adipis anatis,anseris,medullæ crurium vituli, butyri recentis, olei irini, liliorum, ana, ℥ ss. *Or as much as is sufficient to make a Cataplasme.*

A Ca-

A Cataplaſme to aſſwage paine in Tumors.

Rec. Lactis vaccini lib. viij. medullæ panis triteceæ, li. j. ſs. rad. liliorum, ℥ vj. fol. malv. violarum, arthemiſiæ, chamæmeli, ebuli, ſambuci, ana, m. ſs. ſeminis lini, & fœnugræci, ana, ℥ j. iridis ʒ iij. pingued. capi, axungiæ porcinæ, butyri recentis, ana, ℥ iij. far. fabarum, ℥ ij ſs. *Boyle them to a thickneſſe, in the end adde too foure yolks of egges, and* croci ϑ ij. Fiat.

A Cataplaſme to aſſwage paine in a hot cauſe.

Rec. Lactis vaccini lib. ij. ſeri lactis, lib. ij. medullæ panis triticeæ, lib. j ſs. pulpæ pomorum dulcium, lib. j. fol. malvarum, violarum, ana, m. j. florum chamæmeli, melilo-ti, ana, p. iiij. *Bruiſe the herbes, and powder the flowers, then boyle them to a thickneſſe, adding thereto* olei violarum, ℥ ſs. butyri recentis, ℥ j. ſs. croci, ϑ ij. vitellos duos. *So mixe them.*

A Cataplaſme to ripen tumors proceeding of a hot matter.

Rec. Malvæ, violarum, mercurialis, altheæ, ſolatri, chamæmeli, florum liliorum, ſambuci, hyoſciami, ana, m. j. *Boyle them in ſufficient water with the head of a Weather, till they be tender, then cut them very ſmall, and boyle them in milke, adding thereto* farinæ fabarum ℥ iiij. farinæ lini, & fœnugræci, ana, ℥ iij. olei aneti, chamæmeli, & meliloti, ana, ℥ j. ping. capi & anſeris, ana, ℥ ij. axungiæ ſuillæ, ℥ iiij. micarum panis triticeæ ℥ iiij. ſs. vitellos iij. *Make them in forme of a Cataplaſme.*

A Cataplaſme to aſſwage paine.

Rec. Fol. malvarum, violarum, altheæ, ſambuci, chamæmeli, ana, lib. ſs. *Boyle them in eight pints of fountaine water till the third part be waſted, then ſtraine them, and adde thereto* ung. roſati, ℥ ij. ping. capi, & anatis, ana, ℥ ſs. olei roſarum,

roſarum, chamæmeli, ana, ℥ j. farinæ fœnugræci, & lini, ana, ℥ ij. medullæ panis triticeæ, ℥ ij. *Boyle them all in milke, and adde thereto* vitellos trium ovorum.

A Cataplaſme to aſſwage paine and ſuppurate tumours.

Rec. Fol. malvæ m. ij. erigeri m. j. *Binde them in a linnen cloth, and boyle them in Veale-broth till they be tender, then ſtamp them very ſmall, and adde thereto of new creame halfe a pound,* micarum panis albi, ℥ vij. ſevi ovilis fruſtatim inciſi, lib. ſs. olei roſarum, ℥ iiij. *Boyle them till it be thicke, and in the cooling adde thereto* vitellos duorum ovorum.

A maturative Cataplaſme.

Rec. Fol. malvarum, florum violarum, meliloti, chamæmeli, lactucæ, ana, m. j. *Boyle them in ſufficient water till they be tender, and when they bee bruiſed and ſtrained, adde to the ſtraining,* farinæ lentium, tritici, lini, & fœnugræci, ana, ℥ j. medullæ panis, ℥ iij. axungiæ porci, ping. capi, butyri recentis, ana, ℥ iij. ſs. *Boyle them altogether to the forme of a Cataplaſme, ſtirring it well, and in the end adde too the yolks of two egges, and* croci ℈ ij.

A Cataplaſme to maturate groſſe and ſlimie matter in any part of the bodie.

Rec. Fol. Mercurialis, malvarum, chamæmeli, biſmalvæ, betæ, aneti, ſambuci, erigeri, ana, m. j. ſs. *Boyle them in ſalt broth till they be tender, then ſtampe them and boyle them againe in Whey, adding there to* micarum panis, ℥ viij. farinæ lini, ℥ iij. farinæ lupinorum, ℥ j. farinæ hordeacæ, ℥ iiij. axungiæ ſuillæ, lib. ſs. butyri recentis, ℥ x. *and mixing them well make a Cataplaſme.*

A Caaplaſme for a peſtiferous Bubo or Carbuncle.

Rec. rad. lilij, ℥ ij. malvæ, biſmalvæ, violarum, ana, m. j. farinæ *Calmeleum.*

farinæ ſeminis lini, hordei & tritici, ana, ℥ j. caricarum paria ij. florum chamæmeli, & violarum, ana, p. j. florum ſambuci, ℥ ſs. *Boyle them and ſtrain them through a cloth, adde thereto* axungiæ ſuillæ, gallinæ, & vituli, ana, ℥ j. ſs. olei amygdalarum dulcium vel lilij, ana, ℥ iij. croci, ʒ ſs. *Make a Cataplaſme.*

A Cataplaſme for Anthrax or Carbuncles.

Idem. Rec. Theriacæ, ʒ j. axungiæ ſuillæ, ʒ ſs. ſuccí ſcabioſæ, vel modicum ſymphiti vel ſymphytum cum ſale & ovi vitello. *And to make the eſcar to fall away,* Rec. malvæ, altheæ, violarum, ana, m. ſs. farinæ tritici & adipis ſuillæ, an. ℥ ij. vitellos ij. *Make a Cataplaſme.*

A Cataplaſme for tumors or ſwellings in womens breaſts.

Idem. Rec. rad. altheæ, ℥ iiij. malvæ, violarum, ana, m. j. farinæ tritici, & hordei, ana, ℥ j. *Boyle them in ſufficient water, till the herbes be tender, then ſtampe them and ſtraine them, adding to them* butyri ſalis experti, ℥ iij. axungiæ ſuillæ, ℥ ij. vitellos duorum ovorum. *And ſo make it to Art.*

A Cataplaſme to put away the tumours in womens breaſts, proceeding of the coagulation of milke.

Rec. Olei roſarum, lib. j. olei ſeminis lini, ℥ iij. olei chamæmeli, medullæ crurium vaccarum, ℥ iiij. pulv. cort. rad. altheæ, ℥ iij. ſeminis aniſi, ℥ ſs. farinæ fabarum, ℥ vj. vini rubr. ℥ vij. gum. arab. in vino diſſoluti, ℥ j. *Mixe them to a Cataplaſme.*

A Cataplaſme for the ſwelling in the throat or necke.

Valeriola. Rec. Fol. malvarum, altheæ, cum ſuis radicibus, ana, ij. fol. caulium rubr. violar. hyſſopi, ana, m. j. caricarum pinguium, nu. xxx. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, ana, p. j. ſeminis lini & fœnugræci, ana, ℥ ij. capitum liliorum alborum, ℥ ij. furfuris, p. j. *Boyle them all in water ſufficient, ſtampe them*

them and ſtraine them, and put too the ſtraining, nidi hirundinis (*boyled before in* oleo liliaceo, *and with the whole ſteeped in a morter, and after ſtrained*) ℥ iij. farinæ feminis lini & fœnugræci, far. frumenti, ana, ℥ j *Boyle the meales with* oximel *to a convenient thickneſſe, then adde thereto* axungiæ gallinæ recentis, butyri recentis, ana, ℥ j. croci, ʒ j. olei liliacei, ℥ iij. *Mixe them to a Cataplaſme.*

A Cataplaſme to be uſed in Bronchocele, or the ſwelling in the throat. Calmæteus.

Rec. rad. liliorum, brioniæ, cucumeris agreſtis, ana, ℥ iij. ficuum maturarum paria vj. amygdal. amararum, ℥ ij. ſcyllæ, ℥ j. ſs. colocynthidis, ℥ ſs. *Let them boyle in equall portions of Oyle and Malmſey, to the conſumption of the wine, then ſtampe and ſtraine them, and adde to the ſtraining* farinæ fabarum & orobi, ana, ℥ ij. ſs. farinæ lini & fœnugræci, medullæ crurium bubuli, ana, ℥ iiij. olei nucum vel de piperibus, vel irini. q.ſ. *Mixe them, and make them in forme of a Cataplaſme.*

A Cataplaſme for a ſwelling in the throat to be applyed to the outward part of the necke. Idem.

Rec. rad. altheæ, liliorum, & brioniæ, ana, ℥ iiij. malvæ, violarum, & parietariæ, ana, m. j. ſs. *Boyle them with a Swallows neſt in ſufficient water: which being ſtamped and ſtrained, adde thereto* axungiæ ſuillæ veteris ſalis expertis, ℥ iiij. axungiæ gallinæ & anſeris, an. ℥ j. far. fœnugr. & lini, ana, ℥ ſs. fermenti acris, ℥ j. ſs. olei liliorum, chamæmeli, ana, ℥ ij. *Mixe them and make a Cataplaſme to be applyed twice a day.*

A Cataplaſme for the tumor and inflammation in the Coddes.

Rec. Rad. altheæ, ℥ iij. rad. liliorum, ℥ ij. rad. cucumeris agreſtis, ℥ j. ſs. malvæ, violarum, brancæ urſinæ, roſarum, ana, m j. fumitatum abſynthij, m. ſs. florum violarum, p. ſs. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, ſambuci, ana, p. j. Idem.

Boyle

Boyle them in ſufficient water, and ſtampe them, and adde to the ſtraining farinæ hordei,& fabarum,ana,℥ ij.axungiæ gallinæ,℥ j. ſs. olei chamæmeli,& roſarum,ana, ℥ ij. croci, ℥ ſs. *Make a Cataplaſme.*

A Cataplaſme for a tumor in the fundament.

Idem. Rec. Lentium,p.iij. florum chamæmeli, ſambuci, ana, p.ij. *Boyle them and ſtamp them, then to the ſtraining adde* farinæ ſeminis lini & fœnugræci, ana,℥ j. butyri recentis, ℥ ij. ping. anſeris, ℥ j. cerebrum ejuſdem , vitellum ovi, croci modicum. *Mixe them and make a Cataplaſme.*

A Cataplaſme to maturate the tumor in the flanke called Bubo venereus.

Andernacus. Rec. Medullæ panis, ℥ j. uvarum paſſarum enucleatarum, ℥ j. butyri recentis,axungiæ,ana, ʒ vj. fermenti,℥ v. lactis vaccini,℥ ij. croci,ɔ j. *Make a Cataplaſme to be applyed twice a day.*

A Cataplaſme for a watrie tumour.

Pareus. Rec. Farinæ fabarum, orobi, ana, ℥ iij. *Boyle them in* decocto pulegij, origani,calaminthæ,ſalviæ, *and adde to it* pulveris chamæmeli & meliloti, ana, ℥ ſs. ſulphuris vivi pulv. ʒ ij. olei aneti, & chamæmeli,ana,℥ j. ſs. Fiat.

A Cataplaſme for watrie tumors and hydropicke bodies.

Plinius ſecundus Rec. Ceræ citrinæ,lib ij. fimi caprini,ſeminis apij,ana, ℥ iij. ſambuci,℥ iiij. nitri,gummi ammoniaci puriſs. ana, ℥ ij. fœnugræci,baccarum lauri,ana, ℥ iij. piperis albi,℥ ij. terebinthinæ,℥ iiij.olei caprini,q.s. Fiat Cataplaſma.

A Cataplaſme to aſſwage paine in wounds, and to comfort them.

Valeriola. Rec. Farinæ fabarum hordei, lentium, & lupinorum, ana, ℥ iij. farinæ ſeminis lini,& fœnugræci,ana,℥ ij.farinæ orobi,

orobi ℥ j. croci, ʒ ij. *Boyle the meales with a little vineger and honie to the consistence of a Cataplasme.*

A Cataplasme for a contused and bruised wound.

Rec. rad. altheæ lib. ſs malvarum & violarum, ana, m. j. *Stampe, boyle and straine them, adding to the straining,* butyri, olei com. ana, ℥ iij. tres ovorum vitellos, croci modicum, farinæ tritici & hordei q.ſ. *Make a Cataplasme.* *Calmeiem.*

A Cataplasme for the biting of a mad Dogge.

Rec. Cæpas albas num. iij. *Make them a little hollow, fill up the hollow againe* cum theriaca, *and set on their covers againe, roast them under the coales till they be soft: then stampe them and straine them through a Searce. After adde to* pulv. utriusque aristolochiæ, ana, ʒ ij. galbani, bdellij. myrrhæ, ana, ℥ ſs. pulv. cancrorum fluvial. ʒ v. *Mixe them together in forme of a Cataplasme.* *Valeriola.*

A Cataplasme for contused flesh, comming of some fall or stripe.

Rec. absynthij viresçentis m. j. olei rosacei ℥ ij. lactis mulieris ℥ j. aquæ rosarum, album. ovorum, ana, ℥ j. *Mixe them to a thicknesse.*

A Cataplasme against ulcers in the yard.

Rec. aquæ vel succi plantag. aquæ rosarum, ana, ℥ iiij. aceti rosati, ℥ ij. album. ovorum duorum. pulv. boli armenij, sang. draconis, corolli, rosarum, myrtillorum, cort. mali punici, * terræ spragitidos ana, ʒ ij. *Labour them in a morter to the forme of a Cataplasme.* *Andreas Lacuna.*

* That is, *terra lemnia.* See *Gal simp. fac. lib. 9.*

A Cataplasme for ulcerations in womens breasts.

Rec. Malvæ, absynthij, ana, lib. j. ſs. *Boyle them in water till they be tender, then bruise them finely, and adde to them* axungiæ suillæ lib. j. vini malvat. lib. j. pul. centaurij, ℥ iij. helenij ℥ iiij. gariophylorum ℥ j. *Boyle them untill*

till the wine be wasted, then put in the hearbs, stirring them well. When all is cold, put to it cumini *in fine powder three ounces, and make it to Art.*

A Cataplasme to asswage paine.

Parœus. Rec. Micæ panis in lacte vaccinæ infusæ lib. j. ſs. *Let it heate upon the fire, then adde* olei violarum, & roſarum, ana, ℥ iij. vitellos ovorum nu. iiij. pulveris roſarum rubr. chamæmeli, & meliloti, ana, ℥ ij. farinæ fabarum & hordei, ana, ℥ j. Fiat Cataplaſma.

A Cataplasme to appease paines in the joynts, and cease inflammations.

Clowes. Rec. Fol. malvarum, ana, violarum m. ij. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, roſarum, ana, m. j. ſs. *Boyle these in the broth of Veale, Chicken, or new Milke, till the hearbs be tender, then stampe them, and put to* olei roſac. amygdalini, ana, ℥ j. ſs. farinæ fabarum, ℥ iij. farinæ hordei ℥ ij. medullæ panis q. s. croci ʒ ij. vitellorum ovorum nu. iij. *And eight ounces of this Muscilage: to wit,* Rec. rad. altheæ m. ij. ſeminis lini & pſylij, ana, ℥ iij. fœnugræci ℥ j. ſs. *Infuse these in faire water, and white wine, of each* lib. j. *for twelve houres, then boyle it, and straine it to Muscilage. Make a Cataplasme.*

A most effectuall Cataplasme for hydrocele.

Banister. Rec. Stercoris vaccæ lib. j. baccarum lauri ℥ ij. myrrhæ, ℥ j. cumini ℥ ſs. ſem. petroſelini, ℥ iij. ireos ʒ ij. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, hypericonis, ana, p. ij. farinæ lupinorum ℥ j. ſs. farinæ fabarum, ℥ j. farinæ orobi ℥ j. ſulphuris ʒ ij. lixivij lib. ij. olei hypericonis & chamæmeli, ana, q. s. Fiat Cataplaſma. *Adding to in the end,* Methridati ℥ jj.

A

A Cataplaſme for the aſſwaging of paine in inflammation of the eyes.

Rec. Fol. papaveris albi ſub cineribus coctorum, carnis pomorum dulcium ſimiliter coctorum, ana, ℥ ij. croci ʒ j. farinæ ſem. fœnugræci ʒ ſs. lactis mulieris ℥ j. ſs. olei roſarum q. s. Fiat Cataplaſma.

A Cataplaſme for Eriſypelas where it is properly called the Shingles.

Rec. fimi columbini, recentis q. s. miſceantur cum farina triticea. *Apply it as a Pulteis; but cold, and cover it with a colwort leafe for three daies. Within three or foure dreſſings it cureth.* Ex manuſcripto.

A Cataplaſme for a wrench or ſtraine.

Rec. Cepæ, apij, ſenecionis, ana, q. s. ſevi ovini, *as much as you judge ſufficient for the proportion of your hearbs, chop them ſmall together, and boyle them in urine, and ſo, hot, apply them upon a blew cloath (ſaith the Author.)* Ex manuſcripto.

A Cataplaſme for a Felon.

Ex furfure & aceto, *boyled together to a Pulteis, and hot applied.* Carey.

Another.

Rec. Acetoſæ, fol. calthæ, ana. m. ſs. rad. lillij albi ʒ j. *Stampe them a little together; lappe them in a Docke leafe, roaſt them under the embers, then take and binde them hot to the place. This will breake and heale it.* Ex Manuſcripto

An excellent Cataplaſme for Bubo to draw and ſuppurate.

Rec. rad. brioniæ lib. ſs. cepam j. rad. altheæ recentis ℥ iij. fol. malvarum ſiccarum p. j. hydropiperis m. j. ficuum, paſſularum enucleatarum, ana, ℥ j. *Boyle them very well* D Feſter.

well, then ſtampe them, and adde fermenti, axungiæ ſuillæ inſulſæ, butyri recentis, aña, ℥ ij. euphorbij pulv. ℥ j. *Mixe them according to Art.*

A Cataplaſme which you may have alwaies ready to repell phlegmon, and all fluxe of cholericke humors in the beginning.

Ealthrop. Rec. Oximel. ſimpl. ℥ xiij. nucis cupreſſi ℥ ij. *Powder the latter very fine, and then boyle both together to the forme of a Cataplaſme. Spread it ſomewhat thicke when you apply it.*

Cataplaſma ad ſtrumas & ſcrofulas egregium.

D. Foſter. Rec. Lanceolatæ, plantaginis, caprifolij, burſæ paſtoris, betonicæ, graminis leucanthemi, ſcabioſæ, ſolani, agrimoniæ, ana, m. iij. *Beate them together in a morter, and ſtraine out the juyce. Take as much* mel *as of thoſe juyces, alſo as much* ſucci apij *as of all the reſt, and againe as much* mel *as of that: boyle all together, and put to as much* farinæ hordei *as is ſufficient to make it in fit forme.*

CAVSTICKES.

A Ruptory of great force to open an Apoſteme, mortifie a Fiſtula, &c.

Arnaldus. Rec. Cineris fabarum *two parts,* calcis vivæ pulv. partem tertiam. *Put to them water, and make a Lee: which is never ſtrong enough, untill it will beare up an egge, therefore ſtrengthen and renew your firſt order untill you have it fit for your purpoſe. When you have your Lee ſtrong enough, reſolve therein* calcem vivam pulverizatam, auripigmentum, ſaponem ſaracenicum, *as much of each as you ſee good, and mixe them all to the forme of an Vnguent.*

Another

Another Cauſticke.

Rec. Pulveris ſublimati ʒ ij. ſucci hyoſciami ℥ j. *Mixe them and drie them together: afterward make them into moſt fine powder.* *A Doct. Faſtro.*

A moſt excellent Ruptorie.

Rec. Calcis vivi opt. lib. j. *Burne the ſame againe in a fire of charre coales three or foure houres: after powder it finely. Put it in* lixivij barbitonſoris lib. ij. *and boyle them together in a braſſe panne untill they be thicke. Hereof make tents and* Trochiſces *round, flat, and every forme that may ſerve your purpoſe. When you will occupie them, wet one ſide of them with ſpettle, and lay it to the place, and in one houre it will pierce the thickneſſe of halfe an inch. Keepe them in a glaſſe cloſe ſtopped.* *Balthrop.*

An excellent and approved Cauſticke that rooteth out all callous of Fiſtulaes and foule ſpongious growings of cancerous ulcers.

Rec. Vitri antimonij, *what quantitie you will, grinde it exceedingly fine, then put upon it* ſucci apij, & mellis roſacei, *of each a little, proportionably; grinde them ſo together, increaſing your liquid quantities ſtill proportionably, untill you have brought all to the forme of a thinne Vnguent.* *M. Matthias.*

An Vnguent to cauterize a veyne that will not otherwiſe ſtay bleeding.

Rec. Vng. populei, ℥ ſs. vitrioli uſti, ʒ ij. mercurij ſublimati ʒ iij. Fiat unguentum.

Another ſtrong Ruptorie or deepe Cauſticke.

Rec. Calcis non extinctæ ℥ ix. cinerem de cerro (*which Dyers uſe*) *on theſe poure as much water as will cover them, and two fingers breadth above: ſteepe them ſo long till the* *Incerto auctore.*

aſhes and calx have yeelded their force: then cleere out the water and put to it new calx and cineres *as before. Doe thus eight times.* Rec. capitelli iſtius cyathum j. olei cyathum j. *and boyle them together to the waſting of the Lee at a gentle fire.*

Another Ruptorie more gentle.

Rec. Lixivij fortis lib. ij. vitrioli albi ℥ iiij. calcis vivæ optimè combuſtæ q. s. *Mixe and boyle them at a gentle fire to the forme of an Vnguent.*

CEROTES.

A Cerote that doth mundifie and reſolve in the cure of Nodus.

Vigo. REc. Muſcilag. altheæ, lini fœnugræci, & ficuum ſiccarum ana, lib. j. olei chamæmeli, liliorum & cymini, ana, ℥ ij. ping. gallinæ, anſeris, & porci liquæfactæ, terebinthinæ, ſepi caſtrati liquefacti, ana, ℥ ij. ſs. litharg. auri ℥ viij. *Boyle them to the conſumption of the Muſcilage, and with ſufficient white Waxe make a Cerote, firſt adding thereto,* gummi ammoniaci, galbani, in aceto diſſolutorum, ana, ʒ j. iridis recentis, ſubtiliter triturati ℥ j. ſs. *Boyle them together, and reſerve it to your uſe.*

A Cerote to be uſed in the cure of Nodus.

Rec. rad. altheæ decoct. & cribellat. ℥ iiij. olei liliacei, *Vigo.* chamæmeli & roſacei ana, ℥ j. ping. gallinæ, anſeris, olei amygdalarum, ana, ʒ vj. ſevi vitulini, medullæ crurium vituli, ana, ʒ x. terebinthinæ ℥ j. ſs. diachylonis albi ſine gummi ℥ ij. litharg. auri & argenti ana, ℥ ij. ſs. *Boyle them at the fire, ſtirring it well till it have obtained a black* colour, then put in white Waxe ſufficient for a Cerote.

A most excellent Cerote to dissolve all manner of hard knots and ganglous tumors.

Rec. Gummi ammoniaci, ℥ vj. radicum altheæ & brioniæ, ana, ℥ j. turpeti mineralis, ℥ ſs. butyri recentis ℥ j. ſs. *Dissolve the gumme in vineger, powder and searse the rootes: mixe all together, and with* ceræ albæ ℥ j. *make it a Cerote.* *Baneſter.*

A Cerote to be applied to nodes or knots proceeding ex lue Gallica.

Rec. rhabarb. electi ʒ ij. aloes optimæ, ℥ ſs. bdellij, ammoniaci, ana, ʒ j. ſs. ſaponis vene. ℥ vj. terebint. ʒ ij. ſs. *Dissolve your gummes in vineger, your Sope in simple* aqua vitæ, *beate the rest into powder, and so mixe them according to art. When you will use it, take a thinne plate of lead, lay it in soake in strong vineger and salt, and lay it upon the plaister, shifting it twice a day during the space of a moneth.* *Remerus.*

A Cerote for womens breasts not cancerated.

Rec. Diachylonis albi gummati ℥ ij. ping. gallinæ, medullæ crurium vituli, & vaccarum, ana, ʒ vj. olei amygdalarum dulcium, butyri recentis ana, ʒ v. olei chamæmeli, aneti, & liliorum, ana, ℥ ſs. ping. anſeris & anatis, ana, ʒ vj. ſs. muſcilag. altheæ & ſem. lini, ana, lib. ſs. *Boyle them to the consumption of the Muſcilages, straine them, and with white Waxe make a Cerote.* *Vige.*

A *Cerote for the tumor in the breast called Sephiros.*

Rec. olei roſat. viol. ung. Galeni, an. ℥ ij. ping. vituli, anatis, olei amyg. dulc. ana, ℥ j. muſcilag. altheæ & pſylij, an. ℥ ij. muſcilag. ſem. cytoniorum ʒ iij. *Boyle all to the consumption of the Muſcilages, straine them, and adde to* ſuccisolatri & plantag. ana, ℥ ij. *Boyle them againe to the wasting of the juyces, and straine them againe, adding white* *Vige.*

Waxe ſufficient for a cerote, and laſt of all litharg. auri & argenti, ana, ℥ ij. tutiæ alexandrinæ, ℥ j. camphoræ ad artem trituratæ ʒ j. ſs. far.hordeaceæ, ℥ j. ſs. *Mixe them continually, ſtirring them untill it be cold.*

A Cerote for a Kanker.

Rec. Olei roſat. olei myrtini, ana, lib. ſs. ſevi vituli & vaccæ, ana, ℥ iiij. ſucci plantag. & ſolatri, ana, ℥ iij. *Boyle them together to the conſumption of the juyces, and ſtraine them, and adde to them* litharg. auri & arg. ana, ℥ ij. boli armenij, terræ ſigillatæ, ceruſæ, minij, ana, ℥ j. *Set them on the fire againe, ſtirring them well, and ſo in the end put to* camphoræ ʒ j. *Boyle them till it be blacke.*

A Cerote for tumors in womens breaſts.

Calmeicus. Rec. Rad. altheæ, coct. lib. ſs. ping. anatis, ℥ j. medullæ crurium vituli & bovis, ana, ʒ vj. ſevi vaccini, ℥ iij. olei roſarum, ʒ j. olei chamæmeli & aneti, ana, ℥ iij. olei liliorum, ℥ j. ſs. *Mixe them, and with ſufficient white Waxe make a Cerote.*

A Cerote for ſwellings in womens breaſts.

Rec. olei ſem. lini, ℥ viij. olei roſac. ℥ iij. mellis deſpumati, ℥ iiij. ceræ albæ, ℥ ij. farinæ fabarum, ℥ iiij. myrrhæ, ℥ ſs. ammoniaci, ℥ j. fœnugræci ℥ j. ſs. lithargyrij, ʒ iij. ſalviæ ſiccæ, ℥ ſs. *Diſſolve your gummes in vinegar, and make your Cerote to Art.*

A Cerote for hard tumors in womens breaſts.

Rec. Olei ſem. lini, lib. ſs. olei roſarum, chamæmeli, an. ℥ iiij. olei amygdalarum dulc. olei liliacei, ana, ℥ j. vini albi, lib. ſs. axungiæ ſuillæ, pingued. capi, ana, ℥ j. ceræ citrinæ, li. j. ammoniaci, ℥ j. bdelli, ℥ ſs. *Diſſolve the gummes and boyle them untill the wine be waſted, and adde thereto* farinæ fabarum, ℥ xij. iridis, ℥ j. camphoræ, ʒ iij. florum chamæmeli & meliloti, ana, ℥ ſs. *Powder what is to be powdered, and make a Cerote in good forme.*

A

A Cerote for Bubo venereus.

Rec. rad. altheæ, lib. ſs. capit. liliorum alborum, ℥ ij. *vige.* *Boyle them all with the broth of fleſh, and ſtampe and ſtrain them, then ſet them on the fire,* & cum oleo chamæmeli ℥ iiij. olei roſarum, ℥ j. ping. vituli diachylonis, alb. ana, ℥ ij. *and with ſufficient Waxe make a Cerote.*

A Cerote to be uſed in the cure of a Rupture.

Rec. Pulv. pro ramice, per Iho. Vigonem deſcripti & à me particula pul. introducti, ℥ iij. ſymphiti utriuſque ʒ x. terebinthinæ clariſſimæ, ℥ ij. ſs. olei maſtic. olei omphac. ana, ʒ iij. olei terebinthinæ, myrtini, ana, ℥ ſs. litharg. auri & arg. ana, ʒ vj. ſevi hircini, ʒ v. *Boyle the Oyles and Litharge with a little vinegar together (till the ſame vinegar be waſted) at a ſtrong fire, then let them boyle a little with the juyce of Comphery: after adde to the* Terebinthine, *and boyle them at a gentle fire, ſtirring them well. Laſt of all with ſufficient white Waxe, put in all the powders, and make a Cerote in good forme.* *vige.*

A Cerote for the Rupture.

Rec. Litharg. auri, lapid. hæmatitis, ſang. draconis, boli armenij, galbani, thuris, coſti dulcis, ſarcocollæ, maſticis, mummiæ, ammoniaci, ana, ℥ j. vermium terreſtr. picis navalis, colophoniæ, propoleos, ana, ʒ ij. terebinthinæ, ʒ iiij. rad. conſol. ma. mi. & mediæ, ana, ʒ vj. roſarum rubrarum, myrrhæ, aloes, ana, ʒ ſs. gallarum contuſarum, balauſtiorum, ariſtolog. rotund. ana, ℥ j. ſs. viſci quercini, ℥ ſs. ſevi ovini, lib. j. vini rubr. ſucci ſymphiti majo. ana, ℥ iiij. *Boyle the juyces with the ſheepes ſewet and gummes to the conſumption of the juyces and wine, then adde to them, being ſtrained, all the reſt in powder.*

A Cerote for the Hemrhoydes.

Rec. Chamæmeli, anethi, ſeminis lini, ana, ℥ iiij. olei *vige.*

de chryſomelis, & de amygdalis dulcis,butyri, ana,℥ j. ſs. ſevi vaccini & vituli, ana, ℥ ij. ping. gallinæ, anatis & anſeris, ana, ℥ j. muſcilag. ſem. & rad. altheæ, pſylij, lini, malvæ & violarum, ana,lib.j. ſs. litharg. auri, ℥ iiij. *Mixe them at the fire, and make a ſoft Cerote in good forme, adding thereto* tereb. purg. ℥ ij. ſs. *and reſerve it to your uſe.*

A Cerote for the Hemrhoydes.

Rec. Succi violarum, malvarum, parietariæ, altheæ, tapſibarbati, chamæmeli, meliloti, ana, ʒ iij. olei vitellorum ovorum, ℥ ſs. olei ſeminis lini,℥ ij. olei chamæmeli,℥ ſs. olei amygdal. dulc. & aneti,ana, ʒ iij. ping. anatis,℥ ij. ping. capi & anſeris, muſcilaginis altheæ & pſylij, ana, ʒ iij. carnium pomorum dulc. ℥ iij. ſevi bovini & vitulini, ana, ℥ j. farinæ fabarum, ℥ j. ſs. litharg. auri & arg. ana, ℥ v. *Boyle them to a true ſubſtance, adde to them* terebinth. ℥ iij.

A Cerote to be uſed in the cure of Vndimia.

Vigo.

Rec. Fol. malv. violarum,ana,m.j.rad.linguæ bovinæ, ℥ ij. rad. altheæ, lib. ſs. ſem. cytoniorum, ʒ iiij. hordei mundi, m. ij. *Boyle them all in ſufficient water untill the Barley be broken: ſtraine them well, adde to them* olei roſac. myrtini & violacei, & chamæmeli,ana, ℥ ij. ung.roſati, ung. Galeni, ana, ʒ j, ſevi vituli,hædi atque caprini,an. ℥ j.ſs. *Boyle all together a little,then with white Waxe ſufficient make a Cerote, adding thereto* farinæ fabar. farinæ hordei, ana, ℥ j.

A Cerote to maturate tumors.

Rec. Ceræ. rubr. lib.ſs. reſinæ,ʒ iij. ſevi cervini, ℥ viij. ſs. butyri recentis, ℥ ij. ammoniaci, dragaganti, arabicæ, ana, ʒ ij. muſcilag. altheæ, ℥ iij. ping. capi & anſeris, ana, ʒ iij. terebinthinæ, maſticis, ana, ʒ j.ſs. olibani, ʒ ſs. olei roſarum, chamæmeli, meliloti, violarum,ana, q.s. *Make a Cerote with pleaſant wine.*

A

A Cerote againſt inflammation.

Rec. Ceræ albæ, ℥ iiij. axungiæ porcinæ, in aqua plantag. lot. ℥ iij. olei roſac, ℥ iij. ſs. ſevi cervini, ℥ ij. omnium ſantalorum, ana, ʒ ij. florum nympheæ, ʒ ij. ſs. coralli albi, & rubr. ana, ʒ ſs. ſpodij, ʒ ſs. margaritarum, ʒ ſs. camphoræ, ʒ j. roſarum rubr. ʒ j. *Powder what are to be powdered, and make a Cerote in good forme.*

Another for an inflammation.

Rec. Olei amygdalarum, ℥ ij. ceræ puræ, ℥ iiij. terebinthinæ venetæ in aqua plantag. lotæ, ℥ ſs. lapid. calaminaris, tutiæ in vino albo extinctæ, ana, ʒ ij. plumbi albi, ceruſæ, ana, ℥ j. litharg. auri & arg. ana, ℥ ſs. *Mixe them with the juyce of houſleeke ſufficient, and make a Cerote.*

A Cerote to be uſed in Apoſtumes of the ſtomacke.

Rec. Olei chamæmeli, abſynthij, de ſpica, ana, ʒ x. olei citri, & roſarum, ana, ʒ vj. pingued. gallinæ, anatis, olei liliorum, ana, ℥ ſs. matricariæ, m. ſs. anthos, ſcænanthi, ana, parum, calami aromatici, cinamomi, ana, ʒ j. menthæ romanæ paululum. *Boyle them altogether with ſweet wine till it be conſumed, then ſtraine it, and with white Waxe ſufficient make a Cerote, adding thereto* croci ʒ ſs. *Vigo.*

A Cerote to be uſed in the cure of tumors in the hands, fingers and feet.

Rec. Rad. altheæ, ℥ iiij. rad. iridis, ℥ j. *Boyle them in water untill they be tender, ſtampe and ſtraine them: put to* diachylonis alb. gummati, ℥ iiij. ping. gallinæ & anatis, ana, ℥ ſs. olei chamæmeli & liliorum, ana, ʒ vj. olei ſpicæ & aneti, ana, ʒ v. ceroti iſſopi gal. ʒ x. *Mixe them altogether on the fire, let them boyle a little, then with ſufficient Waxe make a cerote.* *Vigo.*

A cerote

A Cerote of Betonie to heale in all outward parts being mundified.

Vesalius. Rec. Fol. pimpinellæ,betonicæ, piloſellæ eupatorij, ſalviæ, pulegij,millefolij, conſolid. ma. mi.& mediæ, caprifolij, ana, ℥ vj. thuris, maſticis, ana, ℥ ſs. iridis, ariſtolog. rotund. ana, ℥ vj. ceræ albæ, ℥ iiij. gummi elemi,℥ ij. reſinæ pini, ℥ v. terebint. olei aneti,ana,℥ vij. vini albi odorati q. s. *Bruiſe the herbes and infuſe altogether eight dayes in wine, then boyle them at a gentle fire untill two parts be waſted, ſtirring them well: after ſtraine and coole it, then worke it with hands in water: and let it lye in foure pints of milke, either of Goats or Sheepe, (firſt being made into rowls) one whole day. Laſtly, labour it well with hands, and reſerve it to your uſe.*

A Cerote for wounds in the head or other parts.

Rec. Terebint. lotæ in vino cretico, ℥ iiij. reſinæ pini,℥ iij. ceræ citrinæ, ℥ iiij.ſs. ammoniaci,℥ ij.myrrhæ,℥ j.maſticis, thuris, mummiæ, ana,℥ ſs. olei roſarum,℥ iij. ſucci betonicæ, lib.ſs. olei roſac. ℥ iij. *Boyle the Waxe, Roſin, Oyle and juyces together to the conſumption of the juyces, then adde to the* ammoniacum *diſſolved in Malmeſey, after that, the other powders, and laſt of all the* Terebinthine.

A Cerote to be uſed in wounds of the armes, hands or feet.

Rec. Olei roſarum,violarum,chamæmeli, ana,℥ ij. ſevi vituli, lib.ſs. axungiæ ſuillæ,℥ ij. ping. gallinæ,medul. crurium vituli, ana, ℥ j. vermium terreſt.lot. cum vino albo, ℥ ij. butyri recentis, ℥ j. ſs. muſcilag. altheæ, lib. j. *Boyle all to the conſumption of the Muſcilages with an eaſie fire: then ſtraine them through a ſtrong canvas cloth, whereto adde,* litharg. auri, & argent. ana, ℥ ij. ſs.minij ℥ vj. *With ſufficient white waxe make a cerote at the fire in good order, and put thereto* terebint. abjetinæ, ℥ ij. ſs. maſticis, ℥ j.

Let

Let them boyle a walme, and make the Cerote in good forme.

A *Cerote for contuſions in the head.*

Rec. Sarcocollæ, maſticis, terebinthinæ, an. ℥ j. gummi elemi, ʒ x. colophoniæ, reſinæ pini, ana, ʒ ſs. ammoniaci, ʒ ij. ſucci betonicæ, ſymphiti utriuſque, an. ℥ j. ſucci apij, ʒ vj. *Boyle them in* vini albi odoriferi, lib. iiij. *till the wine be waſted, ſtraine it ſtrongly, adde to it* ceræ albæ & olei maſtichini, q. s. *So make a cerote in good forme.*

A Cerote for the pricking of nerves and ſtrokes of the joynts.

Rec. Ceræ albæ, lib. ſs. farinæ orobi, & lupinorum, ana, ℥ iiij. euphorbij, ℥ ſs. olibani, ℥ j. vermium terreſtr. in pulv. ℥ iij. ſs. farinæ fabarum, ℥ ij. bdellij, ʒ iij. ſarcocollæ, ℥ iij. ſagapeni, ℥ ij. matricariæ, caudæ æquinæ, ana, ℥ ſs. ſucci florum chamæmeli, ℥ j. cort. rad. altheæ deſiccat. ℥ iiij. rad. lilior. ℥ iiij. vini rubr. ℥ vij. olei roſarum, ℥ iiij. olei euphorbij, ℥ ij. olei lumbricorum, ℥ iij. olei liliacei, ℥ ij. ſs. olei aneti & amygdalar. dulc. ana, ℥ j. ſs. mellis roſarum, ℥ iiij. butyri recentis, ℥ iiij. *Powder what is to be powdered, diſſolve the gummes in vinegar, then boyle altogether untill the wine be conſumed, and ſo make it.*

A cerote to cleanſe bones, and cauſe fleſh in ulcers.

Rec. pulv. peucedani, ariſtol. rotund. oppoponacis, euphorbij, ana, ʒ j. terebinthinæ, ℥ iij. ceræ, ℥ j. aceti, ʒ ij. *Mixe and boyle them to the ſubſtance of a cerote.* *Veſalius.*

A Cerote to reſtore broken bones.

Rec. Sigilli Salomonis, ℥ iiij. rad. altheæ, ʒ viij. fol. plantag. m. ij. *Boyle them till they be tender, then ſtampe them, and with ſufficient white Waxe make a ſoft cerote, adding thereto* olei roſarum & myrtini, ana, ℥ ij. terebint. claræ, ℥ j. ſs. ung. agrippæ & dialtheæ, ana, ℥ ſs. boli armenij, ʒ vj. ſang. draconis, ʒ iij. thuris, ʒ j. ſantal. omnium ʒ ij. *Vigo.*

ʒ ij. *This Cerote may be applyed after the ſeventh day, if need be.*

A Cerote for fractures.

Vig. Rec. Rad. altheæ, lib. j. pedum vituli num. ij. *Boyle them in water and pleaſant wine, then ſtraine the roots, and to the ſtraining adde* olei myrtini, omphacini, ana, ℥ iiij. olei maſtichini, ʒ j. ſs. terebint. clariſs. ʒ x croci ſubt. triti, ʒ ſs. ſang. draconis, terræ ſigillat. ana, ℈ ſs. thuris, ʒ ij. farinæ fabarum, ℈ j. ſs. *Mixe them, and with ſufficient white waxe make a Cerote in good conſiſtence.*

A Cerote to comfort a fractured member.

Vigo. Rec. Rad. enulæ & ſigilli Salomonis decoctorum & cribellatorum, ana, ℈ iij. rad. altheæ decoct. & crib. ℈ ſs. olei chamæmeli, aneti, myrt. ana, ℈ j. ſs. agrippæ & dialtheæ, ana, ʒ vj. olei maſtichini, ℈ ſs. vermium terreſtrium, lot. cum vino, ℈ j. ſs. chamæmeli, ſchænanti, roſarum, abſynthij, ana, parum, vini odoriferi, cyathum, j. *Boyle all till the wine be waſted, then being ſtrained adde to them* farinæ fabarum, hordei, pulv. rubi, ana, ʒ vj. ſang. draconis, mummiæ, ana, ʒ iij. croci, ʒ j. ſandal. omnium, ana, ʒ j. ſs. terebint. clariſs. ℈ j. *Boyle them with ſufficient white Waxe, and the ſtrainings of the roots to the forme of a Cerote.*

A Cerote for fractures which doth not onely ſtop humors, but alſo conſolidate.

Rec. Olei roſarum, lib. j. olei myrtini, lib. j. boli armeni. ℈ ij. ſs. ſang. draconis. ℈ j. mummiæ, ℈ ſs. nucis cupreſſi, ʒ iij. radic. ſymphiti ma. ʒ vj. gummi arab. dragaganti, thuris, maſticis, ſarcocollæ, ana, ʒ iij. farinæ volat. ℈ ſs. farinæ fabarum, ʒ iij. ſs. balauſt. malecorij, ana, ʒ j. ſs. terræ ſigillat. lapid. calaminaris, litharg. auri & arg. ana, ʒ ij. ſandal. alb. & citrin. ana, ʒ j. ſevi cervini, ℥ iiij. ceræ albæ, ℥ iij. ſs. reſinæ, ℥ iij. roſ. rub. ſicc. ℈ ſs. aceti roſacei, ℈ j. alb. ovorum, ℈ iiij. *Melt theſe which are to be melted, then put*

to the powders, and when it is cold, put in the whites of egs, and make a Cerote.

A Cerote recovering members weakened for default of nouriſhment.

Rec. Ping. capi, anatis, anſeris & cygni, ana, ℥ j. butyri recent. ℥ ij. olei vulpini, ℥ j. olei liliacei, ℥ ſ. olei myrt. ℥ ij. olei ſambuci & euphorbij, ana, ℥ ſs. picis nigri, ℥ iiij. colophoniæ, ℥ ij. reſinæ pini, ℥ j. ſs. ammoniaci, ℥ ij. ſs. tereb. ℥ ij. ſalviæ, roſmarini, ana, m. j. *Bruiſe the hearbs, and boile them to the conſumption of the juyces, then ſtraine it, and adde thereto* ceræ novæ, ℥ j.

A Cerote for a member conſumed for lacke of nouriſhment.

Rec. Olei vulpini, olei amygdal. dul. & liliorum, ana, ℥ j. olei chamæmeli & aneti, ana, ℥ ſs. olei euphorbij, olei ſalviæ, olei roſmarini, ana, ʒ ij. olei ſambuci, ʒ vj. pingued. capi, anatis, & anſeris, ana, ℥ ſs. ſucci dauci, ℥ ſs. picis nigri, ℥ iij. colophoniæ, reſinæ pini, ana, ℥ ij. myrrhæ, ℥ j. vini cretici, lib. j. *Boyle them to the conſumption of the wine to the forme of a Cerote.*

A Cerote for the Gout.

Rec. Succi rad. ebuli, ℥ iij. reſinæ pini, ℥ ſs. terebint. ℥ ſs. olei vulp. chamæmeli, an. ℥ ij. cremoris ſeminis altheæ, cremoris ſeminis lini & fœnugræci, ana, ʒ ij. ſs. opoponacis, ſagapeni, ammoniaci, in aceto diſſolutorum, ana, ℥ ſs. croci, ʒ j. ceræ q.s. *Mixe them and make a Cerote in good forme.* *Wecker.*

A Cerote to be uſed for paine in the joynts.

Rec. Enulæ in aqua decoctorum, piſtorum & cribellatorum, lib. j. ſigilli Salomonis, rad. ebuli, ana, ℥ iiij. olei myrtini, chamæmeli, petroſelini, ana, ℥ j. olei tereb. ℥ j. ſs. tereb. purg. ℥ ij. olei vulpini, liliorum, ſpicæ, laurini & ſambuci, ana, ʒ x. ceræ albæ, ʒ j. ſs. *Boyle them to a ſoft* *Vigo.*

Cerote,

Cerote, adding in the end, farinæ fabarum, & cicerum, ana, ℥ iiij. ſs. ſtyracis liquidæ ʒ j. thuris ʒ iij. *Mixe them well together, and make a Cerote in good order.*

A Cerote very good againſt the Gowt or Sciatica.

Rec. Ceræ ℥ x. viſci quercini ℥ j. tereb. ℥ j. ſs. ammoniaci, galbani, myrrhæ, ana, ℥ ſs. picis navalis ℥ j. olei geniſtæ, chamæmeli, anetini, roſac. ana. ℥ ij. colophoniæ ℥ j. ſucci plantag. ſucci amarici, ana, ℥ ij. vini odorati lib. ſs. ſevi vitulini, caprini, ana, ℥ j. *Boyle them to the conſumption of the wine, adding thereto* roſarum rubr. ʒ ij. florum chamæmeli, meliloti & geniſtæ, ana, ℥ ſs. croci ʒ iij. ſs. caſſiæ extractæ ℥ iij. muſcilag. ſem. lini, fœnugræci, & rad. altheæ, ana, ʒ ij. muſcilag. pſyllij ʒ j. ſs. *Diſſolve the gummes, and powder what is to be powdred, framing your Cerote according to art.*

A *Cerote to comfort the ſinewes, and aſſwage paine.*

Rec. Chamæmeli, meliloti, aneti, arthemiſiæ, ana, m. j. cremoris, rad. altheæ lib. ſs. pulv. rad. altheæ ℥ v. medullæ crurum vaccarum ℥ iiij. pingued. capri & anatis, ana, ℥ j. ammoniaci diſſoluti in vino malvaticæ, ℥ iiij. butyri recentis ℥ j. ſs. olei aneti & liliorum, ana, ℥ iij. ceræ ℥ vj. terebint. ℥ iij. furfuris tritici torrefacti lib. ſs. *Bruiſe the hearbs finely, and put to the branne, then melt the Waxe. Oyle, and fats together, and make a Cerote in good forme.*

A *Cerote to molliſie tumors, and aſſwage paine in the gowt.*

Rec. Olei liliacei, anethini, ana, ℥ iij. olei roſarum ℥ ij. olei chamæmeli ℥ j. gummi ammoniaci ℥ vj. bdellij diſſolut. in oleo liliaceo ℥ ij. ſs. caſſiæ extractæ cum decoctione chamæmeli, majoranæ & abſynthij ℥ ij. ◎pij ʒ j. œſypi ℥ ij. micarum panis ℥ j. myrtillorum ℥ ſs. croci ʒ ij. cremoris pſylij ℥ ſs. medullæ crurium vaccarum ℥ ij. ſs. pingued.

glued. capi, anatis, anſeris, butyri recentis, ana, ʒ iij. vini albi ℥ iiij. ceræ albæ ʒ vij. terebint. ℥ iiij. *Melt the Waxe, Oyle, Butter, and Marrow together: then put in the* Caſſia *and bread crummes, and laſt of all the reſt, ſo make a Cerote in good forme.*

A very good Cerote for cancerous ulcers.

Rec. Emplaſtri diachalciteos lib. j. ung. hyoſchiami, ung. populnei, ung. roſacei ana. ℥ iij: plumbi uſti & loti ℥ j. tutiæ præparatæ ℥ ij. ſucci plantag. & ſolani, ana, ℥ iiij. camforæ ℥ j. *Powder that which is to be powdred very finely, mixe them together at a gentle fire, and at the end put to as much Waxe as needeth to make a Cerote.* *Baneſter.*

A very good Cerote for all inflammations, alſo to ceaſe paine and take away the ſharpe biting humor of virulent ulcers.

Rec. Ceræ citrinæ, cevi ovini, ana, lib. ij. reſinæ lib. j. butyri recentis ℥ vj. lumbricorum præparat. lib. ſs. opij in aceto diſſoluti, ℥ j. croci ℥ ſs. hyoſciami m. iiij. aceti lib. j. *Stampe the hearbs and boyle it with the reſt (except the* opium *and* crocus*) to the waſting of the liquors: then adde the reſt, and make it according to art.* *Baneſter.*

A Cerote to be uſed by order of ſparadrap, and is notably approved in all ulcers.

Rec. Minij lib. j. ceruſſæ lib. ſs. ſaponis albi ℥ iiij. olei lib. ij. ceræ ℥ ij. *Mixe them according to art. Many have beene healed hereby, with admiration. It doth mundifie, incarne, ceaſe paine, and cicatrize: and removeth the hard edges of ulcers. Obtained of a Doctor of the Chancerie.* Imparted by *W. Martin.*

A Cerote that moderately wipeth, but forcibly dryeth, and cicatrizeth both wounds and ulcers.

Rec. Olei olivorum ℥ xij. ſevi ovini vel cervini, ℥ xij. ſevi hircini, ℥ iij. ſucci praſſij ℥ xij. *Boyle theſe to the conſumption*

ſumption of the juyce, then adde cinabrij ℥ j. ceruſæ ℥ vj. litharg. auri ℥ iiij. *Boyle them againe to a blacke colour, continually ſtirring them. Laſtly, adde* terebinthinæ ℥ ij. ceræ albæ, ℥ xij. Fiat Ceratum moile.

A *Cerote to aſſwage paine of inflammations, gowtes, or otherwiſe.*

Baker. Rec. Ceræ albæ ℥ j. croci ℈ j. opij. ℈ iiij. olei roſac. q.s. Opium & crocus in aceto macerentur. *Then incorporate them with the Waxe and Oyle to a Cerote. Apply it to the place it ſelfe; and alſo for a good compaſſe about it. Shift it often.*

Cliſters.

A *Cliſter molliſicative in the cure of Phlegmon.*

Calmeteus. Rec. altheæ, totius, malvæ, attriplicis, violarum, parietariæ, branchæ urſinæ, lactucæ, ana, m. j. quatuor ſem. frig. contuſorum, ana, ℥ iij. ſem. aniſi, fœniculi, ana, ℈ j. prunorum dulc. paria vj. florum violar. bugloſſæ, nympheæ, ana, p. j. *Boyle them, and take of the decoction after it is ſtrained one pound and a halfe,* ſacchari, mellis roſati colati, ana, quart. ſs. olei violarum ℥ iij. ſs. ſalis tantillum. *Let this be miniſtred long before meate.*

A *Cliſter for the going forth of the navell.*

Weckerus. Rec. Aniſi, cymini, ameos, ana, ℈ j. rutæ m. j. ſs. *Boyle them in water ſufficient, and take of the decoction* ℥ x. *put thereto* olei rutacei, laurini, ana, ℥ j. ſs. ſalis indi, ſalis gemmæ, ana. ℈ ſs. ſacchari rubr. ℥ j. ſs. *Make of them a Cliſter to be miniſtred every day before meate.*

A *Cliſter for the inflammation of Vvula.*

Calmeteus. Rec. Herbarum mollientium, ana, m. j. betonicæ, meliſſæ,

liſſæ, ana, m. ſs. florum chamæmeli, ſtæchados, ſambuci, ana, p. j. prunorum & caricarum pinguium, ana, paria vj. ſeminis aniſi & fæniculi, ana, ℥ ij. ſem. cartami contuſi ℥ j. agarici trochiſc. ʒ iij. ſem. lini & fœnugræci, ana, ℥ ſs. colocynthid. ʒ j. ſs. *Boyle them in water ſufficient, then in one pound and halfe of the ſtrained decoction, diſſolve* caſſiæ cum zaccharo & catholico, ana, ℥ ſs. elect. indi majoris vel benedicti ʒ vj. olei de lilijs ℥ iij. ſucci cyclaminis, mellis roſati colati, ana, ʒ j. ſs. vitellos duos ovorum, ſalis parum. Fiat Cliſter.

A Cliſter for a fluxe of choler chancing about wounds.

Rec. Fol. mercurialis, betarum, caulium ana, q. s. ſem. cartami, fol. centaurij minoris violarum ana, ℥ j. *Boyle them in ſufficient water: and take of the decoction one pound and a halfe, or one pound,* hieræ ſimpl. caſſiæ extractæ, ana, ℥ ij. mellis roſati colati, ℥ iiij. ſalis cochleare unum, olei violei ℥ iij. Fiat. *Veſalius.*

A Cliſter for the biting of a mad Dogge.

Rec. Malvæ, altheæ amborum cum radicibus, matrum violarum, branchæ urſinæ, mercurialis, meliſſophylli, ana, m. j. florum chamæmeli, meliloti & roſmarini, ana, p. j. epithymi ℥ ſs. furfuris p. j. *Boyle them all in the broth of a Weathers head, and fat guts, ſufficient, untill they come to the meaſure of a pinte, then ſtrained adde thereto,* catholici, ℥ j. confectionis hamech, ʒ iij. olei violacei ℥ iiij. ſacchari rub. ℥ j. Fiat Cliſter. *Valeriola.*

A Cliſter for wounds in the belly and ſide.

Rec. malv. altheæ, mercurialis, betæ, caulium rubrorum, ana, m. j. thymi m. ſs. ſatureiæ tantundem, florum chamæmeli, & meliloti, ana, p. j. ſem. lini, fœnugræci, aniſi, aneti, ana, ʒ iij. furfuris p. j. *Boyle and ſtraine them, diſſolve in one pound of the ſtraining* catholici ℥ j. hieræ picræ Gal. ʒ iij. olei violacei, ℥ iij. zacchari rubr. ℥ j. Fiat. *Valeriola.*

A Cliſter for eroſion of the intrals in the cure of Alopecia Gallica.

Calmeteus. Rec. Hordei integri lib. ſs. malvarum, violarum, ana, m. ij. *Make a decoction, in a pound thereof diſſolve* vitellorum ovorum nu. ij. olei violacei ℥ iij. ping. capræ, ℥ ij. olei roſarum ℥ j. ſs. *Make the Cliſter, which muſt be put in warme, that the fat be not cold, and caſt it often if neede doe require.*

A Cliſter to be uſed in the cure of the ulcers in the yard.

Andreas Lacuna. Rec. Fol. malvarum, violarum, parietariæ, & lactucæ, ana, m. j. hordei mundati, prunorum damaſcenorum, ana, p. j. *Boyle them in ſufficient water, adde to the ſtrained decoction,* pulpæ caſſiæ ℥ j. rhodomelitis, olei violacei, ana, ℥ ij. &c.

COLLERIES.

A Collerie to comfort and ſtay the fluxe of humors in the eyes.

Veſalius. REc, Boli armenij, ℥ j. tutiæ, ſang. draconis, dragaganti, gummi arab. ana. ℥ ſs. *Grinde them with* aquæ roſaceæ lib. j. *which being mixed together, put them into a narrow mouthed Viall of glaſſe well ſtopped: and let them boyle in* balneo mariæ *the ſpace of an houre: then remove it from the fire, and put into the ſame* vini granatorum ℥ ij. *This done, ſtraine it, and droppe it into the ſore eye warme twice a day.*

A Collerie for the matter contained in the eyes betweene Cornea and Vvea.

Vigo. Rec. Aquæ roſarum, aquæ myrtillorum vel plantag. ana, ℥ j. aquæ fœniculi, vini alb. ana, ℥ ſs. ſarcoc. cum lacte muli-

mulieris nutritæ, tutiæ præparatæ ana, ℥ ij. ſacchari candi de ſyrupo roſarum ʒ j. myrob. citrinorum ʒ ſs. ſief albi ſine opio, ſief de thure, ana, ʒ j. ſs. *Worke all together finely in a morter, and uſe it.*

A Collerie for the eyes.

Rec. Aquæ fæniculi, roſarum, euphargiæ, ana, ℥ j. cremoris fœnugræci ʒ ij. *Wherewith mixe* tutiæ optimæ præpar. ʒ ij. *Make it, and uſe it warme.* *Paſtilus.*

Another.

Rec. Aquæ roſarum, plantag. ana, ℥ j. tutiæ præparatæ ʒ j. ſs. aqua florum myrtillorum ℥ j. ſs. fol. ſempervivi ʒ x. album. ovorum aliquantulum ſub prunis decoctorum num. iij. ſief. alb. ſine opio ʒ j. ſs. camphoræ gran. iij. *Let them ſtand foure houres. Vſe it warme.* *Vigo.*

A Collerie for redneſſe and running of the eyes.

Rec. tutiæ præparatæ ℥ j. aloes cicotrinæ ℥ ſs. camphoræ ʒ j. aquæ roſac. lib. j. ſs. vini granatorum lib. ſs. *Powder what is to be powdred, mixe them with the reſt, and ſeethe them a little on the coales, and ſtraine it to your uſe.* *Guido.*

A Collerie for Opthalmia in the ſtate.

Rec. Ceruſæ dilucæ ʒ viij. amyli ʒ iiij. cadmiæ vſt. lot. ʒ ij. gummi arab. olibani, ana, ʒ j. opij ʒ ſs. *Mixe them with raine water ſufficient for a Collerie.* *Galen.*

Collyrium album Rhaſis.

Rec. Ceruſæ ablutæ ʒ viij. amyli ʒ iij. ſarcocollæ nutritæ cum lacte aſinino, gummi arab. dragaganti ana, ʒ ij. opij ʒ v. *Mixe them with raine water, and make a Collerie.* *Rhazes.*

A Collerie for any bloudie ſuffuſion in the eye.

Rec. Hæmatitis ablutæ ʒ iij. æris vſti ʒ ij. corallij, margarit. *Guido.*

garit. perforatar. ana, ʒ ſs. gummi arabic. dragaganti, ana, ʒ ij. ſs. piperis, ʒ ij. ceruſæ lotæ ʒ j. arſenici rubr. ſang. draconis, croci, carabæ, ana, ʒ ſs. *Mixe them with the bloud of a Henne, and uſe it with womens milke that ſuckleth a maid childe.*

A Collerie in the beginning of Opthalmia, if the matter be cold.

Meſuæ. Rec. Sarcocollæ, ʒ v. ſpicæ ʒ ij. roſarum, croci, ana, ʒ ij. amyli, aloes, gummi arab. dragag. ana, ʒ j. opij. ʒ ſs. *Mixe them with raine water, and apply thereon a plaſter of Mallowes and Dill ſodden with wine.*

A Collerie for Opthalmia in his declination.

Monniſpeſul. Rec. Tutiæ præparatæ, ℥ ſs. lapid. calaminaris præparatæ, ʒ ij. gariophyllor. num. v. mellis ℥ j. vini albi ℥ ij. aquæ roſar. quart. j. camphoræ ʒ j. *Mixe it to art.*

A Collerie for wounds in or about the eyes.

Rec. Aquæ roſarum ℥ ij. ſs. lactis mulieris ℥ iiij. vini albi odoriferi ʒ ij. ſs, ſarcocollæ, myrrhæ, aloes epaticæ, zacchari candi, ana, ʒ iiij. ſs. tutiæ præparatæ ʒ ij. mellis roſarum ʒ ij. ſief. albi ſine opio ʒ j *Doſſolve the* ſief, *Sugar, and Gumme, in womans milke with the roſe-water and wine, then put in the* ſief *with* tutia *finely powdred, but not before all the reſt be ſtrained.*

A Collerie for a Fiſtula.

Weckerus. Rec. Aquæ vitæ ℥ ij. vini malvat. ℥ j. mellis roſati colat. ʒ x. myrrhæ, radicum peucedani triti, ana, ʒ ij. ſarcocol. aloes, ana, ʒ j. ſs. *Mixe them, and let them boyle one walme, uſe it with a ſyringe.*

A Collerie to cicatrize an ulcer in the yard.

Andreas Lacuna. Rec. Aquæ plantag. & roſac. ana, ℥ iiij. ſacchari lapidiſcentis, ℥ j. ceruſæ, argenti ſpumæ, aluminis rochæ, ana, ʒ j. ſs. camphoræ ʒ ſs. *Make a Collerie.*

A

A Collerie for an ulcer in the yard.

Rec. rad. altheæ, sem. lini, fœnugræci, ana, ʒ ij. *Boyle them in three quarters of a pinte of water, till the third part be wasted, then straine the muscilage through a cloth, and put thereto* olei amygdal. dulc. ℥ iij. *and so make it.* Idem.

A Collerie to be used in an ulcer in the yard.

Rec. Centauriæ minoris, apij, caudæ æquinæ, ana, m.ss. hordei contus. ℥ j. *Boyle them in two pound of pure water till the halfe be wasted, then straine it, and adde thereto* rhodomelitis, vel mellis centauriæ ℥ ij. Fiatque. Idem.

A Collerie for ulcers in the eyes.

Rec. Aquæ rosar. ℥ ij. aqu. caudæ æquinæ ℥ j. ss. fief de thure ʒ ss. *Then straine it, and with the* fief *make a Collerie, adding thereto* vini odoriferi ℥ ss. Vigo.

A Collerie for ulcers about the buckle bone.

Rec. Vini albi lib. j. aq. plantag. aq. rosar. ana, quart. j. auripigmenti ʒ ij. floris æris ʒ j. *Grinde them finely, and mixe them with the rest, and make a Collerie to be administred by a syringe.* Lanfrancus.

A Collerie which doth mundifie and incarnate a rotten and filthy ulcer.

Rec. Aquæ vitæ ℥ ij. myrrhæ, aloes, ana, ʒ ij. thuris ʒ j. ss. croci ʒ j. peucedani, sarcocollæ, ana, ʒ j. ss. *Mixe them and use it.* Vigo.

To clarifie the eye-sight.

Rec. Fellis porci, fellis anguillæ, fellis galli gallinacei, ana, *even portions: temper them* cum melle & aqua fontanea limpidissima: *so keepe it in a brazen vessell, and put thereof into the eyes.* Ex manuscripto.

Decoctions, Dyet, and Wound-drinkes.

A Drinke to waſte Scrophules and kernelly knots.

Petrus Hiſ. Io. Lithault. SVccus herbæ ſanctæ mariæ & agrimoniæ, *mixed* cum vino rubro, *and given every day to drinke from the beginning of March to Auguſt.*

Another often proved.

Petrus Hiſ. Io. Lieb. Succus agrimoniæ, & ſerum lactis *given on an emptie ſtomacke for nine dayes together everie decreaſing time of the Moone.*

A Decoction or Drinke to cure the Rupture.

Roſa Anglicana. Rec. Plantag. roſarum, jaceæ alb. & nigræ, conſolidæ ma. & mino. aventiæ (*that is*, gariophyllatæ) valerianæ, caudæ equinæ, verbenæ, ana, m.j. epatic. m.ij. cinamomi, nucis moſcatæ, corallij albi & rubr. ana, ℥ ſs. zacchari vel mellis, ana, lib. ſs. vel q.s. *Hereof make your decoction, and if there be added* ſumac. radix bruſci, *and* quinq; nervia, *it will be more available.*

A Drinke for greene wounds.

Cloves. Rec. Vini albi, lib. viij. aquæ com. lib. x. zacchari albi, lib. ij. conſolidæ utriuſq;, filicis aquaticæ, calendulæ, ophiogloſſi, chelidonij, polipodij quercini, nummulariæ, lilij convallij, ſanamundæ, diapenſiæ, veronicæ, verbenacæ, pimpinellæ, ana, m. j. *Boyle all theſe in* balneo mariæ *five houres, and ſo let it reſt till it be cold. Let the patient drink thereof three times a day, but eſpecially morning and evening.*

A

A vulnerarie Drinke to be used the first seven dayes.

Rec. Consolidæ utriusque, veronicæ, cyclamini, ana, m. j. astacos ex purgatos nu. iiij. vini albi. mensuras, ij. *Circulate them in* balneo *three dayes, after that straine them, and hereof give a spoonfull in the morning.* Quercetanus.

Another.

Rec. Oculorum cancri pulv. ℥ ss. mummiæ, ʒ ij. boli armeni, ʒ j. ss. agrimoniæ, ophiogloſſi, veronicæ & cyclamini, ana, m. j. spermatis ceti, ʒ j. *Let them mixe and macerate together with white wine all one night in* balneo mariæ. *Hereof give two spoonfuls morning, and evening also if need be. These drive away inflammations, and are convenient where are burnings.*

A wound Drinke to be used after those first seven dayes.

Rec. Macis, oculorum cancri, zedoariæ, ana, ʒ iij. mummiæ, galangæ minoris, ana, ʒ ij. nucis vomicæ, ʒ j. ss. *To these being grosse beaten and put into a glasse vessell, powre upon them* vini albi mens. j. ss. *Macerate them in a most gentle heat two dayes. The quantitie is one spoonfull morning and evening: the vertue cannot bee sufficiently commended.* Quercetanus.

A wound drinke for poysoned shot.

Rec. Florum vincæ, pervincæ, lilij convallij, ana, p. j. galangæ, zedoariæ, ana, ʒ ij. boli armeniæ veræ, mummiæ, ana, ʒ j. spermatis ceti, ʒ ss. vini albi mens. ij. *Digest and circulate them in* bal. mariæ *foure dayes. Use it one spoonfull at morning and evening.* Quercetanus.

A wound drinke to be used where bones are fractured by gun-shot.

Rec. Aristolochiæ, cyclaminis, serpentariæ, consolidæ utriusq- Quercetanus.

utriuſque, geranij, ana, m.j. ſabini m.ſs. macis, zedoariæ & oculorum cancri, ana, ℥ ſs. mummiæ, galangæ minor. ana, ʒ j. ſs. *Shred and ſtampe the hearbes finely, the reſt make into groſſe powder, boyle them in a double veſſel foure houres* cum vini albi menſ. j. *and uſe it morning and evening. This (ſaith the Author) is better then all thoſe ſplints wherewith ſome are ſore tormented.*

A wound drinke.

Gilbertus. Rec. Saniculæ, ſanamundæ, rumicis, canabis, ſem. caulium rubr. conſolidæ minoris, rubiæ majoris, *of each a quantitie: bruiſe them and boyle them in wine perfectly, and let them abide in the wine all one night after: in the morning ſtraine it and give part thereof. This cureth any wound laying aloft but a plantaine leafe.*

Another.

Gilbertus. Rec. Caulium rub. canabis, apij, rubiæ ma. ana. *a like quantitie, and make it in manner aforeſaid.*

Another.

Gilbertus. *Which is to be made* ex apio, arnogloſſa, lanceolata, ſanamunda, conſolida, utraque rubia & caule.

Another.

Gilbertus. Ex ſanamunda, pimpinella, ſalvia, carduo benedicto, agrimonia, pede columbino, plantagine, centinodio, lingua avis, & ſpergula.

Another.

Gilbertus. Ex ſanamunda, betonica, ſalvia, hedera terreſtri, agrimonia, piloſella, pimpinella, violaria, plantagine, melagine. *Draw out the juyce of theſe hearbes, and boyle it with your wine, then give it to drinke: but marke that you withdraw daily of the quantitie of your* melag. *which was added, leſt the wound ſhould at firſt too ſuddenly cloſe together.*

Ano-

Another.

Ex angellica, betonica, agrimonia, piloſella, hedera ter- *Gilbertus.*
reſtris, ſeptem nervia, violaria, *but leaſt of the* angelica. *Boyle them in wine, let the patient drinke of it thrice a day, and the oftner the ſooner whole.*

Another.

Rec. Betonicæ, agrimoniæ, fragariæ, aſari, violariæ, lin- *Gilbert.*
guæ bovis, ambroſij, plantaginis, quinque folij, hyperici, ſpicæ linguæ avis, pimpinellæ, ana, m.j. *Stampe them and boyle them in wine, ſtraine them, and put to honie, and an hundred graines of pepper, if the partie have no fever.*

Another which he much commendeth.

Is to be made ex caule rubr. & rubia, & teneritatibus ru- *Gilbert.*
micis & ſem. canabis vel teneritate ipſius herbæ & ſanamunda, & conſolida minore & ſanicula, *of each a like proportion, ſave that you muſt take a double portion of the* rubia, *ſtampe your herbes and ſeethe them in wine to the waſting of the third part. This may you alſo ſweeten with honie or ſugar for delicate perſons, and give thereof morning and evening.*

Certaine rules which the Author obſerved in the ordaining of the drinks.

1 *That if there were danger of a fever, then theſe drinks were made with water and Sugar, and not with Wine and Honie.*

2 *That the patients diet ſhould be free from milke, cheeſe, egges, fruits, and fleſh of ungelded beaſts or fowls, and that he ſhould eate unleauened bread. As for carnall copulation all other Authors forbid.*

A more extraordinarie practiſe by wound-drinks, which the ſame Author delivereth.

Rec. Succum piloſillæ, *give to the patient (that is wounded*

ded in what place ſoever) to drinke: if he caſt it againe, he ſhall dye: if he retaine it, he ſhall live: and then for the firſt day give him to drinke plantaginem & fragariam: *the ſecond day give him to drinke thoſe and* gariophyllatæ: *the third day adde to thoſe three* piloſellam, *and give him ſo to the fifth: the fifth day put to the former* hederam terreſtrem *till the ſeventh day. After which you ſhall in the ſame order begin to withdraw, till you come to the herbes of the firſt day, wherewith you began.*

Another order which Gilbertus ſheweth to have beene practiſed by ſome.

Firſt they waſh the wound with warme water, next they apply the lard of Bacon ſtamped with Wormwood for three dayes: after that whites of egges with flaxe for foure dayes. In the meane time they give alſo a drinke made ex vino vel ceruiſia & medietate mellis, *with which alſo is boyled* ſuccus conſolidæ mi. & ſaniculæ, & abſynthij, & fœniculi, *of which they gaue every morning a full cup faſting, which would iſſue out by the wound and mitigate paine: then applyed they to conſolidate the wound when it was mundified.* Rec. olibani, ſarcocollæ, ana, pares portiones, aloes, quantum eſt medium iſtorum. *Make theſe in fine powder, which then ſhall conſolidate the wound in two dayes, though it bee very large. Alſo* pulvis cornu cervini *ſhutteth up a mound, and taketh away the moyſt diſpoſition.*

A Drinke to prove the cureableneſſe of a wounded patient.

Roſa Aug. Rec. De ſucco pimpinellæ quantum teſta ovi capit. *Give it to the wounded patient to drinke: if he caſt it againe he ſhall dye; otherwiſe not, but it ſhall go all forth at the wound greene. Some draw forth the juyce with white wine, and ſo give it to drinke.*

Another.

Roſa Aug. Rec. Betonicæ, leviſtici, nepitæ, provencæ, ana, ʒ j.

Mixe

Mixe them with a little hony and give it: if it go forth by the wound he ſhall live; if not, he ſhall dye.

Another.

Rec. Rubiæ majoris, ſumitatum canabis cum ſemine tanaceti ſilveſtris & oleris rubei, *and give it to drinke: if it go all forth by the wound he ſhall live: if not, he ſhall dye.* *Roſa Ang.*

A healing Drinke.

Rec. Pimpinellæ, bugloſſæ, ſanamundæ, agrimoniæ, an. m. ſs. *Pound them and mixe them with water, wine, or ale, and ſo give it. It will go forth by the wound and heale well.* *Roſa Angl.*

Another.

Rec. Sanamundæ, fol. canabis, fol. caulis rub. piloſellæ, bugloſſæ, nardi celticæ vel gallicæ, ſaliuncæ, ana, m, ſs. ſeminis canabis, ℥ j. *Pound them in a morter with very good wine, and decoct them a little, and thereof give three ſpoonfuls in the morning, and three a good while after dinner.* *Roſa Angl.*

Another.

Rec. Pedis columbini cum radice ſua, radic. conſolidæ, radicum oſmundæ, ozimi, cardui benedicti, ſenationis, fabariæ, ſumitat. rubi, ana, q.s. *Bruſe them and put them into a pot, and powre upon them white wine or ale, and give it morning and evening for nine dayes. It cureth any wound or ruptur.* *Roſa, Angl.*

Another.

Rec. Plantag. gariophyllatæ, ſem. canabis, ana, q.s. rubiæ majoris plus. *If there be a bone broken, adde* conſolidæ minoris *in double quantitie. If the wound bee in the head, boyle them in water; if in the bulke of the bodie, boyle them in ale; and if the hurt be beneath the navel, then ſeethe them in wine.* *Roſa Angl.*

A

A wound-drinke in caſe that nature needeth reliefe and ſtrengthening.

Roſa Angl. Rec. Zinzibris albi, galangæ, cinamomi, cardamomi, ana, ℥ j. piperis longi, ℥ ſs. gentianæ, ʒ ſs. croci, ʒ j. *Make your infuſion in very good wine, and give of it twice a day for three dayes.*

The like is made.

Roſa Angl. Ex vino optimo & cinamomo & ſpica, & zinzibre & cubebis, gariophyllis, nuce moſcata, calamo aromatico & ſalvia. *And it excellently comforteth and refreſheth wounded perſons. But in wounds of the breaſt put in his drinke, hyſſope, liquorice, raiſins, and ſugar: giue alſo* diapenidion *and* diadragagantum.

A wound drinke.

Paracelſus. Rec. Cerviſiæ recent. coctæ, menſuras xx. ſucci herbæ cornu cervi menſuram, j. *Let them purge, and fine together to be drunke, three times a day.*

Another chiefe one.

Is, ex ſucco de cornibus cervi diſtillato.

Another.

Paracelſus. Rec. Rad. cyclaminis, ℥ ſs. diapenſiæ m. j. conſolidæ mediæ m. ſs. *Boyle them in* lib. ſs. vini *to the conſumption of the third part: to theſe may be added in this ſort for to give*, Rec. decocti, ℥ iij. olei cariophyllorum diſtillati, ℈ j. *Mixe them, and hereof give three times a day to drinke.*

Another.

Paracelſus. Rec. Saniculæ, pyrolæ, centaureæ, betonicæ, ana, m. j. conſolidæ regalis, agrimoniæ, ana, m. ij. *Boyle them in old white wine in* balneo mariæ *one houre or two ſo ſtopped as there be no breathing out.*

Ano-

Another.

Rec. Ophiogloſſi m. iij. alchimillæ m. ij. pirolæ minoris m. j. periclimeni m. j. ſs. rhabarbari ʒ j. reupontici ʒ iij. *Boyle all together in wine, in manner aforeſaid.* *Paracelſus.*

Another.

Rec. Angellicæ ʒ ſs. mummiæ ʒ j. ſpermatis ceti ʒ ij. glandium ʒ ij. conſolidæ minoris m. ij. cyclaminis ʒ ij. pyrolæ utriuſque ana, m ij. vini q. s. *whereto you may adde a third part of water, or as you ſee good.* *Paracelſus.*

Another.

Rec. Baccarum juniperi lib. ij. *well bruiſed with theſe following:* pyrolæ utriuſque, periclimeni, ſaniculæ alb. radic. ana. m. ſs. ophiogloſſi, m. j. ſs. conſolidæ ma. ariſtolochiæ, ana, ʒ v. perſicariæ ʒ iiij. *Diſtill them all together, and after in that water ſeethe what vulnerarie hearbs you will; adding to* baccas juniperinas cum cinamomo. *Paracelſus.*

Another.

Rec. Flor. ſpicæ, m. j. hypericonis, m. iiij. verbaſci m ij. betonicæ, centaurij minoris, prunellæ, ana, m. ſs. *Of theſe prepare your drinke in manner aforeſaid.* *Paracelſus.*

Another excellent wound drinke.

Rec. Equiſeti (*that kinde which is called* Hippuris) filicis floridæ, ana, m. j. muſci clavati, lychenis, ana, m. ſs. centaurij majoris, prunellæ, conſolidæ mediæ, rubiæ tinctorum, ſaniculæ, cariophyllatæ (*both roots and leaves*) geranij cretici, betonicæ, virgæ aureæ, ana, m. j. *Stampe all theſe hearbs, and put them into an earthen pot with* vini albi lib. xij. *and boyle them on a gentle fire to the conſumption of the halfe, then ſtraine it, and put to it* mellis depurati & opt. lib. vj. *Let it boyle a little, hereof give two ſpoonfuls at morning, and as much at night in the diſtilled water of the greater Comfrey.* *Iarret.*

Ano-

Another excellent distilled wound drinke for delicate persons, whose taste and eye must both be satisfied.

Ranelet. Rec. Hyperici m. ii. scabiosæ, m. j. agrimoniæ, m. j. ss. consolidæ ma. & mi. ana, m. ij. ss. salviæ, hyssopi, ana, m. j. polypodij ʒ iiij. rad. consolidæ ma. ʒ ij. rad. helenij ʒ v. glycyrrhize ʒ vi. mellis despumati lib. ss. (vel zacchari) vini cretici lib. vi. stillatitij liquoris cardui benedicti & scabiosæ, ana, lib. j. Simul contundantur & reponantur in vase figulino per 10. dies: *Then with a glasse Limbeck, distill it at a gentle fire, and give thereof* ʒ *ij. early in the morning, as much before dinner, and againe as much before supper one houre. Also use the same for a fomentation or injection to the wound.*

A wound drinke for the head.

Quercetanus. Rec. Florum lilij convallij & betonicæ, ana, p. j. galangæ, macis, ana, ʒ iii. perficariæ, chelidonij, vincæ pervincæ, veronicæ, & centaurij, ana, m. ss. *Macerate them, and use them morning and evening.*

A wound drinke for the breast.

Quercetanus. Rec. Succi verbenæ, betonicæ, veronicæ ana, ℥ ii. aquæ cinamomi lib. i. *Macerate them as before.*

Another for that purpose.

Sylandrus. Rec. Consolidæ majoris & mediæ, saniculæ, betonicæ, ana, m, i. ophioglossi, agrimoniæ, ana, m. ss. rhabarbari ℥ ss. mummiæ sinceræ ʒ ii spermatis ceti ʒ i. *Decoct them in a double vessell close stopped, give tenne drammes at a draught morning and evening.*

A vulnerarie drinke for wounds in the belly.

Quercetanus. Rec. Boli armeni ℥ ss. consolidæ utriusque, ana, m. i. galangæ, ʒ ii. *Temper them with wine as aforesaid.*

A

A decoction for wounds in the head.

Rec. Paſſularum enucleatarum, glycyrrhize, ana, ℥ i. tamarindorum, jujubarum, iridis, hyſſopi ana, ℥ ſs. hordei ℥ ii. fœnugræci ʒ ii. capillorum veneris ℥ ſs. *Boyle them in a pottle of raine water till halfe be waſted, and keepe it to your uſe.*

Another.

Rec. Hordei mundi m. ii glycyrrhizæ razæ ℥ iii. ſem. fœniculi ℥ i. ſs. jujubarum & ſebeſten, ana, nu. x. paſſularum enucleatarum ℥ i. ſacchari candi ℥ iiii. hyſſopi m. i. capillorum veneris ℥ i. ſaccharirоſarum ℥ i. *Boyle them in ſufficient quantitie of water till halfe be conſumed, then ſtraine it and clarifie it with the white of an Egge, and in the end, adde there* loch de pino ℥ i. *and uſe it.*

A wound drinke eſpecially againſt fiſtulous diſpoſitions of wounds in the breaſt.

Rec. Piloſellæ, pimpinellæ cum radicibus gariophyllatæ, rad. gentianæ, atque arthemiſiæ, matrum violarum ſubrubentium, braſſicæ veterum foliorum, cymarum canabis, ſenationum, rubiæ, quæ bene mundata ſint, ana m. i. cinamomi, galangæ, cardamomi, meligettæ, gariophyllorum, ana, ʒ ſs. vini albi adorati lib. xx. *When theſe have boyled to the halfe, ſtraine them, and put to,* mellis deſpumati lib. ii. *Againe, ſeethe them at a ſoft fire in a glaſſe veſſell, to the waſting of a pinte more. Hereof give* lib. ſs. *or* ℥ iiii. *in the morning foure houres before dinner.* *Alfonſus Ferrius.*

A drinke for the curing of ulcers.

Rec. Vitrioli ℥ v. *Hang it in a veſſell with twenty meaſures of wine: ſo let them worke, and fine together. Give a ſpoonefull at a time.* *Paracelſus.*

Another.

Rec. Vini recentis menſuras xl. *Let it purge with* liquoris, *Paracelſus.*

ris tartari distillati lib. j. *And hereof give one spoonefull at a time.*

Another.

Paracelsus. *Macerate the hearb* centaurium in aqua ardente, *and after draw out his quintessence after the common manner. Of this extraction, give tenne graines in one spoonefull of some vulnerarie distilled water.*

Another.

Paracelsus. *Seethe* Esula, *hearb, root, and seede in* sero lactis, *till you have his substance, then straine it, and after seeth away all his liquor gently, and keepe the thicke remainder, whereof give a little every day in the morning to drinke.*

A fistula drinke of great commendation.

Petrus His. Io. Liebault. Rec. Caulium rub. fœniculi, abrotani, tanaceti, fragariæ, fol. rubiæ majoris, herbæ Roberti, plantaginis, apij, foliorum canabis, ana, *like quantitie,* artus muris. *Boyle them in white wine, and adde to honie: hereof both give to drinke, and inject also into the ulcer.*

Another to be used in like sort, being of manifold experience.

Petrus His. Io Liebault. Rec. rad. & fol. vel sem. sinapis, sumitatum lapatij acuti, rad. altheæ, ma. pimpinellæ, fol. caulis rub. ana, *like quantitie,* tanaceti q. s. *Decoct them in wine, straine them and put in some honie.*

A decoction for a hydropike body that hath ulcers.

Rec. Ligni sancti lib. j. ss. rad. chinæ ℥ j. aquæ fontanæ lib. xvj. vini albi lib. ij. cui addas radicum asparagi, fœniculi, apij, petroselini, graminis, rusci, rubiæ tinctorum, iridis recentis, ana, ℥ ij. radicum azari, cort. rad. tormentillæ, tamariſci, capparis, ana, ℥ j. agrimoniæ, cychoriæ, ceteracis, capill. ven. ana, m. j. soldanellæ m. j. ss. anisо-

aniſorum, paſſularum enucleatarum num. xx. cinamomi electi ʒ iij. cicerum rubr. p. ij. trium florum cordialium, ana, p. ij. maratri, ameos, ana, ʒ iij. ſem. melonum contuſ. ℥ j. bulliant ad conſum. unius partis, deinde exprime & adde ſyr. de eupatorio ʒ iij. *Clariſie and make it ſweete,* cum ſantalo citrino, cinamomo & iride, ana, ℥ j. *Make your decoction for foure daies.*

A great decoction to provoke ſweate, called ſyrupus Sancti Ambroſij.

Rec. Milij excorticati p j. aquæ pluvialis lib. j. ſs. *Boyle them till the ſeede doe breake, then put to them* vini albi veteris lib. ſs. *then give them a heate together, and after ſtraine them Hereof give ſixe ounces at a draught, morning and evening after evacuation. This ſhall provoke ſweate, yet more ſtrongly if* ramentum cornu tauri *be boyled alſo* cum milio. *D. Foſter.*

A decoction for ſuch as are weake and addicted to melancholy, being affected with lues venerea.

Rec Ligni aloes ʒ ij. cinamomi ʒ j. coriandri præparati ʒ iij. ſebeſten, jujubarum, ana, ℥ j. glycyrrhizæ razæ ʒ j. florum cordialium m j. hæc omnia ex aquæ lib. x. uſque ad tertias concoquantur, inde colentur & addatur ſacchari ℥ vj. *Matthiolus.*

A drinke of Almond milke for ſuch as have ulcers in the yard.

Rec. Amygdalarum dulcium à pelliculis mundatarum ℥ j. ſem. frigidorum ma. recent. & mundat. ana, ʒ ſs. ſeminis papaveris albi ʒ j. *Beate them together, and ſteepe them in the decoction of liquorice, and after the milke is ſtrained out and made indifferent warme, adde thereto* ſacchari clariſſimi ℥ j. *to make it ſweet, and ſo miniſter it.* *Andreas Lacuna.*

A decoction for a Fiſtula.

Roſa Anglicana. Rec. Cardui benedicti, pedis columbini, ana, m. j. eupatorij, ſummitatum rubi ana, m. ſs. *Decoct them, and with honie make it as a ſyrope, which give the Patient to drinke, and lay upon the Fiſtula the ſubſtance of the hearbs.*

A drinke for the Fiſtula in the inner parts.

Roſa Anglicana. Rec. Agrimoniæ, tapſibarbati, ſanamundæ, chelidonij, abſynthij, brioniæ, fol. caulis rub. herbæ Roberti, pedis columbini, ſummitatum rubi, pimpinellæ, ſalviæ, cardui benedicti, lanceolatæ, hyſſopi, plantaginis, gallitrici, abrotani, marrubij albi, millefolij, caprifolij, ſcolopendriæ, ana, partes æquales, *boyle them in water, wine, and honie, and give it to drinke morning and evening.*

A drinke for the Fiſtula.

Paracelſus. Rec. Aquarum cyclaminis, de folijs ſerpentinæ, ſophiæ, ana, ℥ iiij. *Mixe them for a draught, of ſuch give foure ounces for a quantitie morning and evening unto the end.*

Another.

Rec. Aquarum de cornibus cervi, centaureæ, conſolidæ aureæ, ana, ℥ iij. parthenionis ℥ iiij. ſs. *To theſe adde* rhabarbari, mannæ electæ, ſpermatis ceti, ana, ℥ j. *This mixture ſtanding in a veſſell, muſt be often times ſtirred together, and give thereof to drinke morning and evening, one ſpoonefull, and three ſpoonefuls of wine immediately upon that.*

A drinke for the biting of a mad Dogge.

Ex manuſcripto. Rec. rutæ, p. j. alli ʒ ſs. nucleorum nucum avellanarum m. j. *Stampe them and ſtraine them with ſtale Ale, adde thereto* theriacæ opt. ʒ j. *Give it the Patient warme, and the dregges ſtrained from it, apply to the ſore.*

To

To tame and kill the Canker by inward cure.

Ius cancrorum flavialium ex lacte asinino v. diebus exhibitus, ita ut totidem subinde diebus ipsimet cancri comedantur. *Such a course (saith the Author) being seven times performed, maketh the Cancer in a woman most gentle and tractable, so as the rest may be performed by the use of simple epithemes.* *Altisimi.*

Defensatives.

A Defensative to be used in the cure of Gangrana.

REc. Olei rosarum, omphacini, olei myrtini, violarum, ana, ℥ j. aceti acerrimi ℥ ij. succi plantag. solani, absynthij, scabiosæ, consolidæ minoris, ana, ℥ j. *Boyle all together to the consumption of the juyces, then adde thereto* boli armenij, sang. draconis, omn. sandalorum, macis, cinamomi, squinanti, ciperi, ana, ʒ j. *Mixe them together, and with Waxe sufficient make it in a good forme.* *Guydo.*

Another for the same.

Rec. olei rosati, myrtini, ana, ℥ iiij. ss. succi plantag. & solatri, ana, ℥ ij. *Boyle them to the consumption of the juyces and adde to the straining* ceræ albæ ℥ j. ss. farinæ fabarum, hordei & lentium ana, ℥ ss. sandalorum omn. ana, ʒ ij ss. boli armeni ℥ j. pulveris myrti, ʒ j. *Mixe them, and make a defensative to be applyed round about the place.* *Weckerus.*

A Defensative for wounds.

Rec. Olei rosac. lib. j. olei cham. ℥ iiij. butyri recentis ℥ iiij. ceruſæ, terræ sigillatæ, ana, ℥ iiij. sandali alb. & citr. ana, ʒ ij. lapid. tutiæ ℥ j. quatuor sem. frigidorum majorum, ana, ʒ j. coralli albi ʒ iij. albumin. ovorum nu. ii. a-

ceti rosacei ℥ i. sang. draconis ʒ iii. *Powder which are to be powdred, and melt the rest with vineger: and after it is removed from the fire, put in the rest of the powders, stirring them well untill they be cold.*

Another.

Clowes. *Rec.* Empl. diachalciteos lib. j. ss. succi sempervivi, plantag. solani, ana, ℥ i. ss. olei ros. ℥ ij. ss. olei myrtini ℥ i. albuminum ovor. nu. ii. aceti ros. ℥ i. Misce.

A *Defensative to be used in wounds in the armes.*

Vig. *Rec.* Olei rosati, olei myrtini, ana, ℥ iii. olei chamæmeli, ℥ ii. farinæ fabarum & hordei, ana, ℥ i. boli armeni, terræ sigillatæ, ana, ʒ vi. sandalorum omnium, ana, ʒ ij. rosarum, myrtillor. ana, ʒ i. ss. ceræ albæ. ℥ i. ss. aceti rosac. ʒ iii. succi plantag. succi solatri, & lactucæ, ana, ℥ ss. *Melt the Waxe with the Oyle and the juyces, and let them boyle one walme, and mixe it to the manner of a plaister.*

A *Defensative for an ulcer.*

Valeriola. *Rec.* Vnguenti de bolo, ℥ vi. omn. sandalorum ʒ i. ss. pulveris myrtillorum, & rosarum, ana, ʒ ii. olei rosac. & myrtini, ana, ℥ j. ss. aceti rosarum ℥ ii. albumen unius ovi. *Mixe them well together, and use it.*

A *Defensative to be used when any of the vertebres are broken.*

Vesalius. *Rec.* olei myrtini, olei rosarum, ana, ℥ iiii. ceræ albæ ℥ i. ss. *Melt the Waxe with the Oyles at a gentle fire, and before it be cold, adde thereto* boli armenij ℥ i. omnium sandalorum ʒ i. farinæ fabaceæ ʒ x. farinæ hordeaceæ ℥ i. ss. *Mixe them, and apply them in place of a Cerote.*

A

A Defensative to be applied in the taking of a member.

Rec. Boli armenij ℥ iiij. terræ sigillatæ, plumbi usti ana, ʒ iiij. ss. sempervivi, succi plantag. & absynthij, ana ʒ j. aceti rosacei, albuminum ovorum, ana. q. s.

A Defensative very comfortable.

Rec. olei myrtini ℥ ij. ss. olei rosarum ℥ ij. sevi cervini ʒ iij. cinabrij. ʒ j. cerussæ ʒ j. ss. *Mixe them and boyle them till they be blacke, adding thereto* ceræ alb. ℥ ss. camphoræ ʒ iij. tutiæ in aqua plantaginis præparatæ, ʒ ij. *Stir it well together till it be cold, and make a plaister.*

A Defensative for watring eyes.

Rec. Cineris lanæ non lotæ & cum albumine ovi, *apply it as a plaister upon the forehead and temples. It taketh away the fluxe and paine of the eyes.* *Ex manuscripto.*

An excellent defensive in all wounds.

Rec. Diapalmæ ℥ viij. olei ros. succi solani, & plantag. ana, ℥ ij. unguenti populeonis ℥ j. ss. *Let these be boyled with a soft fire till the juyce be consumed, putting in the juyce by little and little, and last of all your Populeon.* *Goodrus.*

A defensative to keepe backe all fluxe of humors flowing to any part.

Rec. Crassulæ ma. & minoris, plantaginis majoris, solani, fol. hyosciami, sempervivi, rostri ciconiæ, ana, m. ij. *Stampe all these together, then boyle them in three pound of oyle Olive till all the liquor be consumed. Straine it.* Rec. olei hujus lib. ij. ss. lapidis calaminaris præparati, terræ sigillatæ, ana, ℥ ij. cerussæ ℥ iiij. ½ lithargyrij ℥ iij. caphuræ ℥ j. ceræ albæ, aceti rosacei, ana, lib. ss. *Melt your waxe and oyle together, put in the rest made in very fine powder, and lastly the vineger, labour them in a morter untill it come to the forme of an unguent.* *Rennerus.*

DIGESTIVES.

A Digestive for contused wounds.

REc. Terebinthinæ lotæ, ℥ ij. mellis rosacei, ℥ iiij. butyri recent. ʒ vj. radic. iridis, aloes, sarcocollæ, myrrhæ, ana, ʒ j. ss. aristolochiæ rotundæ, ʒ ss. *Powder which are to be powdred, and make it to Art.*

A digestive proper for wounds.

Rec. Terebinthinæ purgatæ, ℥ iij. ss. mellis rosarum, ℥ j. olei lumbricorum, ℥ ss. vitellos duos ovorum, olei rosarum, ℥ ss. myrrhæ, ʒ ij. masticis, ʒ j. sarcocollæ, ʒ ss farinæ hordei, ℥ ss. *Powder which are to be powdered, and make it to Art.*

A Digestive.

Glewes. Rec. Terebint. lotæ in aqua vitæ, ℥ iiij. vitellos ovorum duos, ung. populei simpl. ℥ ij. olei rosarum, ℥ ss. mercurij præcipitati, ʒ ij. croci, ϑ j. *Mixe them.*

A Digestive for hollow ulcers and impostumes.

Rec. Olei rosarum, ℥ iiij. olei lumbricorum & hypericonis, ana, ℥ ij. ss. mellis rosarum, ℥ v. ceræ, resinæ pini, resinæ, butyri recentis, ana, ʒ iij. rerebint. puræ, ℥ vj. succi apij & plantaginis, ana, ʒ iiij. *Melt them at the fire, and adde thereto* sarcocollæ, ℥ j. myrrhæ, ʒ iij. croci, ϑ ss. aloes epatic. ʒ ss. *Powder what are to be powdered, and with the yolkes of foure egges make it to Art.*

Another very good.

Rec. Mellis rosac. ℥ viij. sarcocollæ, ℥ ss. myrrhæ, thuris, ana, ʒ iij. succi apij, ℥ iij. olei rosarum, ℥ j. ss. vitellos tres ovorum, terebint. ℥ j. farinæ hordei, ℥ ss. *Mix them to art.*

A Digeſtive to remove an eſcar.

Rec. Terebinthæ, ℥ iiij. vitellos ovorum nu. ij. mellis roſacei, ℥ ſs. olei liliacei, olei amygdalarum dulcium, pinguedinis capi, ana, ʒ j. ſs. butyri recent. ʒ j. *Make it to Art.*

ELECTVARIES.

An Electuarie for the Kanker not ulcerated.

REc. Pulveris cancrorum, ℥ iij. pulveris ranarum, pulveris de limacibus, ana, ℥ ij. cort. citri conditi, ℥ ſs. raſuræ eboris, oſſis de corde cervi, ana, ʒ iij. xylobalſami, ligni aloes, ſandali moſcat. coralli rubr. limaturæ chalybis, ana, ʒ ij. ſem. acetoſæ, ſem. citri & endiviæ, ana, ʒ j. ambræ, ʒ ſs. conſervæ boraginis, bugloſſæ, & anthos, ana, ℥ ij. *Mixe them for an Electuarie, whereof you may give any houre at your pleaſure.* *Weckerus.*

Another.

Rec. Confections de hyacintho, ℥ j. ſs. confectionis alchermes, ʒ iij. conſerv. roſarum, conſerv. radic. bugloſſæ, ana, ℥ j. ſyrupi de pomis quant. ſufficit. Fiat Electuarium. *Whereof give three times a weeke two houres befoee meat the value of a nut, drinking upon it a little good wine delayed with b l ſſe water.* *Weckeri.*

An Electuarie to be uſed in the cure of a rupture.

Rec. Conſervæ ſymphiti majoris, & roſarum antiquæ, cort. citri, ſaccharo conditorum, ana, ℥ j. ſigillæ mariæ, jaceæ albæ & nigræ, ana, ʒ ij. boli armenij in aqua roſarum loti, ſanguinis draconis, ana, ʒ ij. ſs. acaciæ, hypociſtidos, ana, ʒ j. ſs. carnium citoniorum ſaccharo conditarum ſive aromatibus, ℥ ij. limaturæ chalybis, ℥ j. ſyrupi myrtini q. s. *Make it an Electuarie.* *Calmeus.*

An Electuarie to digeſt the humor in the cure of Bubo.

Veſalius. Rec. Sanguinis ſiccati anatis maſculi, anatis fœmininæ, ſanguinis anſeris & hædi, rutæ ſilveſtris, ſeminis fœniculi, cumini, anethi, ſem. naporum, ana, ʒ iij. radicum gentianæ, trifolij, ſquinanti, thuris, roſarum rub. ana, ʒ iiij. piperis albi & longi, phu, coſti, cinamomi, aniſi, an. ʒ ij. myrrhæ electæ, ſpicæ nardi, ana, ʒ vj. aſari, ammoniaci, amaraci, agarici, ana, ʒ ij. carpobalſami gra. xx. iridis, croci, rhabarbari, gingibris, maſticis, ana, ʒ j. ſtæchados, ʒ v. hæc omnia miſce & paretur pulvis ſubtiliſſimus, & cum lib. iiij. mellis deſpumati optimi miſceantur. *And make it an Electuarie.*

An Electuarie for vomiting of bloud by reaſon of a bruſe or otherwiſe.

Rec. Conſervæ roſarum, & ſymphyti majoris, ana, ℥ j. boli armenij loti in aqua roſarum, lapidis hæmatitis, ana, ʒ j. coralli rubri, ʒ ſs. acaciæ, baccarum myrti, ana, ʒ j. penidiarum, ℥ ſs. zacchari, ℥ iiij. Fiat Elect. doſis eſt ʒ. ſs. *with red wine in the morning or afore meat.*

An Electuarie for the palſey and crampe, happening to wounded patients, being void of learned counſell.

Rec. Diaſatyrionis vel radicum ejus conditorum, ʒ j. radicum eryngij condit. ℥ ſs. diamoſci dulcis, ℈ j. ſpecierum electuarij de gemmis, ℈ j. dianiſi, ℈ ſs. diagalangæ, diatrion pipereon, ana, ℥ ſs. radicum acori & pæoniæ, ana, ℈ ſs. mithridatij, ʒ ij. conſervæ herbæ paralyſis, ʒ iij. conſervæ anthos, ʒ ij. ſacchari, ℥ vj. cum aqua ſalviæ. Fiat Electuarium.

An Electuarie for one that is wounded and affected with the Crampe.

Rec. Dianiſi, diamoſcu dulcis, dianthos, ana, ℈ iiij. diagalangæ,

galangæ, ʒ ſs. mithridatij, ʒ iij. corticum citri, ʒ ſs. radicum acori, ℈ ij. foliorum ſalviæ ſiccæ, ℥ ſs. conſervæ anthos, ℥ j. zacchari, ℥ vj. cum aqua ſalviæ; Fiat Electuarium.

An Electuarie verie excellent for the diſeaſes of the ſtomacke happening after greene wounds or long ulcers.

Rec. Capillorum veneris tuſſilaginis, pulegij, hyſſopi, calaminthæ, ana, ʒ j. jujub. & ſebeſten. ana, num. x. glycyrrhizæ, ℥ ij. iridis, ʒ ij. caricarum pinguium num. vj. ſeminis fœniculi, ʒ j. fœnugræci, ℈ ij. quatuor ſem. frigidorum majorum, ana, ℈ j. polypodij quercini, ℥ j. ſs. Bulliant in lib. j. ſs. aquæ puriſſimæ uſque ad ℥ vj. coletur & colaturæ addatur carnium paſſularum extract. cum decoctione prædicta, penidiarum, ℥ iiij. nucleorū pini, ℥ ſs. dia-ireos ſimplicis, ℥ ij. pulmonis vulpis præparat. ℥ ſs. diadragaganti frigid. ℥ j. ſs. dia calaminthæ, ℈ ij. glycyrrhizæ, ℥ ſs. myrrhæ, ʒ j. zinzibris albi, ʒ ij. piperis longi, ʒ j. dia hyſſopi, ℈ j. zacchari candi, ℥ vj. Miſce. Doſis eſt, ʒ j. *To take at any time.*

An Electuarie confortative for rebellious ulcers to be uſed after ſweats, purgations, and ſuch like.

Rec. Letificantis Galeni, ℥ iij. diamoſci dulcis, ʒ vj. gariophyllorum, ʒ j. electuarij regum, ℈ iiij. elect. de gemmis, ℈ ij. conſervæ boraginis, bugloſſæ, citoniorum, ana, ℥ j. ſyrupi de pomis, *as much as ſhall ſuffice for an Electuary, of which give in a morning* ʒ ij. *or one ſpoonfull.*

An Electuarie againſt vomiting and weakneſſe of ſtomacke after the cure of ulcers.

Rec. Succi citoniorum depurat. lib. j. vel ejus loco mivæ citoniorum, lib. ſs. aceti roſarum, ℥ iiij. zacchari, lib. ſs. Bulliant ad ſpiſſitudinem, cui addas diacinamomi, ℥ ij. aromatici roſati, ʒ j. diambræ, dianiſi dulcis, ana, ℈ j. diacoralli, ℈ ſs. zinzibris, galangæ, piperis albi, ana, ʒ ſs. Miſce & fiat mixtura,

mixtura, cujus dosis est, ℥ ss. *To be taken on an emptie stomacke in the morning, or before meats, and after,* ʒ ij. *at a time.*

An Electuarie to provoke sleepe in dismembring any part, but not without learned counsell.

Rec. Decoctionis lactucæ & portulacæ vehementer expressæ, ℥ ij. syrupi papaveris, ℥ j. diamarg. frigid. ʒ ij. dispermaton, ℈ ij. sem. papav. albi, ʒ ij. croci, ʒ ss. opij ℈ iiij. hyos. ℈ ij. quatuor sem. frigid. ma. ana, ℈ j. succi glycyrrhizæ, ℥ ss. gum. arabici, galangæ, dragaganti, ana, ʒ j. amyli, ʒ iij. *Boyle Sugar together with the decoction and syrup to the consistence of an Electuarie, or rather higher: then adde to the rest in fine powder, but last of all the* crocus, mel, *and* opium, *stirring them long time together. The* dosis est ℈ j.

An Electuarie to resist the malignitie of a festring and stinking Kanker.

Anton. Mizaldus.

Rec. Pulveris cancrorum fluvialium vel marinarum in lacte suffocatorum, & inclibano ex siccatorum, ℥ iiij. pulveris canarum, limaciarum, erinaceorum, ana, ℥ j. corticum citri conditorum, ℥ ij. rasuræ eboris, ossis de corde cervi, ana, ʒ iij. xylobalsami, xyloaloes, santalorum, corallorum, limaturæ calybis præparatæ, ana, ʒ ij. sem. acetos. citri, pulv. cardui benedicti, scordij, citrach. ana, ʒ j. ambræ, mosci, ana, gra. ij. conservæ boraginis, buglossi, acetosæ, sonchi, ana, ʒ ij. syr. de pomis simpl. q.s. Fiat Electuarium. *Whereof let the patient take the quantitie of a Chesnut three houres before meat.*

Embro-

Embrocations.

An Embrocation for the creeping Herpes.

Rec. Centinodij, plantaginis, ſolani, ana, m. j. cupulorum glandium, vel nucum cupreſſi, ana, paria. x. baccarum & foliorum myrthi, malicorij, balauſtiorum, ana, ℥ j. acaciæ, hypociſtid. ana, ʒ vj. myrrhæ, thuris, ana, ʒ v. *Boyle them in Smiths water, and waſh the ulcer therewith, and bathe it.* *Weckerus.*

An Embrocation for an œdematous or cold tumor.

Rec. Cinerum ſarmentorum vitis, ficus braſſicæ, tamariſci, ana, p. j. fol. ebuli, tamariſci, ana, m. ſs. boli armenij, ℥ j. ſs. aquæ in qua ferrum fuerit extinctum, li. iij. aceti, ℥ iiij. *Boyle them till the third part be waſted, with the which you ſhall bathe the tumor, and binde upon a ſponge wet therein.* *Weckerus.*

An Embrocation to maturate impoſtumes.

Rec. Radicum altheæ, capitum liliorum, ana, lib. j. ficuum ſiccarum nu. x. violarum, malvarum, ana, m. j. fœnugræci, ſeminis lini, ana, ℥ j. *Boyle them in ſufficient quantitie of water, with wheat meale, butter, and oyle of ſweet almonds, of each a ſmall quantitie, and make it upon the fire.*

An Embrocation againſt windineſſe.

Rec. Chamæmeli, meliloti, aneti, ana, m. j. ſem. maratri, & aniſi, ana, ℥ ſs. cumini, ʒ ij. furfuris, ʒ ij. farinæ fabarum m. j. ſs. milij ſolis, m. ij. *Boyle them together with lee and red wine as much as is ſufficient.*

An Embrocation to be uſed for aſſwaging paine of the head in lue venerea.

Rec. Ramentorum tenuiſſimorum ligni Indi, ℥ ij. ſalviæ, *Angerius Ferrariensis.*

viæ, ſtœcados, ruthæ, ana, m.j. vini antiqui, lib.j.ſs. *Decoct them to the conſumption of the halfe, and with the ſtrained part make Embrocation.*

FOMENTATIONS.

A Fomentation for œdema.

Ambroſ. Pareus. REc. Nucum cupreſſi, granorum ſumach, balauſtij, ana, ℥ j. ſalviæ, origani, calamenti, hyſſopi, meliſſæ, ana, m. j. abſynthij, plantag. caudæ equinæ, tapſi barbati, centinodij, ana, m.ſs. aluminis, tartari & ſalis communis, ana, ʒ j. *Boyle them in* lixivio communi, *and ſo uſe it with ſponges.*

A Fomentation for ſuffuſion of the eyes.

Andernacus. Rec. Fœnugræci loti, ℥ ij. florum chamæmeli, p.ſs. ſem. rutæ, ʒ iij. *Boyle them in ſufficient water, and uſe it.*

A Fomentation againſt the enlarging of the apple of the eye.

Vigo. Rec. Roſarum, myrtillorum, ana, m.j. meliloti, anthos, ana, m.ſs. nucum cupreſſi, nu. ij. vini nigri ſpiſſi, lib. j. ſs. aquæ roſ. aquæ myrtillorum, ana, ℥ iij. *Bruſe what is to be bruſed, and boyle them to the halfe of the wine and waters. Vſe it with a ſponge.*

A fomentation to be uſed with a ſponge when Bubo lurketh in the fleſh.

Veſalius. Rec. Specierum cordialium temperatarum, ℥ ſs. moſci, ambræ, ana, gra. xx. camphoræ, gra. j. ſandalorum omnium, ana, ʒ ſs. ligni aloes, ℈ j. laudani, ʒ ij. vini malvatici, aquæ roſarum, aquæ florum myrti, aquæ florum arantiorum, ana, q.s. aceti parum. *Bruſe the aforeſaid things, and mixe*

mixe them with the waters, wherein you ſhall dip a ſponge and apply it.

A fomentation for the ſwelling in the belly, or tumor in the flanke called Bubo venereus.

Rec. Foliorum abſynthij, majoranæ, eupatorij veri, origani, pulegij, calaminthæ, rutæ, ana, m. ſs. fol ebuli, ſambuci & caulium rubr. ana. m. j. fol. querci, lentiſci, rubi, & cupreſſi, ana, m. ſs. thymeleæ, ſoldanellæ, ana, m. j. florum chamæmeli & meliloti, ana, p. j. ſem. anſi, anethi, maratri, cumini conquaſſatorum, ana, ℥ j. nucum cupreſſi, gallarum omnium contritarum, ana, paria iiij. aluminis, lib. ſs. ſalis cōmunis tantund. *Boyle all in lee made of oke aſhes and the ſtalks of coleworts, then bathe the belly with a ſponge dipped therein.* *Valeriolæ.*

A Fomentation to be uſed in the cure of a rupture.

Rec. Vini nigri ſtiptici, lib. iiij. roſarum, balaūſtiorum, foliorum myrtillorum & granorum ejus, ſumach, fol. plantag. hyperici, matri ſilvæ, ana, m. j. radicum, ſymphiti utriuſque & foliorum euſdem, ana, m. ſs. radic. altheæ, ℥ ij. nucum cupreſſi, nu. iij. hypociſthid. ℥ ſs. aluminis rochæ, ℥ ij. aceti roſarum, ℥ ij. ſs. lycij, ℥ iij. myrrhæ, thuris, ana, ℥ v. glutinis piſcium, ℥ j. *Boyle all together in the aforeſaid wine till halfe be waſted, then ſtraine it, and with a ſponge apply it.* *Vigo.*

A Fomentation for the windie rupture.

Rec. Cumini, baccarum lauri, ſeſelios, rutæ, ana, ℥ j. *Boyle them in ſufficient gentle binding wine and lee, wherewith you ſhall bathe the place affected.* *Weckerus.*

A Fomentation to diſſolve winde in the windie rupture.

Rec. Radicum biſtortæ, radic. ſymphiti utriuſque, ana, ℥ i. ſs. hyperici, polygoni, foliorum rubi, ana, m. j. ſem. cumini,

cumini, aniſi, ana ℥ j. naſturtij torrefacti ℥ ſs. florum ſtæchados, anthos, & centaurij, ana, p. ij. *Boyle them in ſufficient raine water and wine, and uſe it with ſponges.*

A *Fomentation for the cold apoſtume called undimia in the armes and legges.*

Rec. Chamæmeli, meliloti, foliorum myrthi, ana, m. ij. abſynthij, ſquinanti, ſtæchados, roſarum, matricariæ, ana, m. j. coriandri, maratri, ana, m. j. mellis lib. ſs. ſalis, aluminis rochæ, ana, ℥ ij. ſs. *Boyle them in water, to the conſumption of the third part, and uſe it.*

A Fomentation for a watry rupture.

Rec. Lixivij barbitonſoris, lib. iiij. in quo bulliant ſeminis cumini ℥ ij. ſemen petroſelini & apij, ana, ℥ ſs. ſalis com. lib. j. *And make a Foment.*

A Fomentation for the hemrhoydes.

Rec. Malvæ, biſmalvæ, brancæ urſinæ, ana, m. ij. chamæmeli, ſtæchados arabici & citrini, ana, m. j. *Mixe them together, and boyle them in water ſufficient, and with a ſponge foment the place affected.*

A Fomentation to diſſolve, ſcatter, and vent forth contuſed bloud, making a bunch or knobbe in the fleſh, the skinne being whole.

Vig. Rec. Vini nigri lib. iij. lixivij barbitonſoris lib. j. ſs. nucum cupreſſi aliquantulum trituratarum nu. x. myrtillorum, roſarum, abſynthij, ana, m. ſs. aluminis rochæ ℥ ſs. coriandrorum, cymini, calami aromatici, ana, ʒ ij. *Boyle them all together to the waſting of a third part. A ſponge wet hercin warme, muſt be bound to the place, and daily renewed. It reſolveth (ſaith the Author) marvellouſly.*

Another, which being applied at first, within two dressings (at furtheſt) diſpatcheth the matter,

Rec. Albumen ovi vehementer agitatum, *adde hereunto* olei myrtini & pulv. myrtillorum, ana, ℥ j. *Stirre them well together, and with a linnen ſtuph firſt wet in vineger and water equall portions, wrung out againe, apply this mixture to the place.* *Arceus.*

A Fomentation for wounds and ulcers, which doth comfort and heale.

Rec. Seri lactis lib. iiij vini ſanguinei lib. iiij. vini malvatici, lib. j. roſarum rubrar. ℥ iiij. florum anthos, chamæmeli, betonicæ, hyperici, meliloti, ſalviæ, valerianæ, ana, p. iij. mellis roſarum ℥ iiij. rad. ſymphiti majoris ℥ ſs. aloes epaticæ ʒ iiij. vermium terreſtr. ℥ j. aluminis ʒ ij. ſs. iridis ʒ ij. cinamomi ʒ iij. thuris ℥ ij. *Powder what is to be powdred, and boyle them to the conſumption of one pound, then diſtill them, and with that liquor bathe the wound or ulcer.*

A Fomentation againſt vomiting in the cure of wounds and ulcers, or bruiſes.

Rec. Abſynthij, muſci odorati, roſarum rubrarum, ana, m. ſs. cariophyllorum, maſticis, macis, ana, ʒ ij. cinamomi, nucis moſc. ciperi, ana, ʒ i. *Boyle them in red wine, and being warme, moyſt a ſponge therein, and bathe the region of the ventricle therewith morning and evening.*

A Fomentation againſt vomiting after the healing of old ulcers.

Rec. Abſynthij, menthæ, roſarum rubr. ana, ℥ j. galangæ, cinamomi, ana, ʒ iij. calami odorati ʒ i. maſticis ʒ iiij. ſquinanti ʒ j. ℈ j florum chamæmeli ʒ vi. florum anthos ʒ iii. zedoariæ, ℈ ii. moſci, ℈ i. *Firſt bruiſe the hearbs, and then the reſt, and put them in a cloth, and boyle them in*

two

two pound of malmeſie, and roſe-water three ounces, with the pulpe of one Quince, till halfe be waſted, and with a ſponge foment the region of your ſtomacke indifferently warme; after that apply the hearbs which were ſodden, in manner of a cuſhion, and when it beginneth to bee cold, renew it warme, eſpecially in the morning, and before meales.

A *Fomentation for virulent, corroſive and rebellious ulcers.*

Vigo. Rec. Aquæ plantag. aquæ roſarum, ana, ℥ iii. balauſtiorum, myrtillorum, ana, parum, myrabolanorum citrinorum ʒ ij. aluminis rochæ, ʒ ij. ſs. terræ ſigillatæ, ʒ iij. ſantalorum omnium, ana, ʒ j. aquæ endiviæ, ℥ ij. mellis roſ. ℥ j. *Boyle them to the conſumption of the third part. Straine it, and uſe it.*

A *Fomentation to dry an ulcer, and to bring it to cicatrization.*

Valeriola. Rec. Foliorum plantag. m. ij. abſynthij m. ſs. foliorum olivæ, lentiſci, ſummitatum rubi, ana. m j. foliorum betonicæ m. ſs. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, anthos, hyperici, ſtæchados, roſarum rubrarum, foliorum ac granorum myrti, ana, m. j. *Make your decoction in water ſufficient, and in the end, adde thereto* vini rubri aſtringentis lib. iiij. *and uſe it.*

A *Fomentation for an ulcer in the yard.*

Andreas Lacuna. Rec. Foliorum malvarum m. i. radicum apij, altheæ & fœniculi, ana ℥ iiii. ſem. lini, citoniorum, & fœnugræci, ana, ℥ i. florum chamæmeli, ſtæchados, meliloti, pulegij, origani, ana p. ii. caricarum pinguium ℥ i. ſs. *Boyle them together till the roots be tender, and uſe it.*

A *Fomentation to diſſolve, mollifie, and drive away winde.*

Andernatus. Rec. Malvarum cum radic. m. i. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, ana. p. i. ſem. lini ℥ i. aniſorum ℥ ſs. ficus nu. xi.

Boyle

Boyle them in water, till the third part be wasted, and fill a bladder with the decoction, and apply it to the side affected once or twice.

A Fomentation for paine in the huckle bone.

Rec. radic. & foliorum ebuli, altheæ, ana, m. j. rutæ, salviæ, sambuci, pulegij, ana, m. ss. chamæmeli, & melilo-ti, ana, p. j. ss. fœnugræci p. j. ss. *Boyle them in three parts of Oyle, and one of Wine, and with a sponge moystened therein foment the place affected.* *Weckerus.*

A Fomentation for the gowt in the hands.

Rec. & fac lixivium ex cineribus quercus, ficus, sarmen-torum, cort. fabarum, in quo concoques, radicum ebuli, ℥ ij. ss. caulium rubrorum m. iij. lupinorum, fœnugræci, ana, p. iij. florum sambuci & stæchados, ana, p. ij. alumi-nis, sulphuris, ana, ℥ ij. salis ℥ iiij. aceti ℥ v. *And with this decoction foment the hands.* *Calmetæus.*

An effectuall Fomentation for cold tumors.

Rec. Lixivij ex cineribus Guiaci lib. viij. florum cha-mæmeli, m. j. florum meliloti & hyperici, ana, m. ss. fol. & rad. altheæ ana, m. j. rosarum rub. m. ss. sem. fœnugræ-ci ℥ iij. farinæ lupinorum ℥ ij. myrrhæ ℥ j. ss. sulphuris vivi ℥ j *Let all be somewhat bruised, and boyle them toge-ther at a soft fire to the halfe, then put in* vini albi lib. j. ss. *After it is cold, straine it.* *Banister.*

An excellent Fomentation for Gangræna.

Rec. Lixivij lib. iiii. aquæ vitæ lib. i. oxymel. simpl. lib. i. myrrhæ ℥ ii. salis torrefacti ℥ i. ss. lupinorum ℥ i. ire-os ℥ iiii. absynthij m. j. florum chamæmeli, hyperici, stæ-chadis ana ℥ i. cymini ℥ ss. *Powder them grosly, and seethe all to the consuming of one pinte: so straine it.* *Banister.*

An excellent Fomentation for the beginning and augmentation of an inflammation.

Victor. Faventinus. Rec. Vrinæ pueri masculi decimum annum non attingentis lib. j. albuminum ovorum num. iii. aceti albi lib. ſs. aquæ ros. ℥ ij. *Mixe them, and warme, with cloths or flaxe, apply it.*

A Fomentation for an ache.

Ex manuscripto. Rec. Apij, leviſtici, ſolatri, ana, m. j. or ij. ſevi ovini, q. s. coquantur ex fœcibus vini albi, vel aceti albi, vel cerviſiæ bonæ, *Lappe them after in a cloth, and ſo foment and binde them to the part.*

A Fomentation to remove the extreame itch that happeneth in the purſe of the Teſticles.

Balthrop. Rec. Lactis à cremore ſeparati & aquæ ana partes æquales, florum roſarum m. j. *Heate them together, and let them coole againe, wet cloths therein, and apply them cold, renewing them ſtill as they dry for twenty foure houres.*

A Fomentation to mollifie the carbuncle.

Fredericke. Rec. Fol. & rad. malvarum, fol. & rad. altheæ, ſaponariæ, parietariæ, ana, m. j. radicem lilij albi, caput vervecis cum pelle & lana, ficuum pinguium nu. xij. *Boyle all theſe a good ſpace, and let the Patient ſit over it and receive the fume thereof, or with a ſpunge let it be warme applyed for ſeven or eight daies.*

FVMIGATIONS.

A Fume to cure ulcers proceeding of lues venerea, or Alopecia Gallica.

R Ec. Cinabrij ℥ i. belzoini, ſtyracis, myrrhæ, olibani, & opoponacis, ana, ℥ ſs. maſticis, thuris, ana, ʒ ij. *Mixe them with Turpentine, and make them up in ſmall balles.* *Rondeletius.*

A fumigation to provoke ſweat.

Rec. Cinabrij ℥ i. ſtyracis rubei & calamitæ, nucis moſcatæ, ana, ʒ iij. belzoini ℥ ſs. *And with Turpentine make them in ſmall balles of two drammes a peece.* *Rondeletius.*

A fume to cleanſe the body of foule and filthy ſcabbes proceeding of the pockes.

Rec. Cinabrij ℥ i. merc. ſublimati ʒ i. myrræ, maſticis, thuris, ſtyracis calam. ana, ʒ v. gummi iuniperi, terebint. laudani ana, q. s. Fiant trochiſci.

Another for the ſame.

Rec. Cinabrij, lapid. hæmatitis, ana, partes æquales miſceantur. *Iohn Iarret.*

Another.

Rec. Cinabrij ℥ j. ſs. belzoini, ſtyracis, myrrhæ, rad. ireos, florentiæ, maſticis, olibani, ana, ℥ ſs. nucis moſc. maceris, ana, ʒ iij. theriacæ ℥ ij. accipiantur terebinthinæ. q. s. & fiant trochiſci. *Clowes.*

A fume for the ulcers of the noſe proceeding of Alopecia Gallica.

Rec. Cort. thuris, maſticis, olibani, myrrhæ, ſtyracis, gum-

gummi juniperi, ana, ʒ ſs. roſarum rubrarum, ſandalorum omnium, ana, ʒ ij. auripigmenti rubri ʒ iii. lapidis pyritis ʒ ii. *And with the muſcilage of* gum. dragagant. *make them in Trochiſces.*

A fume for contracted members.

Paracelſus. Rec. olei olivarum, olei juniperi, ana, ʒ v. maſticis lib. ſs. terebinthinæ ʒ iiij. ſs. *Mixe them: the lame member, be it legge or arme, muſt be incloſed in a veſſell of wood, large, and for that purpoſe, to be ſhut cloſe alſo that no fume goe forth. Vnderneath kindle this receipt of fume now deſcribed, and maintain it ſo halfe a day together. This vapour will thicken into a water, as ſuch things doe in a Limbecke, and pierce and warme the member, cheriſh the veines and humor of life, and bring againe the member to naturall livelihood. This proceſſe is to be held as long as the infirmitie indureth.*

Another.

Idem. Rec. Taxi pinguedinis, olei olivarum, adipis ranæ minimæ, viridis, calamites appellatæ, ana, lib. j. myrrhæ, maſticis, terebinthinæ, ana, lib. ſs. *Vſe it as before.*

GARGARISMES.

A Gargariſme for Squinantie in the augmentation.

Vigo. REc. *Roſarum, ſumach, ana,* m. j. hordei, paſſularum, ana, m. ſs. ficuum ſiccarum num. vj. jujubarum num. x. *Boyle them all with ſufficient water, untill the third part be waſted, adding thereto* diamoron ʒ iiij. mellis roſarum ʒ j. ſs.

A Gargariſme for ſwelling in the throate in the augmentation.

Rec. Balauſtij ℥ j. caricas pingues vj. dactylos ij. ſem. lini, & fœnugræci, ana, ℥ ſs. *Boyle them to one pound, and diſſolve therein,* caſſiæ ℥ ſs. myrrhæ ʒ ij. croci ʒ ſs. lactis mulieris ℥ ij. *Calmeteus.*

A Gargariſme for Angina *in his augmentation.*

Rec. Summitatum rubi, lentiſci & plantaginis, ana, m. j. glycyrrhizæ raſæ & contuſæ ℥ j. paſſularum enucleatarum ℥ i. ſs. caricarum pinguium num. x. hordei cum cortice p. i *Boyle them all together, and in one pound of the decoction diſſolve* diamoron ℥ i. mellis roſati colati, ſyrupi violati, ana, ℥ ij. *Mixe them for a Gargariſme.* *Valeriol.*

A *Gargariſme for* Angina *or ſwelling in the throat in the augmentation.*

Rec. roſarum rubrarum, foliorum myrthi, vel lentiſci, ana, m. i. glycyrrhizæ ℥ j. paſſularum mundatarum, ficuum, ana, nu. xx. hordei integri p. j. *Boyle them, and in one pound diſſolve* mellis roſati, & diamoronis, ana ℥ j. *Mixe them, and make it according to art.* *Rondeletius.*

A *Gargariſme for* Angina *in his beginning.*

Rec. Diamoron ℥ iij. aceti roſati ℥ j. ſucci granatorum muſorum ℥ ij. aquæ plantaginis, ſolani, vel caprifolij, ana, ℥ iiij. ſacchari candi albiſs. ℥ j. *Make this Gargariſme, and uſe it every houre, as occaſion ſerveth.* *Valeriola.*

A *Gargariſme for the ſwelling of the throate in the beginning.*

Rec. Foliorum plantaginis, & myrthi, ana, m. ſs. granorum ſumach rubentium, lentium, ana, p. j. mali punici cum ſuo putamine & granis internis contuſi nu. j. hordei cum cortice p. j. *Boyle them in water ſufficient, untill there* *Valeriola.*

remaine but one pound: and after the ſtraining diſſolve therein diamoron, ℥ iij. ſucci granatorum muſorum, mellis roſarum, ana, ℥ ij. *Make it in good order.*

A Gargariſme for Squinantia in the ſtate.

Vigo. Rec. Radicum altheæ, ℥ iiij. ficuum ſiccarum nu. x. paſſularum, ℥ ij. furfuris m. ſs. hordei m. j. glycyrrhizæ, ʒ x. nidi hirundinis, lib. ſs. pullorum hirundinis, nu. iij. *Boyle them all in broth of a Weather, untill the third part be waſted, adding thereto after it be ſtrained* mellis roſati, ℥ j. ſacchari rubri, ℥ j. ſs. croci, ℈ j. ſyrupi de duabus radic. ʒ x.

A Gargariſme for Angina in his ſtate.

Valeriola. Rec. Hyſſopi, calaminthæ, ana, m. ſs. glycyrrhizæ raſæ, ℥ j. caricarum pinguium nu. xij. paſſularum exacinatarum, nu. xx. hordei integri, p. j. *Make your decoction, and in one pound diſſolve* mellis roſati, oxymelitis ſimplicis, ana, ℥ ij. ſapæ dulcis, ℥ iij. dianucum, ℥ j. *Make it according to art.*

A Gargariſme for the Squinancie in the beginning.

Rec. Roſarum rubrar. myrtillorum, paſſularum enucleatarum, ana, ʒ ij. *Boyle them in the waters of Endive, Roſes, and Plantaine, of each three ounces, untill the third part be waſted, then ſtraine it, and adde to the ſtraining* ſyrupi acidi ſimplicis, diamoron, ana, ℥ j. ſs. *Make a gargariſme.*

A Gargariſme for the ſwelling in the throat in the beginning.

Rec. Diamoronis, ℥ iij. aceti roſacei, ℥ j. ſucci granatorum muſorum, ℥ ij. aquarum plantaginis, ſolani, vel caprifolij, ana, ℥ iiij. zacchari candi, ℥ j. *Make a gargariſme.*

A Gargariſme for the inflammation of the mouth and throat.

Rondeletius. Rec. Hordei integri, p. j. glycyrrhizæ raſæ, ℥ j. paſſularum

rum cum arillis contuſarum paria xx. roſarum rubrarum, p.j. *Put them into ceſterne water, and in one pound of the decoction, diſſolve* ſapæ, vel mellis roſarum, vel diamoron, ʒ iiij. *So make a Gargariſme for the encreaſe and ſtate.*

A Gargariſme for the inflammation of Vvula.

Rec. Radicum acori, vel galangæ craſſæ, iridis, ana, ʒ j. verbenæ, agrimoniæ, braſſicæ, ana, m. ſs. foliorum oleaſtri, plantag. & ſummitatum rubi, ana, m. j. ſerpilli & pulegij, ana, tertiam partem, m. j. baccarum myrti, ʒ j. ſs. roſarum rubrarum, p. j. myrrhæ, thuris, ana, ʒ ij. *Make your decoction to one pound and a halfe, and in the ſtraining diſſolve* ſacchari roſacei, ʒ iij. mellis roſati, ʒ ij. ſs. *Make a Gargariſme.* *Calmeteus.*

A Gargariſme for apoſtumes of the jawes.

Rec. Ficuum ſiccarum, dactylorum, ana, nu xij. paſſularum, ʒ j. radic. altheæ, ʒ iij. hordei mundi, furfuris, ana, m. j. ſem. citoniorum, ʒ iij. jujubarum num. xx. *Boyle them all in ſufficient quantitie of the broth of a henne untill two parts be waſted, then ſtraine it, and adde to the ſtraining* ſacchari, ʒ iiij. mellis roſarum, ʒ j. ſs. *Then let them boyle one walme, and uſe it actually hot.* *Vigo.*

A Gargariſme for them that be roofe-fallen, commonly called the Vvule.

Rec. Balauſtiorum, gallarum, ana, ʒ ſs. gummi tragagant. thuris, maſticis, ana, ʒ j. *Boyle them with water ſufficient, and adde thereto,* mellis roſati, diamoronis, & aceti, ana, q. s.

A Gargariſme to draw flegme out of the head, but not without counſell.

Rec. Salviæ, hyſſopi, ana, m. ſs pyrethri, zinzibris, gariophyllorum, ana, ʒ j. *Boyle them untill one part be waſted, and adde thereto* oxymelitis ſimplicis, ʒ ij. Fiat Gargariſma.

A Gargariſme to be uſed in the cure of Alopecia Callica.

Vigo. Rec. Hordei mundi, roſarum, ſumach, ana, m. j. aquæ ferratæ, lib. vj. *Boyle them together untill two parts be waſted of three; then ſtraine them, and adde thereto* ſyrupi roſarum, ℥ iij. mellis roſarum, ℥ ij. aluminis rochæ, ʒ x. *So boyle them a little againe, and reſerve it to your uſe.*

A Gargariſme for ulcers in the mouth proceeding of Alopecia Gallica.

Calmiteus. Rec. Piloſellæ, plantag. ſolani, caprifolij, agrimoniæ, ſummitatum oleæ, rubi, mori, caudæ equinæ, ana, m. j. fol. myrthi cum baccis, ana, ℥ j. licij, ʒ iij. nucum cupreſſi, nu. iiij. lentium p. j. ſs. *Make your decoction in Smithes water, then ſtraine it, and in one pound and halfe of the ſtraining, diſſolve* ſucci citoniorum & roſarum, ana, ℥ ij. ſs. mellis roſati, vel diamoron, ℥ ij. aluminis, ℥ ſs. *Make this Gargariſme according to art.*

A Gargariſme for ulcers in the mouth, being cauſed with unguents after ſweating.

Rondeletius. Rec. Foliorum oleæ, myrthi, lentiſci, ana, m. j. plantag. m. ſs. roſarum, p. ſs. hordei p. ij. *Boyle them to two pound, and in the ſtraining diſſolve* vini granat. ℥ ij. ſyrupi laxativi roſati, & diamoron, ana, ℥ j. *Mixe them for a Gargariſme.*

A Gargariſme for an immoderate fluxe at the mouth after the unction.

Banester. Rec. Cerviſiæ lactis ſuffocatæ lib. j. ſs. dianucum, ℥ iiij. ſyr. de papavere nigro, ℥ iij. ſyr. violarum, ʒ ij. Miſceantur.

Another for the ſame purpoſe more forcible.

Banester. Rec. Acuæ hordei, roſacei & caprifolij, ana, lib. ſs. ſyr. violarum, ℥ ij. ſyr. roſarum ſiccarum, diamoron, ana, ℥ j. zacchari chriſtallini, ℥ iiij. laudani Paracelſi, gra. vj. *Mixe them to a Gargariſme.*

A Gargariſme for ulcers in the mouth of lues venerea.

Rec. Piloſellæ, plantag. ſummitatum oleæ, rubi, lentiſci, ana, m. j. glycyrrhizæ, ℥ j. hordei mundi p. j. *Boyle them to one pound, and diſſolve therein* mellis roſati vel ſyrupi roſati, vel nimpheæ, *according to the greatneſſe of the affect*, ℥ iiij. ſucci mali punici, ℥ ij. *Make this Gargariſme according to art.* *Calmeteus.*

A Gargariſme for ulcers in the mouth of lues venerea.

Rec. Plantag. caudæ equinæ, ana, m. j. roſarum, balauſtiorum, ſummitatum abſynthij & ſalicis, ana, p. j. hordei integri, ℥ j. lenticularum, ſumach, nucum cupreſſi, ana, ʒ iij. *Decoct them ſufficiently in ten parts of water and one of vinegar. In the ſtraining diſſolve* mellis roſati, vini granatorum & diamori, ana, ℥ j. Fiat Gargariſma. *Baneſter.*

Another.

Rec. Aquarum plantaginis, roſarum, caprifolij, ana, ℥ ij. aquæ porulacæ & diamori, ana, ℥ j. rob. de Ribes, mellis roſac. omphacij, ana, ℥ ſs. *Mixe them for a Gargariſme.* *Baneſter.*

A Gargariſme for all excoriations and ulcers in the mouth proceeding ex lue venerea.

Rec. Plantag. conſol. med. cynogloſ. prunellæ, rutæ, ana, m. v. balauſtij, ʒ ij. nucum cupreſſi, gallarum, ana, ℥ ſs. nucleor. glandium nu. vj. aquæ fontanæ, lib. iiij. *Bruſe them all, and boyle them in the water to the halfe, then ſtrain it, and adde* rob. nucum, mellis roſati, ana, ℥ j. ſs. *Make a Gargariſme, and uſe it.*

A Cargariſme for ulcers or excoriations in the throat or mouth.

Rec. Agrimoniæ, fol. plantag. utriuſque, florum roſarum rubrar. ana, m. j. hordei excorticati, corticum berberor. ana, m. ſs. *Mixe theſe, and boyle them in three pints of water.* *Rennerus.*

water to the halfe, then ſtraine it, and diſſolve therein dyamoron, mellis roſati, ana, ℥ j. ſs. pulv. aluminis ʒ ſs. *Make a Gargariſme, and ſo uſe it.*

A Gargariſme for ulcers in the mouth by taking of poyſon.

Valeriola. Rec. Foliorum oxalydis, portulacæ, plantaginis, centinodij, & lentiſci, ana, m. ſs. lentium, roſarum rubrarum, ana, p. j. ſem. ſumach. & plantag. ana, ʒ j. hordei cum cortice p. j. *Boyle them all to one pound, and diſſolve therein after it is ſtrained,* ſyrupi citoniorum, ſucci granatorum muſorum, ſyrupi de berberis, ana, ℥ ij. *And make a Gargariſme.*

A Gargariſme for ulceration in the mouth called water Canker.

Vigo. Rec. Vini granatorum, aquæ plantaginis, ana, ℥ ij. fol. olivarum aliquantulum contritarum, m. ſs. ung, Ægyptiaci ʒ x. lycij, ʒ j. *Boyle them till two parts of three be waſted. So ſtraine it.*

Another.

Vigo. Rec. Hordei mund. ſumach. balauſtij, fol. olivarum, cimarum rubi, fol. plantaginis, lentium, ana, m. ſs. granatorum amborum nu. ij. aquæ roſarum, aquæ plantag. lycij, diamoron, mellis roſacei, ana, ℥ ij. aluminis rochæ, ʒ x. myrabol. citrinorum, ℥ ſs. caudæ equinæ, m. ſs. *Boyle them all to the conſumption of a third part.*

An excellent Gargariſme for ulcers in the mouth.

Iulius Palmarius. Rec. Hordei integri p. ij. eupatorij, nicotiani, plantaginis, morſus gallinæ, roſarum rub. ana, m. j. *Boyle them in* aquæ lib. iiij. ad lib. iij. *and ſtraine it: adding thereto* mellis roſarum, ſyrupi roſ. ſiccarum, ana, ℥ iij. aluminis uſti, chalcanti uſti, ana, ʒ ſs. Fiat.

INIECTIONS.

An Injection for wounds made with gunshot.

REc. Agrimoniæ,centaurij minoris,pimpinellæ,absyn- *Valeriola.*
thij, plantag. ana,m. ſs. radicum ariſtolog. rotundæ,ʒ ij. iridis florentini,ʒ iij. *Boyle them all in ſtrong and pure wine unto one pound and a halfe, and in the cooling adde to the expreſſion* aloes epaticæ,ʒ iij. mellis roſati, ℥ ij. *Boyle them againe one walme, and reſerve it to your uſe.*

An Injection for wounds or ulcers.

Rec. Aquæ hordei,ʒ iij. aquæ roſarum, ʒ ſs. aquæ plantag.ʒ v. vini albi,℥ iij. mellis roſacei,ʒ iij.ſs. aluminis crudi, ʒ iiij. ſs. *Boyle them together, and uſe it warme.*

An Injection for hollow wounds.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ,lib. vij. aceti, lib.j. chelidonij, ſalviæ, hyperici, ana,m.ſs. radicum helenij,℥ iiij. *Boyle them untill the halfe be conſumed,and adde thereto* mellis deſpumati, lib. j. aloes cicatrinæ, ℥ iiij. *Powder what is to bee powdered, and let them boyle twentie walmes, after ſtraine them and uſe it.*

Another for the ſame.

Rec. Aquæ hordei, lib.iiij. agrimoniæ,centaurij mino- *Pareus.*
ris, pimpinellæ, abſynthij, plantag. ana,m.ſs. ariſtolochiæ rotundæ,ʒ ſs. Fiat decoctio ad lib. j.colatura diſſolve aloes epaticæ, ʒ iij. mellis roſacei, ℥ ij. *Boyle them ſufficiently, and ſo make it.*

An Injection for hollow and rotten wounds if neither abſterſives or incarnatives will availe in them.

Rec. Lixivij, ℥ iiij. aquæ pluvialis, lib. ſs. vini odoriferi lib.j. glycyrrhizæ,℥ ij. hordei excorticati,m.j.plantaginis, verbe-

verbenæ, agrimoniæ, ſymphiti utriuſque, centaurij, millefolij, ana, m.ſs. thuris, myrrhæ, ana, ʒ iij. ſarcocollæ, ℥ j. ſs. ſacchari rubri, ℥ ij. mellis roſati, ℥ iij. *Boyle them all together untill the halfe be conſumed, and keepe it to your uſe.*

A ſtiptick Injection to be uſed after that, mundifying going before.

Vigo. Rec. Roſarum, balauſtiorum, cimarum, rubi, myrtillorum, ſumach, ana, m.j. hypociſtid. myrabolanorum citrinorum, ana, ʒ ij. mellis roſarum, ℥ ij. *Boyle them with ſufficient plantaine water and wine of Pomegranates, until the third be waſted, and uſe it.*

An Injection for wounds in the throat.

Vigo. Rec. Radicum gentianæ, ℥ ſs. lupinorum, lentium, ana, ʒ ij. plantag. agrimoniæ, ana, m.ſs. thuris, myrrhæ, ana, ʒ j. mellis roſarum parum. *Boyle them with wine, and make an Injection.*

An Injection to conglutinate wounds in the belly.

Calmeteus. Rec. Vini cidoniorum, thuris, & maſticis, q. s. *Boyle them and uſe it.*

Item, aqua plantaginis cum thure & maſtice plurimum auxiliatur.

An Injection for wounds in the bladder.

Vigo. Rec. Aquæ roſarum, ℥ iiij. aquæ plantag. lib. ſs. aquæ caudæ equinæ, lib. ij. hordei mundi, lentium, roſarum, ana, m.ſs. myrabolanorum citrinorum, hypocyſtidis, balauſtiorum, myrtillorum, ana, ʒ j. ſumach, cinerum rubi, foliorum oleaſtri, ſymphiti majoris, ana, m.ſs. glycyrrhizæ mundæ, ʒ x. ſacchari rubri, ℥ ij. aloes epaticæ, ſanguinis draconis, boli armeni, terræ ſigillatæ, ana, ʒ ij. *Boyle them all together to the conſumption of the third part.*

An Injection to mundifie ulcers.

Valeriola. Rec. Foliorum plantaginis, & hederæ recentis, ana, p. j. roſarum

roſarum rubrarum, p. j. granorum myrthi conquaſſati p. j. ſs. foliorum & florum centaurij minoris p. j. aluminis rupini, ℥ j. corticum granatorum, ℥ j. ſs. *Boyle them in water, and make an Injection.*

An Injection for hollow ulcers.

Rec. Aquæ plantaginis, aquæ peculi roſarum, ana, ℥ iiij. vini ℥ ij. aluminis uſti, ℥ ſs. baccarum myrthi, aloes, ana, ʒ j. *Mixe them, and after they be well boyled make an Injection.* *Weckerus.*

Another for the ſame.

Rec. Foliorum plantaginis m. ij. agrimoniæ, herbæ roberti, foliorum pentaphylli, ana, m. j. ſummitatum abſynthij, num. iij. ſymphiti utriuſque, caudæ equinæ, cetrach, hyperici, ana, m. ſs. betonicæ m. j. *Boyle them in water, and in the end adde thereto* vini rubri aſtringentis lib. ij. roſarum rubrarum, foliorum myrthi, ana, p. ij. hordei integri p. ij. *Take three pound of the decoction ſtrained, and adde thereto* farinæ fabarum, ℥ j. farinæ orobi, ℥ ſs. thuris, maſticis, ſarcocollæ, reſinæ pini, ana, ℥ j. myrrhæ, ariſtolochiæ rotundæ, ana, ʒ vj. iridis florentini, ℥ ſs. mellis roſati colati ℥ iij. *Make this according to art for an Injection.* *Valeriola.*

An Injection for venemous and rebellious ulcers.

Rec. Decoctionis hordei lib. j. vini cretici lib. ſs. radicum gentianæ, ʒ ij. lupinorum, lentium, ana, ʒ j. plantag. caudæ equinæ, eupat. ana, m. ſs. glycyrrhizæ, ʒ ſs. thuris maſculi, ʒ j. myrrhæ. ʒ j. ſs. aloes epaticæ, ʒ ij. mellis roſarum, ℥ j. boracis, ʒ ſs. *Boyle theſe untill the halfe be waſted, and reſerve the reſt to your uſe.*

An Injection for fiſtulated and hollow ulcers.

Rec. Mellis lib. j. fellis bovis ℥ iiij. aquæ vitæ ℥ iiij. ſuccî plantaginis, linguæ caninæ, abſynthij, apij & urinæ pueri, ana, ℥ iij. *Boyle theſe almoſt to the ſubſtance of a ſirupe, adding thereto* aluminis uſti ℥ iij. ſarcocollæ ℥ j. ſs.

An

An injection for cankerous and fistulated ulcers.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ lib. iiij. vini albi lib. ij guaiaci in pulverem redacti lib. j. aluminis ℥ ij. *Boyle them untill the halfe be wasted, then adde unto two pound and a halfe of the decoction,* succi salviæ, succi plantaginis, pedis columbini, tapsibarbati, linguæ caninæ, apij & caprifolij, ana, ℥ iiij. Depurentur, addéque preterea, aquæ vitæ lib. ss, sarcocollæ, masticis, aloes, ana, ℥ ss. mellis despumati lib. ij. ss. *Boyle them a little, and use it.*

An Injection for hollow ulcers.

Weckerus. Rec. Hordei integri p. j. ss. cetrach, agrimoniæ, ana, m. j. centaurij majoris, absynthij, ana, m. ss. *Boyle them in sufficient honie and water for an Injection.*

A Iulep to be used as an Injection for ulcers.

Rec. Lixivij facti de cineribus fœniculi lib. j. mellis despumati lib. j. ss. succi plantaginis, absynthij, symphiti majoris & salviæ ana, ℥ j. aquæ vitæ lib. ss. myrrh. ℥ ss. sarcocollæ ℥ j. masticis ʒ ss. terebinthinæ lib. ss. *Boyle all together according to art.*

An Injection for wormes in the eares.

Vesalius. Rec. Absynthij, centaurij, marubij, calaminthæ montanæ, ana, ℥ j. aquæ pluvialis q. s. *Mixe and seethe them till halfe be wasted: straine it, and put to a pound of this decoction,* mellis lib. ss. *and use it.*

Another that killeth wormes in ulcers of the eares.

Rec. rad. ellebori albi, corticum capparis, gentianæ, dictami albi, ana, ℥ ss. aquæ pluvialis, q. s. *Boyle them according to art, and to one pound of the decoction strained, adde* urinæ humanæ veteris, succi absynthij ana ℥ ij. ung. Ægypt. ℥ j. & fiat.

An

An Injection for ulcers in the breast.

Rec. radicum asari, iridis, gentianæ, aristolochiæ, ana, ℥ j. agrimoniæ, pentaphylli, pedis columbini, cetrach, centaurij minoris, hyperici, ana, m. j. myrrhæ ℥ ſs. *Boyle them in equall portions of wine and water ſufficient, and in two pound of the ſtraining diſſolve,* mellis roſarum ℥ vj. *and uſe it.* *Wecherus.*

An Injection for an ulcer in the yard.

Rec. Plantag. & roſacei, ana, ℥ iiij. ſeri lactis caprilli, ℥ ij. ceruſæ ʒ vj. aluminis rochæ, marmoris candidiſſimi, ſpodij, cryſtalli, ana, ʒ j. ſs. caphuræ ℈ j. *Powder what is to be powdred, very finely, and ſearce them through a fine cloth, and mixe them with the reſt for an Injection.* *Andreas Lacuna.*

An Injection for ulcers in the mouth.

Rec. Aquæ hordei lib. iij. vini albi lib. ij. foliorum plantag. m. j. caprifolij m ſs. ſalviæ, roſmarini, ana, p. ij. myrtillorum ℥ ſs. nucum cupreſſi ℥ ſs. malicorij ʒ j. caudæ æquinæ, m. j. ſs. mellis roſacei ℥ vj. aluminis ℥ ij. *Boyle them untill halfe be conſumed, adding thereto* diamoronis ℥ ij. Fiatque.

An Injection for ulcers in the yard, which will heale and aſſwage paine.

Rec. Decoctionis hordei, in qua folia plantaginis, fragariæ, violarum, ſymphiti mino. & fœniculi decocta fuerint lib j. cui decoctioni, addas aluminis uſti, ʒ iij. ſs. zacchari rubri, ℥ ſs. mellis roſarum, ℥ iiij. camphoræ ʒ j. caſſiæ noviter extract. ʒ j. ſs. *Mixe them according to art, and uſe it as an Injection.*

An Injection for the burning of urine.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ lib. iiij. paſſularum exacinatarum ℥ v. fol. plantag. m. j. quinquefolij, fragariæ, polygoni, roſarum

rosarum rubr, ana, m. ß. quatuor sem. frigidorum majorum mundatorum, ana, ʒ j. aluminis ʒ iij. *Boyle them, and adde thereto of the decoction, two pound,* mellis rosati colati ʒ vj.

An Injection to consume the Caruncle.

Frederick. Rec, Lithargirij auri & plumbi, aquæ viridis (*wherewith the Goldsmith hath separated gold or silver*) ana ʒ j. argenti vivi extincti & bene loti ʒ ij. *Put the water and* argent. vivum *into an earthen pan, and set it on a fire of coales, and stirre it with an earthen ladle or spatula, and when it beginneth to be hot, adde the rest of the powder, continually stirring it untill it become of a sea colour, then beate it into fine powder, and take thereof* ʒ j. aquæ ros. aquæ plantaginis, aquæ solani, ana, ʒ iiij. (*steele being quenched in the waters foure or five times*) *adde also* diamoron, syr. ex rosis siccis, mellis rosati, ana, ʒ j. *Mixe all these together, and keepe it in a glasse close stopped, and inject it upon the caruncle through a hollow instrument of silver or leade.*

An Injection to be used when the Caruncle is taken downe.

Idem. Rec. Aquæ fabrorum, plantaginis, solatri, rosati, ana, lib. j. psidiarum, balaustiorum, nucum cupressi, aloes, sumach, ana, ʒ j. ß. aluminis ʒ ij. fol. ros. m. ß. floris æris *well prepared,* ℈ ij. croci martis ʒ iiij. *Boyle all these together a good space. Straine it, and let it settle, then powre off the cleerest, adde to it* sacchari candi ʒ j. syr. ex rosis siccis ʒ ij. syr. absynthij, ʒ ß. Fiat Injectio.

An Injection for the Caruncle to coole, assuage paine, and cicatrize.

Idem. Rec. Fol. rosarum siccarum p. j. sem. canabis, malvarum, ana, ʒ ß. sem. frig. ma. papaveris albi, ana, ʒ ij. sem. hyosciami ʒ ß. gran. alchachengi nu. x. *Boyle them in* aquæ fontanæ lib. ij. *to the halfe, adde to them* troc. alga-

alcachengi ʒ ij. ſacchari candi ℥ j. camphoræ ʒ j. lactis mulieris ℥ iiij. aquæ albuminis ovorum ℥ ij. ſyr. roſarum, mellis roſarum, ana, ʒ vj. Fiat Injectio.

Liniments.

A Liniment for a Canker.

Rec. Teſtarum cancrorum fluvialium combuſtarum ℥ j. pulveris ranarum ʒ iij. lithargyrij auri ℥ j. plumbi uſti & loti, tutiæ præparatæ, ana, ʒ ij. ceruſæ in aqua roſarum lotæ ʒ j. ſs. ſucci burſæ paſtoris & arnogloſſæ, ana, ℥ iij. ſs. olei roſarum omphacini, vel myrtini ℥ iiij. *Labour theſe well in a leaden morter to the forme of a Liniment.* *Calmeteus & Paulus Ægineta*

A Liniment for Warts.

Rec. Floris æris, chartæ uſtæ, ana, ʒ v. colocynthidis, boracis, ana, ʒ vj. ſalis armoniaci ℥ ſs. ſalis alkali, arſenici citrini, fellis vaccini, ana, ʒ vj. uſneæ perſici ʒ vij. *Powder what is to be powdred, and with ſope Lee make this Liniment.* *Weckerus*

A Liniment to be uſed in the beginning of Phlegmon or inflammation.

Rec. Sandali albi & rubri, ana, ʒ iij. glaucij, ʒ ij. terræ chimoliæ, boli armeni, ana, ʒ j. ſs. *Make them all in very fine powder, and ſearce them, and after with the juyce of houſeleeke, or purſelane, or lettice, ſufficient to make a Liniment.* *Veſalius*

A Liniment for an Oedematous tumor or ſwelling proceeding of cold matter.

Rec. Succi ebuli, ſambuci, oxylapathi, ſucci leviſtici, fœniculi, ana, ℥ j. unguenti dialtheæ ℥ iij. mellis ℥ j. olei *Weckerus*

chamæmeli ℥ ij. *Boyle them to the consumption of the juyces, and make a Liniment according to art.*

A maturative liniment which will asswage paine in a tumor, or Impostume.

Vesalius. Rec. Farinæ hordei, pulveris florum chamæmeli, ana, ℥ v. hyssopi humidi, ℥ iiij. olei rosacei, lumbricorum, & chamæmeli, ana, ℥ j. sapæ dulcis ℥ xx. *Mixe them according to art, and make a Liniment.*

A *Liniment for S. Anthonies fire.*

Ex. theru. Rec. Olei rosarum ℥ iij. olei nymphææ ℥ ij. sandali citrini & rubri, ana, ʒ ij. trochisc. de camphora ʒ j. succi solatri, aceti, ana, ℥ j. *Make a Liniment according to art.*

Another for the same.

Idem. Rec. Succi plantaginis, ℥ j. rosacei ℥ iij. lythargirij nutriti, ℥ j. cerusæ lotæ ʒ iij. lactis mulieris ℥ ss. *Mixe them in a leaden morter, and incorporate them to the forme of a Liniment.*

A Liniment to mollifie all tumors or swellings.

Rec. Sevi ovini lib. j. colophoniæ ℥ ij. ammoniaci, bdellij, opoponacis, galbani, ana, ʒ iij. pinguedinis capi, anseris, cygni, axungiæ suillæ, ana, ℥ ss. oleorum anethi, chamæmeli, amygdalarum dulcium, ana, ʒ iij. ss. medullæ crurium vaccarum, ℥ ij. succi malvarum & mercurialis, ana, ℥ iiij. *Boyle them to the consumption of the juyces, and make a Liniment in good forme.*

A *Liniment for red pimples in the face, proceeding of salt flegme.*

Vigo. Rec. Lapathi acuti, succi plantaginis, asphodelorum, ana, ʒ j. ss. olei vitellorum ovorum ʒ x. terebinthinæ claræ, ℥ ss. succi limonum ʒ iij. aluminis combusti ʒ j. argenti vivi extincti ℥ ss. olei myrthini, omphacini, ana, ʒ v. ss.

Mixe

Mixe them in a morter of lead all together, save onely the argentum vivum, *because that will cleave to the lead, labouring them two houres: afterward incorporate your* argentum vivum.

A Liniment for pustules or spots in the face, specially of lues venerea.

Rec. Albumen unius ovi recentis, *beat it perfectly, then adde to it* sublimati & camphoræ, ana, gra. iiij. *Stirre and mixe them together to the forme of a Liniment.* *Augerius Ferrerius.*

A Liniment to cease paine in Erysipelas.

Rec. Succi hyoschiami, cicutæ & solani, ana, ℥ j. alb. ovorum nu. ij. aceti, ℥ ss. opij, caphuræ, ana, gra. iiij. croci ℈ ss. muccaginis sem. psyllij & fœnugræci extractæ in aqua rosarum & plantag. ana, ℥ j. olei de papavere ℥ ij. *Make your Liniment, adding unto it* unguenti refrigerantis, Gal. q. s. *Parens.*

A Liniment for a rupture.

Rec. Foliorum consolidæ majoris, minoris & mediæ, ana, m. j. arnoglossæ, caudæ equinæ, centinodiæ, sigilli salamonis, ana, m. ss. radicum symphiti & valerianæ, ana, ℥ iij. vermium terrestrium ℥ j. aristolochiæ utriusque, ana, ℥ j. florum citoniorum ℥ ij. vini nigri lib. j. axungiæ porcinæ lib. ij. ss. masticis, sarcocollæ, ana, ℥ ij. *Bruse them small, and let them soke in a vessel, and infuse them ten daies, then boyle them, and straine them to your use for a Liniment.*

A Liniment for brusings and contusions.

Rec. Olei masticis ℥ vij. theriacæ optimæ ℥ ij. aquæ vitæ ℥ j. ss. *Make this Liniment according to art.*

A Liniment for wounds in the eyes.

Rec. Myrrhæ, sarcocollæ nutritæ in lacte mulieris, ana, ℈ ss. *Rondeletius.*

℈ ſs. tutiæ præparatæ ℈ j. mellis parum: *Mixe them and make a Liniment in good forme. But if the patient do complaine ſomewhat of the paine thereof, mix therewith a little of the white of an egge and Roſe-water.*

A Liniment to be uſed in the cure of Alopecia gallica.

Cabneteus. Rec. Radicum helenij & liliorum alborum, ana, ℥ j. ſs. ſummitatum abſynthij, lupuli, fumariæ, ſcabioſæ, ana, m. ſs. cicerum, lentium, hordei, ana, p. j. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, ſambuci, ana, p. j. *Make your decoction in ſufficient water, and of the decoction ſtrained one pound and a halfe, adde to* olei roſarum, ℥ ij. olei maſticis, & laurini, ana, ℥ iiij. butyri recent. ℥ v. axungiæ ſuillæ ſalis expertis, lib. ſs. *Boyle them together till the conſumption of the decoction, and after mixe therewith* thuris, maſticis, myrrhæ, ana, ℥ j. ſs. ſarcocollæ & ceruſæ, ana, ℥ j. aluminis ℈ vj. lithargyrij ℥ j. ſs. terebinthinæ, ℥ iij. ſtyracis liquidæ, ℈ x. argenti vivi in ſucco limonum extincti ℥ iij. vel plus vel minus pro ægrotantis viribus. *Labour them very well in a morter for a Liniment.*

A Liniment for the falling of haire.

Helen Meſue. Rec. Succi myrthi, ſucci olivæ ſilveſtris, ana, ℈ ij. roſarum ſiccarum ℥ ſs. abſynthij ℈ ij. *Boyle them all in halfe a pound of vinegar, untill the halfe be waſted; then ſtraine it, and infuſe therein* laudani ℥ ij. *and let them ſtand two daies, then powre upon them* oleum myrtinum, & vinum ſtipticum, *untill it be brought unto the ſubſtance of honie: after that make it ſweet, adding thereto* aliptæ moſcatæ, galliæ moſcatæ, ana, ℈ j. *and make a Liniment.*

A Liniment for the ſame.

Vigo. Rec. Succi apij, ſucc. fœniculi & petroſelini, ana, ℥ j. ſucci enulæ, ℈ vi. ſucci apij riſi ℈ ij. olei ſambuci, terebinthinæ, ana, ℈ x. picis navalis ℥ j. picis græcæ & liquidæ, an.

℈ v.

℥ v. diachylonis gummati ℥ j. ſs. matricariæ, abrotani, aliquantulum contrit. roſmarini, capillorum veneris, ſubtiliter contrit. ana, tertiam partem m. j. vini odoriferi cyathum medium, aceti ℥ ij. *Boyle them all together until the juyces, vinegar, and wine be waſted, then ſtraine them, and put thereto* ceræ novæ q. s. *and make a Liniment, adding thereto* croci ʒ ſs. iridis ʒ j. ſs.

A Liniment for all ſcabs and itch.

Rec. Olei roſarum lib. ſs. floris ſulphuris ℥ iiii. mercurii ſublimati gra. vi. camphoræ ℈ ſs. *Labour theſe together by the ſpace of two houres in an Alabaſter or marble morter, and uſe it both evening and morning after the bodie is purged.* *Baneſter.*

Another.

Rec. Picis liquidæ, mellis depurati, & cevi ovini vel cervini, *of each a like quantitie.* Fiat. *Ex manuſcripto.*

A Liniment for a Canker or ſcald head.

Rec. Olei roſarum ℥ ix. *or elſe halfe ſo much; put it into a leaden morter with a peece of lead; labour it therewith untill it become thicke and blacke like unto lead, then beat ſeverally Litharge and white lead, of each* lib. i. *or* lib. ſs. *Mingle them with the oile, and frame your Liniment.* *Apollonius.*

A Liniment to delay paine in malignant cancerous ulcers.

Rec. Cinerum cupreſſi, lotorum & reſiccatorum, plumbi albi combuſti & loti, ſucci roſarum, ana, ℥ ſs. *Frame it with oyle of Roſes to your uſe.* *Theodorus.*

A juyce contrived to the forme and uſe of a Liniment, of wonderfull force to root out a malitious, gnawing, and fretting canker.

Rec. Sumach, vel rhu coriariorum lib. iii. pilul. cupreſſi, ℥ *Ætius.*

ſi, ℥ iii. gallarum imaturarum caſſiæ, ana, ℥ i. ſs. *Beat them together, ſteepe them in five pints of old red wine; after boile them, continually ſtirring them with a Cipreſſe ſlice till the third part be conſumed. This done, ſtraine it forth and caſt away the droſſe: but ſeeth the juyce til it be of conſiſtence like to honie, and ſo keepe it in a glaſſe. If in keeping this waxe thicke, you may put to it a little wine.*

A Liniment to be uſed in Alopecia Gallica.

Vigo. Rec. Pingued. porcinæ liquefactæ lib. j. olei chamæmeli & anethi, ana, ℥ j. olei maſtichini & laurini, ana, ℥ j. ſtyracis liquidæ ʒ x. radicum helenij aliquantulum conquaſſatorum, radicum ebuli, ana, ℥ iiij. ſquinanti, ſtæchados, ana, parum, euphorbij piſti ℥ ſs. vini odoriferi lib. j. ſs. *Boyle them together untill the wine be waſted; after ſtraine them, and adde thereto* lithargyrij auri ℥ vij. thuris, maſticis, ana, ʒ vj. reſinæ pini ℥ j. ſs. terebinthinæ claræ ℥ j. argenti vivi extincti cum ſaliva ℥ iiij. ceræ albæ ℥ j. ſs. *Melt the Oyles with the Waxe, and incorporate them together to a Liniment.*

A Liniment approved for baldneſſe, to cauſe haire to grow in any part with ſpeed.

Levinus Lemnius. Rec. Radicum canæ, brioniæ, betæ, raphani, ireos, cepæ, ana, ℥ iiij. ficus pingues numero vj. capillorum veneris, abrotani, anethi, ana, m. j. *Bruſe all theſe together very ſmall, and boyle them in Malmſey ſufficient, untill the waſting of the third part, then ſtraine it very well, and adde thereto* butyri recentis, mellis deſpumati, ana, ℥ ij. olei amygdalarum dulcium & amararum, olei ſeſamini, ana, ℥ j. farinæ fœnugræc. farinæ ſeminis lini, nigellæ romanæ pulverizatæ, ana, p. j. laudani ℥ j. *Mixe them, and ſet them on the fire, ſtirring it continually, and let it boyle to the forme of a Liniment, uſing it according to art after the bodie is evacuated.*

A Lini-

A Liniment for the falling of haire.

Rec. Olei myrthini, olei amygdalarum dulcium, olei lini, ana, ℥ j. ſs. laudani ℥ j. euphorbij ℥ ſs. ſpumæ marinæ ʒ iij. ellebori albi ℈ j. rutæ ſilveſtris ℈ j. ſs. fimi columbini ℥ ſs. ſulphuris vivi ℈ j. ſs. amygdalarum amararum combuſtarum ſpicænardi, caſſiæ ligneæ, ana, ℈ j. *Boyle them to the conſumption of the wine, and ſtraine them, adding thereto* mellis deſpumati ℥ j. *And ſo mixing them together make a Liniment.*

A Liniment for the falling of haire.

Rec. Foliorum ſalicis, foliorum myrthi, ſeminum ſumach, ana, ℥ ij. roſarum rubrarum ℥ ſs. myrabolanorum emblicorum, ℥ ij. ſs. laudani ℥ j. mellis crudi ℥ ſs. olei myrtillorum ℥ vj. vini nigri ℥ iij. *Bruſe which are to be bruſed, mixe them together, and boyle to them till the wine be conſumed in a cloſe veſſell, and after the ſtraining uſe it.*

A Liniment for the perfect reſtauration of the pannicles that cover the braine, after their blackneſſe be removed by uſe of mel roſarum.

Rec. Syrupi roſati ex infuſione ℥ j. ſs. florum & fol. hypericonis, florum roſmarini, granæ, ana parum, terebinthinæ, vini odoriferi, ana, ℥ ij. olei omphacini, ℥ iiij. ſs. crocci parum: *Boyle all together, except the ſaffron, which you ſhall make in fine powder, and adde to them in the end.* *Arcæus.*

A Liniment for ſalt flegme and itch.

Rec. Succi lapathi acuti, ſucci plantaginis, ana, ℥ ſs. pingued. porcinæ liquefactæ, unguenti populeonis, ana, ℥ ij. olei roſacei, omphacini, olei myrtillorum, ana, ℥ j. vitellorum ovorum, ʒ x. lithargyrij auri & argenti, ana, ℥ j. ſs. tutiæ ℥ ſs. plumbi uſti ʒ vj. ceruſæ ʒ x. argenti vivi ʒ ix. *Mixe them, and make a Liniment according to art.* *vigo.*

A Liniment for itch and ſcabs.

Veſalius. Rec. Sulphuris triti & ter ex aqua roſarum abluti, ℥ j. ſs. laridi ſaliti lib. j. *Beat it diligently, and waſh it thrice with Roſewater,* ſucci limonum ℥ ij. *Mixe them for a Liniment.*

Another for the ſame.

Conſtantinus Rec. Lithargyrij, aceti fortis, ana, ℥ vj. olei roſ. ℥ xij. argenti vivi extinct. in aceto roſarum ℥ iij. Fiat Linimentum.

A *Liniment to be uſed in morbo pediculari.*

Weckerus. Rec. Olei amygdalarum amarum ℥ ij. olei rutæ ℥ j. ſtaphidis agriæ ℥ j. centaurij minoris ʒ ij. myrrhæ ʒ iij. argenti vivi ℥ ij. axungiæ rancidæ ſalitæ ʒ iij. aceti parum: *Mixe them and make a Liniment according to art.*

A *Liniment for burning and ſcalding.*

Rec. Foliorum malvarum, violarum, fragariæ, conſolidæ mediæ & radicum ejus, quinque folij, plantaginis, foliorum ſambuci, ſempervivi, hedere terreſtris, ſolatri, ana, m. ſs. *Bruſe them ſmall, and infuſe them ten dayes in foure pounds of Swines greace,* olei ſeminis lini lib. ſs. mellis lib. ſs. reſinæ pulverizatæ lib. j. *Mixe them well, and put them in an earthen veſſell cloſe ſtopped, and ſo keepe it to your uſe.*

A *Liniment to be uſed in the cure of ſmall branny ſcales in the head.*

Vigo. Rec. Olei vitellorum ovorum ʒ x. olei ſeminis lini ℥ ſs. olei maſticis, olei laurini, ana, ℥ ſs. lardi porcini liquefacti pingued. vituli, ana, ℥ iiij. terebinthinæ claræ ℥ j. ſs. foliorum plantag. olivarum ſilveſtrium, fumariæ, lapathi acuti, mali granati integri acetoſi, & caudæ equinæ, ana, m. j. foliorum hederæ m. ſs. *Braſe the herbes, and let them boyle with the oyle and greace, aforeſaid, till the juyce be conſumed,*

conſumed, then ſtraine them, and adde to the ſtraining lithargyrii auri & argenti, ana, ℥ ij. ceruſæ ʒ x. calcis decies loti, aluminis combuſti, ana, ʒ vj. argenti vivi extincti cum ſaliva hominis ʒ v. *Mix them, and with wite Waxe ſufficient make a Liniment.*

A Liniment for burning in the face.

Rec. Corticum interiorum ſambuci, olei roſati, completi, ana, ℥ ſs. ceruſæ ℥ ſs. Miſce, & cum modico ceræ, fiat Liniment. *Io. Baptiſta Montanus.*

A Liniment to kill wormes in ulcers of the eares.

Rec. Ceruſæ, polij montani, ana, ℥ ij. picis navalis liquidæ quod ſat eſt. *Mixe them very well in a morter to the forme of a Liniment.* *Ex Archigene.*

A Liniment to be put into the eares that are pained.

Rec. Olei amygdalarum dulcium ℥ ij. croci ϑ j. myrrhæ ϑ ij. opij ʒ ſs. Miſceantur.

A Liniment for the breaking out of childrens heads or elder folks, commonly called a ſcaule.

Rec. Aceti lib. j. radicum heleni j, chelidonii, centaurii, an. ℥ ij. ol. laurini li. j. ſulph. li. j. mellis li. ſs. aloes, flor. æris, olibani, ana, ℥ iiij. *Bruſe which are to be bruſed, and boyle them to the conſumption of the juyces and vinegar, then adde to the reſt made in fine powder, and boyle them a little after, then ſtraine them to your uſe. But firſt you muſt waſh the affected head with the decoction of the roots of* enula campana, *and the leaves of Centaurie boyled in childs urine before the place be anointed.*

A Liniment for a member that is weakened by wounds.

Rec. Olei amygdalarum dulcium, adipis porcini recentis ſine ſale ℥ ij. bdellij, myrrhæ, ana, ʒ j. croci ϑ j. *Diſſolve* *Io. Baptiſta Montanus.*

ſolve the gummes in vinegar, then mixe them together and make a Liniment.

A Liniment very good for a member that is wholly conſumed, although it have beene ſo a long time.

Rec. Vnguent. populeonis ℥ iiij. olei laurini ℥ vj. unguent. dialtheæ ℥ v. ſs. picis nigræ ℥ iiij. olei communis lib. ſs. pingued. capi, cygni, anſeris & anatis, ana, ℥ iij. butyri recentis ℥ vj. axungiæ porcinæ lib. ſs olei de pedibus vaccinnis ℥ iiij. malvarum, altheæ, meliloti, arthemiſiæ, tapſibarbati, valerianæ, & ſambuci, ana, m. ſs. *Bruſe the herbes, and boyle them together till the juyces bee waſted, and reſerve it to your uſe.*

A Liniment to aſſwage paine.

Rec. Olei maſticis lib. ſs. aquæ vitæ ℥ iiij. theriacæ ℥ iij. *Mixe them, and boyle them in a double veſſell ſixe houres, and ſtraine them to your uſe.*

A Liniment to mollifie and aſſwage paine.

Rec. Malvarum, biſmalv. altheæ, mercurialis, arthemiſiæ, meliloti, chamæmeli, ſambuci, violarum, erigeri, hyoſciami, ana, m. ſs. pingued. capi & anſeris, ana, ℥ iiij. axungiæ porcinæ lib. j. ſs. axungiæ humanæ ℥ ij. *Bruſe them and infuſe them together twentie dayes, and after it is ſtrained reſerve it to your uſe.*

A Liniment for paine proceeding of cold matter.

Rec. Lardi porcini, lib. iiij. vini cretic. lib. j. ſs. cariophyllorum ℥ iij. radicum helenij, ℥ iij. cardui benedicti ℥ iij. roſmarini, ſalviæ, ana, ℥ ij. ſs. myrrhæ ℥ v. theriacæ, lib. j. *Bruſe the herbes, ſtraine them, and make the other in groſſe powder, and boyle them together till the waſting of the wine, then ſtraine them, and make it to the forme of a Liniment.*

A Lini-

A Liniment for cold aches or paines.

Rec. Salviæ tanaceti, menthæ, meliſſæ, rutæ, abſynthij, abrotani, chamæmeli, arthemiſiæ, lavendulæ, ſatureiæ, naſturtij aquatici, fœniculi, foliorum pyrethri, chamædryos, ana, m. ſs. axungiæ porcinæ lib. iij. axungiæ humanæ lib. ſs. vini cretici lib. j. ſeminis aniſi ℥ iiij. *Bruiſe them together, and infuſe them tenne daies, then ſtraine them, and keepe it to your uſe.*

A Liniment for paine of the joynts proceeding of a cold cauſe.

Rec. Pingued. humanæ lib. j. pingued. capi, anſeris, anatis, & cygni, ana, ℥ iiij. vini cretici lib. ſs. florum anthos lib. ij. vermium terreſtrium preparatorum lib. ſs. *Bruiſe them, ſtampe them three houres together, and infuſe them in a veſſell well bound eight daies, then let them boyle to the conſumption of the wine, and to the ſtrength of the flowers, and adde to the ſtraining* olei terebinthinæ ℥ vj. *Make a liniment in good forme.*

A Liniment to aſſwage paine about wounds and ulcers.

Rec. Pingued. capi ℥ iiij. medullæ crurium vaccarum ℥ iiij. terebinthinæ ℥ iij. ſs. olei roſarum ℥ iij. olei chamæmeli ℥ iiij. vermium terreſtrium præparatorum ℥ iij. Miſceantur & bulliant ad invicem, & in fine adde ceræ albæ ℥ iiij. *And make a liniment to the precepts of art.*

A Liniment to aſſwage paine of the head in lues venerea, to be anoynted on the inſide of the armes, eſpecially where vena Cephalica runneth.

Rec. Succi anulæ, ſucci brioniæ, ſtyracis liquidæ, terebinthinæ, ana, ℥ j. gummi elemij ℥ ſs. pingued. urſi, anſeris, butyri, ana, ℥ j. ſs. thuris, iridis, ana, ʒ iij. olei irini q. s. argenti vivi *the eighth part.* Miſce, & fiat Linimentum. *Fracaſtorius.*

To

To abate ſpongie fleſh with eaſe.

Veſalius. Rec. Aquarum ſolani, plantaginis, roſarum, ana, ℥ iiij. opij ℈ j. medullæ panis optimæ coctæ, ℥ ij. argenti ſublimati ℈ iiij. *Grinde them upon a marble ſtone, then mixe them, and boyle them untill the halfe be conſumed, then ſtraine it through a thinne cloth, and put in ſome ſcraped lint, boyle them a little together, then take them out, and ſtraine it, and ſo keepe it to your uſe.*

A good Liniment for convulſion of ſinewes.

Veſalius. Rec. Olei amygdalarum dulcium ping. gallinæ, medullæ crurium vituli, ana, ʒ ix. olei violarum ℥ vj. pingued. hædi, & vituli, ana, ℥ xv. *Boyle them all together in the decoction of* malv. rad. altheæ, & ſem. citoniorum, *as much as is ſufficient, untill they be all conſumed, then ſtraine it, and make it to the forme of a liniment.*

A liniment againſt lameneſſe of the legges after the Gowt.

Valeriola. Rec. Gummi ammoniaci, bdellij, in aquæ vitæ diſſolut. ana, ℥ ij. axung. taxis, anſeris, anatis, & vulpis, ana, ℥ iij. pulveris iridis ʒ x. foliorum rutæ, betonicæ, herbæ paraliſis ſiccarum, ana, ℥ j. florum ſtæchados & roſmarini, ana, p. j. florum chamæmeli, & meliloti, ana, p. ſs. ſtyracis calamitæ & benioini, ana, ʒ ij. cariophyllorum, olibani, nucis moſcatæ, ana, ʒ j. olei vulpini lumbricati & decoſto, ana, ℥ iiij. fæcis olei liliorum ℥ ij. ceræ q. s. *Make a liniment in good forme.*

A liniment for paine of the joynts.

Rec. Pingued. capi, anatis, anſeris, & cygni, ana, ℥ iiij. vini cretici lib. ſs. florum anthos lib. j. *Bruiſe the flowers, and incorporate them together three houres, then let them ſtand in the Sunne twentie daies, and boyle them in a veſſell well ſtopped, to the conſumption of the wine, and ſtrain them to your uſe.*

A

A liniment for contracted or lame members to be used after the Bath.

Rec. Axungiæ gallinæ, anſeris, anatis, ſuis, aſini, muli, urſi, gliris, vulturis, leonis, medullæ crurum vituli, equi, aſini, cervi, butyri recentis, utriuſque lilij, olei vulpini compoſiti, amygdalarum dulcium, ſeſamini, laurini, nucis indicæ, muſcelini, ſtyracis benioini, mucilaginis rad. altheæ, fœnugræci, ſem lini, ana, ℥ j. croci tenuiſſimè triti ℥ ſs. aquæ vitæ lib. ſs. fiat Linimentum. *After the anoynting, lappe up the member in a Foxe or Hares skinne.* *Alſonſus Ferrius.*

A liniment againſt numneſſe, palſies and reſolutions of ſinewes, with lameneſſe of members that grow thereby.

Rec. radicis angelicæ minoris lib. x. *Cut it very ſmall, and decoct it in* vino generoſo & forti, *to a viſcous thickneſſe, then ſtraine it out, and put to it* ſaponis optimi lib. ij. reſoluti in vino ſublimato, *in this manner: Your ſope muſt be made into very thinne and ſmall pieces or ſhavings, then put ſixe pintes of your ſpirit of wine into an earthen pot well nealed, let it heate till it beginne to boyle, but not boyle outright, after put in your ſhavings of ſope, and ſtirre all about untill the ſope be melted & vaniſhed. This done, mixe them with the liquor ſtrained from the root aforeſaid, and ſeethe them to the waſting of the halfe. Laſt of all, boyle it with* olei communis recentis lib. ij. *to an oyntment.* *Turneiſſerus.*

A liniment for Oedematous tumors, namely in ſcroto.

Rec. Olei terebinthinæ ℥ vj. caphuræ pulv. ℥ iij. *Diſſolve the Camfer in the oyle,* *adde* olei myrtillorum & cydoniorum ana, ℥ j. ſs. olei laurini opt. ℥ ij. olei ſuccini, ʒ iij. olei abſynthij chymici ʒ ſs. ceræ parum. Fiat Linimentum. *Baneſterus.*

A liniment for inflammation and harding in womens breasts by crudding of their milke.

Lancaster. Rec. Olei lini ℥ iiij. olei rosacei ℥ iij. ſs. olei ovorum, ℥ ij. ceræ citrinæ ℥ j. Fiat Linimentum.

A liniment of Swallowes for all manner of aches and straines.

Ex manuscripto. Rec. Hirundines xxiiij. fragariæ *with his strings*, m. ij. rosmarini, fol. violariæ, lavendulæ albæ, spicæ lavendulæ, absynthij, ana, m. j. *Stampe all these hearbs and Swallowes together till they be as one, put them into an earthen pot, and let them stand nine daies covered: then put unto them* butyri maialis lib. iiij. *or* lib. v. (*set the hearbs in the heate of the Sunne, and never washed*) *boyle them very gently two houres together, then let them stand from the fire two or three daies: after set it over the fire againe, untill it be ready to seethe, then straine it through a faire linnen cloth with great force.*

An excellent liniment for cold aches, shrunke, withered, and benummed members.

Martin. Rec. Vng. Martiati, ℥ j. ung. dialtheæ, ℥ iij. axungiæ canis ℥ j. axungiæ vulpis, olei vulpini, ana, ℥ ij. olei nardini, olei chamæmeli, ana, ℥ j. olei petrolei ℥ ſs. *Mixe them according to art.*

Lotions.

A Lotion for a tumor in Inguine, called Bubo venereus.

Virg. Rec. hordei mundi, rosarum, ana, m. j. foliorum plantaginis, m. ij. sumach, lentium, ana, m. ſs, sem. citoniorum

niorum ʒ ſs. *Boyle them in ſufficient water till halfe be waſted, and uſe it often.*

A lotion for wounds and ulcers.

Rec. Vini albi ℥ ſs. aquæ vitæ ℥ ij. mellis roſarum ℥ iij. aluminis uſti ʒ ſs. *Mixe them, and preſerve it to your uſe.*

A lotion for falling of haire.

Rec. Fabarum, lupinorum, ana, m. j. paſſularum, ficu- *vigo.*
um ſiccarum, ana, ℥ ij. radic. lapathi acuti lib. ſs. fumiterræ, foliorum ebuli, capillorum veneris, ana, m. j. ſs. pomorum acetoſorum numero x. furfuris m. ij. hordei mundi ℥ iij. glycyrrhizæ ℥ j. ſs. *Boyle them all together with as much Barbers lee as is ſufficient, till the third part bee waſted, adding thereto* mellis roſarum ℥ iiij.

Another lotion for the ſame purpoſe.

Rec. myrtillorum, ſpicænardi, radicis aſphodeli, corti- *Augerius Ferrarius,*
cis pini, ana, ℥ j. laudani, ſem. apij, fol. ſenæ, cyperi, ana, ℥ ſs. ſem. papaveris albi, corticis tamaricis, ſem. abſynthij, roſ. alb. ſem. hederæ, ana, ʒ iij. *Let them infuſe with aſtringent wine in a double veſſell on the fire, and ſo uſe it.*

A lotion for hollow ulcers and Cankers.

Rec. mellis crudi lib. ij. aquæ vitæ lib. j. vini albi lib. ſs. fellis bovi ℥ iiij. aluminis rochæ ℥ iij. myrrhæ, maſticis, olibani, ana, ℥ ſs. ſarcocollæ ℥ ij. ſucci apij, & ſalviæ, ana, ℥ iij. *Powder the gummes, and ſteepe them in* aquæ vitæ, *then ſeethe them foure houres, and keepe it to your uſe.*

A lotion for deepe and hollow ulcers.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ, vini rubri, ana, lib. ij. ſs. roſarum rubrarum ℥ iiij. balauſtiorum, malicorij, ana, ℥ ij. ſs. ſem. ſumach ℥ ij. ſalviæ m. j. ſymphiti utriuſque, ana, m. ſs. aluminis lib. ſs. ſarcocollæ, ℥ iij. olibani ℥ j. maſtic. ℥ ij.

mellis

mellis lib. j. aquæ terebinthinæ lib. j. ſs. *Bruiſe which are to be bruiſed, mixe them and diſtill them according to art.*

A lotion to cicatrize ulcers in the mouth, proceeding of Alopecia Gallica.

Vige. Rec. Aquæ plantaginis lib. j. cimarum rubi. foliorum olivarum ſilveſtrium, caudæ equinæ, ana, m. ſs, aquæ hordeaceæ lib. j. ſs. lycij ʒ ij. mellis roſarum ʒ iij. aluminis rochæ ʒ vj. *Boyle them all till halfe be waſted, and keepe it to your uſe.*

A lotion for puſtules on virga.

Augerius Ferrerius. Rec. Tutiæ cum aqua roſ. præparatæ, æruginis, ana, ʒ ij. anethi combuſti, abrotani uſti, ana, ʒ j. *Boyle them in Roſe and Plantaine waters one walme: afterward cleere it without expreſſion.*

Another ſtronger in more maligne caſes.

Augerius Ferrerius. Rec. æruginis, aluminis, pulveris mercurialis, ana, ʒ j. vini albi ℥ ſs. aquarum plantag. & roſ. ana, ℥ j. *Boyle them ſoftly, and ſtraine them not.*

A lotion for a fracture.

Vige. Rec. roſarum rubrarum, myrtillorum, granatorum & foliorum caprifolij, millefolij, ana, m. j. radic. fraxini & foliorum ejus ana, m. ij. nucum cupreſſi aliquantulum contritarum, num. vj. radic. altheæ aliquant. contrit, ℥ iij. chamæmeli, meliloti, abſynthij ana, m. ſs. mellis ℥ iiij. lycij ℥ ij. ſarcocollæ, myrrhæ, thuris, ana, ℥ ſs. *Boyle them all in ſufficient water and thick red wine, till the halfe be waſted, and bathe the member.*

A lotion to reſolve the ſtifneſſe of the legges.

Valeriola. Rec. Betonicæ, ſambuci, rutæ, ſalviæ, ſummitatum lauri, ana, m. ij. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, roſmarini & ſtæchados, ana, p. j. radic, ebuli & acori, ana. ℥ ij. ſulphuris

ris ignem non experti ℥ iiij. ſalis ℥ iij. alumins ℥ j. furfuris p. ij. cariophyllorum contuſorum ℥ ſs. *Boyle them all in white wine and lee equall portions, and uſe it.*

OYLES.

An Oyle for greene wounds.

R Ec. olei communis in quo fuerint extincti lateres recentes lib. ſs. olei amygdalarum amararum ℥ ij. olei papaveris albi ℥ j. ſs. thuris, maſticis, ana ℥ j. ammoniaci, galbani in aceto diſſolutorum ana, ʒ ij. reſinæ ℥ ſs. terebint. ℥ ij. Æruginis raſilis ℈ ij. *When the gummes be diſſolved, put them to the Oyle,* Thus, *and Maſticke, and let them boyle after a little, then adde to the* reſina, *and after them the* ærugo, *at the laſt ſtraine it, and keepe it to your uſe: wherewith you ſhall dreſſe the wound, and apply upon it an agglutinative plaiſter.* *Calmetem.*

Another Oyle for greene wounds.

Rec. Olei com. lib. j. florum hyperic. lib. ſs. conijciantur in oleum, & aliquot dies ſub dio macerentur, poſteà flores exprimantur, & alij in idem oleum injiciantur. *Thus uſe it foure or five times, then adde thereto,* gummi elemi, ℥ iij. *Then let it ſtand certaine daies in the Sunne, and uſe it.* *Calmetem.*

An Oleum Magiſtrale for wounds.

Rec. Olei vitellorum ovorum ʒ vj. olei roſarum, omphacini, ʒ ij. croci ℈ j. vini odoriferi ℥ j. ſs. terebinthinæ claræ ʒ ij. ſeminis hypericonis, florum anthos, ana, m. j. maſticis ʒ ij ſs. ſucci plantag. ℥ j. lactis mulieris ℥ ſs. ſevi vituli ʒ x. olei ſambuci ℥ ſs. olei roſacei completi ℥ j. ſs. vermium terreſtrium lotorum in vino ʒ x. *Boyle them all* *Vigo.*

together at a gentle fire, till the conſumption of the wine and juyce, then ſtraine them, and uſe it in the wound.

A yellow Oyle which doth wonderfully cauſe fleſh in wounds, and doth mitigate paine, and cauſeth good matter.

Rec. Olei com. lib. ſs. olei roſarum lib. ſs. amygdalarum dulcium, olei liliorum, ana, ℥ iiij. vini albi lib. ij. aquæ vitæ lib. ſs. terebinthinæ venetæ lib. ij. ſarcocollæ lib. ſs. myrrhæ ℥ iiij. gummi elemi, ℥ vj. olibani, ℥ iij. maſticis ℥ ij. ſs, aloes epaticæ, benioini, ſtyracis calamitæ, gummi hederæ, ana, ʒ iij. reſinæ pini ʒ ij. nucis moſcat. ʒ ij. ſpicæ ʒ j. galangæ ʒ ſs. croci ℥ ſs. ammoniaci ℥ j. opoponacis ℥ ſs. *Powder which are to be powdred, and diſſolve the gummes in wine, and put them together, letting them ſtand in the Sunne twenty daies, then boyle them at a gentle fire in a pot cloſe ſtopped, the ſpace of fourteen houres, and let it ſtand in the Sunne other twenty daies, and at the laſt ſtraine it, and keepe it as a ſecret.*

An Oyle for hollow wounds and fiſtulaes.

Rec. Olei communis lib. ij. galbani ℥ j. ammoniaci ℥ ſs, terebinthinæ ℥ vj. vini albi ℥ viij. ſucci apij & plantaginis, ana, ℥ j fellis bovis ℥ ij. aquæ vitæ ℥ ij. ſs. reſinæ pini ℥ ſs. maſticis, ſarcocollæ, ana, ʒ ij. aluminis uſti, ʒ iij. *Mixe them, and let them boyle to the conſumption of the juyces and wine, but firſt diſſolve your gummes in* aqua vitæ, *and boyle them in another veſſeli twelve houres, adding thereto in the end,* viridis æris ℥ ij. *and make it according to art.*

An oyle for greene wounds, much commended.

Rec. Olei lumbricorum, olei maſticis, olei hypericonis, ana, ℥ iiij. olei communis lib. j. ſs. ſarcocollæ lib. j. aquæ vitæ lib. ſs. olei terebinthinæ lib. j. florum anthos lib. ſs. *Powder that is to be poudred, and boyle them together in* balneo.

balneo mariæ *twelve houres, then ſet them in the Sunne fortie dayes: after boyle them againe, and reſerve the oyle to your uſe.*

Another.

Rec. Olei communis lib. ij. vini cretici, lib. j. radicum helenij ℥ iiij. in pulverem redact. ſalviæ, hypericonis, ana, m. j. maſticis ℥ iiij. cariophyllorum ℥ iij. *Mixe them, and boyle them in a veſſell ſtrongly bound, to the conſumption of the wine and juyces, and after the ſtraining keepe it to your uſe.*

Another.

Rec. Olei lumbricorum, olei hypericonis, ana, ℥ xij. olei maſticis ℥ iiij. olei com. ℥ vj. aquæ vitæ lib. ſs. vini malvatici ℥ iiij. ſarcocollæ lib. ſs. maſtic. ℥ iij. myrrhæ ℥ iij. florum chamæmeli ℥ ſs. cariophyllorum ℥ ij. terebinthinæ venetæ ℥ iiij. *Bruſe what is to be bruſed, and boyle them to the conſumption of the wine and water, and reſerve the oyle ſtrained out to your uſe.*

An oyle to agglutinate wounds with ſpeed.

Rec. Boracis ℥ vij. ſarcocollæ ℥ vj. maſtic. ℥ iiij. cariophyllorum ℥ j. olibani ℥ ij. myrrhæ ℥ ij. ſs. *Make them all in powder, and infuſe them in* aquæ vitæ ℥ xx. *and adde thereto after the infuſion* olei hyperici, vel communis lib. iiij. terebinthinæ venetæ lib. j. ſs. ſucci ſymphiti minoris lib. ſs. vini nigri lib. j. thuris ℥ j. *Boyle them at an eaſie fire twenty houres, then put in the infuſed gummes, and boyle them in a braſen veſſell cloſe ſtopped other twentie foure houres, then as you remove it from the fire, ſtirre it till it bee cold, and put it into a glaſſe, adding thereto* olei terebinthinæ, lib. ſs. maſticis, ſarcocollæ, florum hypericonis pulverizat. ana, ℥ ij. *Then let them ſtand in the Sunne, and reſerve it to your uſe.*

Another.

Rec. Olei nardini ℥ iiij. olei hyperici ℥ vij. olei com. li. j. vini cretici lib. j. ſarcocollæ, ℥ vj. maſtic. ℥ ij. olibani ℥ iij. ſs. myrrhæ ℥ ſs. terebinthinæ puræ ℥ vij. florum ſalviæ ℥ iiij. florum roſmarini ℥ iij. florum hyperici ℥ vj. cariophyllorum ℥ iiij. *Powder what is to be powdered, and boyle the oyle, wine, flowers, and cloves in a veſſell cloſe ſtopped twelve houres; after that let them ſteepe in the ſame veſſell twelve dayes, which being done, adde to the reſt, and boyle them together twenty houres, and laſt of all, let them ſtand in the Sunne twelve dayes, and ſtraine it to your uſe.*

An oyle of S. Iohns wort for wounds.

Rec. Summitatum hyperici contuſi lib. j. ſs. vini malvat. lib. ℥ iij. ſs. olei olivarum lib. iij. *Mixe them, and ſet them in the Sunne ten dayes, then boyle them in* balneo mariæ *twelve houres, and ſtraine them, adding thereto* florum hyperici lib. j. *Infuſe them other ten dayes, and laſt of all adde to them* terebinthinæ venetæ lib. ſs. maſticis ℥ j. ſs. ſarcocollæ, cariophyllorum, ana, ℥ ij. myrrhæ ℥ j. macis ʒ vj. vermium terreſtrium ℥ iij. *Powder what is to be powdered, and boyle them to the conſumption of the wine and juyce of the herbes, and after the ſtraining reſerve it to your uſe.*

Another very excellent.

Iohn Iarret. Rec. Olei olivarum lib. iij. vini albi lib. ij. florum, foliorum & ſem. hyperici, lib. j. valerianæ græcæ, ſaniculæ guttatæ, diapenſiæ, ſolidaginis ſaracenicæ, prunellæ, ana, m ſs. *Stampe the herbes, and infuſe them in the wine and oyle twenty foure houres, then boyle them at a ſoft fire to the conſumption of a great part of the wine and juyce, then ſtraine it, and put thereto* terebinthinæ venetæ lib. j. ſs. olei terebinthinæ ℥ vj. olibani ℥ v. myrrhæ ℥ iij. maſticis ℥ j. ſanguinis draconis ℥ j. *roots of* Alkanet ℥ ſs. (*being firſt bruiſed and infuſed in a little oyle two houres.*) *When all is boyled*

led together gently and ſufficiently, put it up to your uſe. It is the beſt that ever I found.

Note.

Whereas others put hereto earth-wormes to amend the ſame, I have found it by experience, that it will not worke ſo well with wormes as without them.

An oyle for greene wounds.

Rec. Olei communis lib. iiij. vini rubri, aquæ vitæ, an. lib. j. terebinthinæ lib. j. ſarcocollæ lib. ſs. maſticis ℥ j. olibani ℥ ij. conſolidæ majoris m. iiij. *Bruiſe the herbes, and mixe them with the oyle, wine, and* aquæ vitæ, *and infuſe them together twelve dayes, then boyle them in* balneo mariæ *ſixteene houres, and after they be cold put to* conſolidæ majoris recentis m. iij. *letting them infuſe other ten dayes, then adde to the Turpentine, and boyle them together twentie dayes, and when they be ſtrained put to the* ſarcocolla *and the reſt made in fine powder.*

Another.

Rec. Aquæ vitæ optimæ lib. ij. ſacchari albiſſ. lib. ſs. olei com. puri lib. iiij. terebinthinæ puræ ℥ xx. ſarcocollæ ℥ viij. maſticis, myrrhæ, ana, ℥ j. *Powder which are to be powdered, mixe them, and put them in a pot with a narrow mouth, letting them ſtand in* balneo mariæ xxiiij. *houres, then ſet it in the Sunne ten dayes, which being done, let them boyle againe twelve houres, and when it is cold and ſtrained, reſerve it to your uſe.*

Oleum Hyperici with Gumines.

Rec. Vini albi lib. ij. olei veteris lib. iiij. olei terebinthinæ lib. ij. florum hyperici recentium cum ſemine q.s. *The flowers being bruſed, put them into a glaſſe with the oyles and wine, and ſet the glaſſe in the Sunne ſeven dayes, then boyle it ſixe or ſeven houres in* balneo mariæ, *after ſtraine it,* Cloves.

it, and put to againe freſh flowers and ſeeds : ſunne it ſeven dayes, and boyle them as before. Repeat this courſe ſo often till the oyle be red and the wine conſumed, then ſtraine it, and put thereto aloes hepaticæ, myrrhæ, maſticis, mnmmiæ, olibani, ana, ℥ j. gariophyllorum, macis, nucis moſcatæ, cinamomi, ana, ℥ ſs. croci ʒ j. granorum tinctorum ℥ ſs. vermium terreſtrium ℥ iiij. *Let the wormes be purely purged in white wine, then put all theſe together with the oyle into a double glaſſe, and ſet it in the Sunne a moneth. Laſt of all, boyle them againe in* balneo *twelve houres, the glaſſe being cloſe ſtopped, then take it from the fire, and when it is almoſt cold, ſtraine it, and put it up to your uſe.*

An oyle excellent for wounds and ulcers, eſpecially when the ulcers be well mundified : it doth alſo incarnate, aſſwage paine, comfort, and ſpeedily conglutinate.

Rec. Olei com. lib. iiij. vini albi lib. ij. aquæ vitæ lib. j. ſs. ſalviæ m. ij. cardui benedicti, m. j ſs. valer. m. j. hyperici m. j. ſs. meliſſophylli m. ſs. meliloti m. i. betonicæ, centaurij, ſcabioſæ, dictami, ſambuci, ana, p. iij. *Bruiſe the herbes and infuſe them twentie dayes, then ſtraine them ſtrongly, and boyle them to the conſumption of the wine and juyce of the herbes, adding thereto* terebinthinæ purgatæ, lib. j. ſs. maſticis ℥ j. olibani ℥ ij. myrrhæ, ℥ j. ſarcocollæ ℥ ij. euphorbij ʒ iij. nucis moſcatæ ℥ ſs. cariophyllorum, ʒ vj. iridis ℥ j. reſinæ pini ℥ iij. oppoponacis ʒ iij. croci, camphoræ, ana, ʒ j. vermium terreſtr. ℥ ſs. theriacæ optimæ, ℥ j. florum hyperici ℥ iiij. roſarum rubr. ℥ ij. ſs. rubiæ tinctorum ℥ ſs. *Powder what is to be powdered, and boyle them together one houre, and put them in a veſſell cloſe ſtopped twenty dayes, and put thereto the gummes diſſolved in malmſey, then let them boyle at an eaſie fire altogether foure or five houres, and in the end ſtraine them, and reſerve it to your uſe.*

An oyle to heale both greene wounds and old ulcers very well.

Rec. Olei communis lib. j. vini cretici lib. j. terebint. ℥ iiij. ſs. bdellii ʒ iij. myrrhæ ʒ iij. ſs. ſarcocollæ ℥ j. thuris ʒ iij. ſs. maſticis ℥ ſs. *Powder what is to be powdered, mixe them, and boyle them upon a cleare fire till the wine be conſumed.*

Another of like nature.

Rec. Olei maſtichini lib. ſs. olei com. lib. j. aquæ vitæ, lib. ſs. ſarcocollæ ℥ vi. ſanguinis draconis ℥ ii. maſtic. ℥ iii. myrrhæ ℥ ii. cinamomi ℥ ſs. nucis moſcatæ ℥ i. boracis ℥ ii. aloes epaticæ ℥ ſs. aquæ caprifolii ℥ vi. ſucci ſymphiti utriuſque, ana, ℥ iii. aquæ mellis ℥ iiii. *Make it to your uſe.*

An oyle for greene wounds.

Rec. Olei communis lib. iiii. vini albi lib. ii. aquæ vitæ lib. i. ſucci abſynthii, valerianæ, pimpinellæ, hyperici, cardui benedicti, ſalviæ, apii, conſolidæ maioris, minoris & mediæ, plantaginis, millefolij, ana, ℥ ij. ſs. *Bruiſe the herbes, mixe them, and ſteepe them twelve houres, then boyle them in a veſſell cloſe ſtopped, till the wine and juyces be waſted, adding thereto* tereb. purgatæ li. j. ſs. myrrhæ ℥ iiij. ſarcoc. ℥ iiij. ſs. olibani ℥ ij. maſticis ℥ ij. ſs. ſang. drac. thuris, ana, ℥ iij. gummi elemi ℥ iij. ſs. cariophyllorum ℥ j. nucis moſcatæ ℥ j. ſs. cinamomi ℥ j. ſs. galangæ ℥ ſs. carpobalſami ʒ j. ſs. croci ℈ ſs. *Powder which are to be powdered, and bruiſe what is to be bruiſed, boyle them together foure and twenty houres, and after it is ſtrained keepe it to your uſe.*

An oyle to mollifie hardneſſe in or about wounds.

Rec. Terebinthinæ lib. j. ſs. ſtyracis liquidæ ℥ ſs. ſtyracis calamitæ, benioini, ana, ʒ ij. thuris ʒ j. nucis moſcat. ʒ ij. laudani ʒ ſs. galbani ʒ ij. gummi elemi ℥ ſs. ammoniaci ℥ ij. oppoponacis, gummi hederæ, ſagapeni, ana, ʒ ſs. olei laurini

laurini ℥ iiij. reſinæ pini ℥ ij. aquæ vitæ lib. ſs. *Mixe them, and make an oyle in good forme.*

An oyle for wounds.

Rec. Olei laurini ℥ ij. olei communis ℥ iij. olei lumbricorum ℥ ij. ſs. olei hypericonis ℥ ij. olei benedicti ℥ j. olei roſacei ℥ iij. terebinthinæ lib. j. euphorbii ʒ j. ſtyracis calamitæ ʒ j. ſs. reſinæ pini lib. ſs. galbani ʒ iij. ſarcocollæ ʒ j. gummi ammoniaci, bdellij, oppoponacis gum. hederæ, ana, ʒ j. ſs. laudani ʒ ſs. maſticis ʒ ij. olibani ʒ iij. thuris ʒ ij. nucis moſcatæ ℥ ij. mummiæ ʒ ſs. cariophyllorum ℥ ſs. *Powder what is to bee powdered, and make an oyle in good forme.*

An oyle very good for wounds in any part of the bodie.

Rec. Olei communis lib. j. ſs. olei roſarum lib. ſs. vermium terreſtrium ℥ iiij. florum hyperici ℥ iij. roſmarini ℥ j. terebinthinæ venetæ lib. ſs. vini albi lib. ſs. myrrhæ, ſarcocollæ, ana, ℥ ij. maſticis ℥ j. ſs. euphorbii ʒ j. iridis ʒ j. *Powder what is to be powdered, and boyle them to the conſumption of the wine, then ſtraine it to your uſe.*

The true making of Oleum Aparitij, commonly called Oleum Magiſtrale, which hath beene untruly publiſhed heretofore by G. B.

Ex libro Hiſpanico.

Rec. Olei roſarum lib. iij. terebinthinæ abietinæ, lib. ij. myrrhæ, thuris, ana, ℥ iiij. tritici viridis m. ſs. radicum vel foliorum valerianæ, cardui benedicti, ana, ℥ iiij. hyperici ℥ vj. vini albi (*underſtand*) hiſpanici, lib. ij. *Let the herbes and wheat be a little bruſed and put into a glaſſe with a narrow mouth, powring upon them your wine: ſo infuſe them for foure houres, after that put to your oyle, and boyle all together in a double veſſell till the wine be conſumed. Laſtly, adde your turpentine, myrrhe, and incenſe, and ſo boyle and ſtraine them.*

An Oyle called Oleum Magiſtrale, to be uſed in wounds of the necke or throat.

Rec. Olei roſarum omphacini ℥ j. olei terebinthinæ ℥ ſs. terebinthinæ clariſs. ʒ x. vermium terreſtrium lotorum cum vino ℥ j. ſs. maſticis ʒ iij. florum anthos m. ij. ſem. hypericonis m. j. centaurii utriuſque, milleſolij, cynogloſſæ, ana, tertiam partem m. j. plantag. m. ſs. croci ʒ ſs. vini odoriferi cyathum unum. *Boyle all together to the conſumption of the wine, then ſtraine them through a thicke cloth, and adde thereto* olei hypericonis ℥ j. ſs. *Vigo.*

An oyle to be uſed in the wounds of the ankles and feet.

Rec. Olei terebinthinæ, olei roſati omphac. ana, ℥ ij. terebint. clariſſimæ ʒ x. vermium terreſtrium ℥ j. ſs. maſtic. ʒ vj. gum. elemi ʒ iij. ammoniaci cum vino diſſoluti ʒ j. ſs. croci ℈ j. florum hypericonis m. j. ſs. centaurij majoris m. j. olei ſeminis lini ʒ vj. *Boyle them all together a little, and ſtraine them through a thicke canvas cloth, then let them ſtand in the Sunne one moneth, adding unto them a little of the flowers of Hypericon, changing it from weeke to weeke.*

An oyle for convulſion of nerves.

Rec. Olei amygdalarum dulcium, olei liliorum, violarum, chamæmeli, ana, ℥ vj. oppoponacis ℥ iij. ammoniaci ℥ iiij. myrrhæ ʒ ij. œſypi ℥ iij. olei pedum vaccarum ℥ v. fellis bovis ʒ iij. pingued. capi, anatis, anſeris & cygni, medullæ cruris æquini, ana, ʒ j. ſs. ſucci hyoſciami ℥ ſs. aquæ vitæ ℥ vj. butyri recentis, ſucci malvarum, brancæ urſinæ, ana, ℥ ij. ſs. ſucci altheæ, ſambuci, an. ʒ iij. *Diſſolve the gummes in* aquæ vitæ, *and boyle them all to the conſumption of the juyces, and reſerve it to your uſe.* *Vigo.*

An oyle for pricking of ſinews.

Rec. Olei hypericonis, ſambuci, euphorbij, ana, ℥ iij. ſs. ſulphuris

ſulphuris ʒ x. gummi ammoniaci, bdellij, ſerapini, ana, ℥ ij. aceti albi, cyathi medium, vermium terreſtrium ℥ j. ſs. *Make it according to art.*

An oyle of Earth-wormes, which is good for wounds in the ſinews or other places.

Ben. ſer. Rec. Vermium terreſtrium præparat. lib. j. olei communis lib. ij. ſs. vini ℥ viij. euphorbij ʒ iij. terebinthinæ venetæ ℥ j. *Make an oyle according to art.*

An oyle to incarnate wounds, and to comfort the ſinews.

Rec. Olei terebinthinæ, roſarum, ana, ℥ iiij. ſs. olei lumbricorum, maſticis, ana, ℥ iij. olei ſeminis lini ℥ iij. ſs. vermium terreſtrium ʒ j. terebinthinæ claræ ℥ iiij. maſticis, myrrhæ, ana, ℥ ſs. gummi elemi, ammoniaci, ana, ʒ ij. ſs. ſarcocollæ ʒ j. croci ʒ j. *Diſſolve the gummes in vinegar, and adde thereto* centaurij majoris m. j. *Bruiſe the herbes, and boyle all together in a double veſſel, and when it is ſtrained ſet it in the Sunne.*

An oyle very good for wounds in the ſinewie parts or joynts.

Rec. Olei communis lib. ij. vini odoriferi lib. j. roſmarini, m. ij. ſymphiti majoris, plantaginis, ana, m. j. aquæ vitæ ℥ vj. *Bruiſe them ſmall and ſtraine it, and adde thereto* terebinthinæ venetæ lib. j. ſarcocollæ lib. ſs. maſticis ℥ iiij. *Let them boyle till the gummes be well diſſolved and the juyces waſted, then ſtraine it, and ſet it in the Sunne twenty dayes.*

An oyle of ſecret operation in ulcers, Cankers, and Fiſtulaes.

Rec. Apij, marrubij, millefolij, plantaginis, abſynthij, ſalviæ, tapſibarbati, chelidoniæ, valerianæ, hyperici, ana, m. j. olei communis lib. ij. terebinthinæ ℥ viii. galbani ℥ ii. aluminis

aluminis rochæ ℥ j. ſs. theriacæ ℥ j. viridis æris ℥ ij. thuris ℥ j. gentianæ, ariſtolochiæ rotundæ, ana, ℥ j. reſinæ pini ℥ xij. *Powder what is to be powdred, and boyle them together till the conſumption of the juyces of the hearbs, and in the cooling adde thereto the* viride æris *in fine powder, ſtirring it ſtrongly.*

An oyle for hollow ulcers.

Rec. olei olivarum lib. ij. olei laurini lib. ſs. galbani ℥ iiij. aquæ vitæ lib. j, myrrhæ ℥ j. viridis æris ℥ iiij. in pulverem ſubtiliſſ. redact. *Diſſolve the* galbanum *in* aqua vitæ, *and boyle it with the oyles tenne houres at an eaſie fire, and in the end put to the* viride æris, *incorporate them well together, and ſtirre them three houres, in the end, ſtraine it, and reſerve it to your uſe.*

An excellent good oyle for hollow ulcers.

Rec. Olei magiſtralis ℥ ij. olei lumbricorum ℥ j. ſs. olei benedicti ℥ ſs. olei terebinthinæ ℥ iiij. olei roſarum ℥ ij. terebinthinæ purgatæ ℥ ij. maſticis ℥ ij. ſarcocollæ ℥ iij. myrrhæ ℥ j. ammoniaci, galbani, anà, ℥ j. ſs. gummi elemi ℥ iij. ſs. reſinæ pini ℥ ſs. ſucci plantag. ſolatri, apij, ana, ℥ j. vini albi ℥ iij. *Boyle them in a double veſſell, well ſtopped, till the conſumption of the wine and juyces, then ſtraine them ſtrongly, and reſerve it to your uſe.*

A greene oyle to mundifie ulcers.

Rec. olei magiſtralis ℥ ij. ſs. olei communis ℥ iij. ſucci plantag. apij, ſolani, ana, ℥ j. olei lumbricorum ℥ j. olei benedicti ℥ ſs. *Boyle them to the conſumption of the juyces, and adde thereto* terebinthinæ purgatæ ℥ j. ſs. ſarcocollæ ℥ ij. maſticis ℥ j. olibani ℥ ij. ſs. thuris ℥ j. reſinæ pini ℥ ſs. myrrhæ, ℥ j. gummi elemi ℥ ij. croci ℈ ſs. viridis æris ℥ j. *Mixe them together.*

An oyle for fistulated and cankred ulcers.

Rec. olei com. lib. ij. terebinthinæ lib. ſs. myrrhæ ℥ iiij. ſarcocollæ ℥ iij. aquæ vitæ, aceti opt. ana, ℥ iij. aluminis crudi pulverizat. ℥ j. ſs. vitrioli ℥ ſs. boracis ℥ ſs. *Boyle them to the conſumption of the vineger and* aqua vitæ, *adding thereto* viridis æris in pulv. ℥ j. *Boyle it againe, ſtraine it, and reſerve it in a glaſſe veſſell.*

An oyle for the morphew and ſpots of the face.

Valeriola. Rec. olei abietis ℥ j. ſs. thuris maſculi ℥ j. ſucci limonum lib. ſ. *Bruiſe the Incenſe, and mixe them with the reſt, and let them infuſe in* balneo mariæ *twelve houres with an eaſie fire, then diſtill it, and keepe the water to waſh the face, and the oyle to anoynt the ſame.*

A proved oyle againſt the Crampe, happening in a wound, or otherwiſe.

Rec. olei nardini ℥ ſs. olei rutacei ℥ j. ſs. olei maſticis ℥ ij. olei terebinthinæ ℥ j. ſs. vini cretici, cochlear. iiij. aquæ vitæ, coch. ij. *Mixe them, and boyle them to the conſumption of the liquors.*

An excellent good oyle for paine in the gowt.

Rec. olei communis lib. j. ſs. olei roſati, chamæmeli, ana, lib. j. olei ſpicæ, vulpini, hypericonis, ana, ℥ ij. olei anethi ℥ j. ſs. chamæmeli, abſynthij, anthos, matricariæ, calaminthæ, ana, m. j. ſquinanthi m. ſs. ſeminis hypericonis m. j. ſs. piugued. anatis & anſeris, ana, ℥ iij. medullæ crurium vituli, & vaccarum, ana ʒ x. radicum ebuli & helenij, ana, ℥ iiij. ranarum nu. viij. vermium terreſtr. lotorum cum vino ℥ iiij. *Bruiſe them all, and mixe them together with white wine, and infuſe them foure and twenty houres, then boyle them at an eaſie fire till the wine be waſted, and after it is ſtrained, adde thereto* terebinthinæ ℥ ij. ſs. croci ℈ ij. ceræ novæ ℥ ſs. *Mixe them according to art.*

An

An Oyle of great efficacie for paines in the joynts of lues Venerea.

Rec. xl. ovorum vitellos coctione induratos & dissipatos, cum ℥ vj. pyrethri in pulverem redacti. *Mixe them, and distill them by a Retort, first with a gentle fire, and afterward with a stronger; the liquor that you so receive, mixe againe* cum castorei ℥ j. *and* thuris albi ℥ ss. hermodactylorum ʒ vj. *and distill them. When you have received that liquor, mingle it with the feces againe, putting to* lauribaccas, *and draw it out. This course if you repeate yet oftner, you shall make an oyle that shall be incomparable in this case.* *Augerius Ferrerius.*

An oyle to cure shrinking of the sinewes.

Rec. Olei ex pedibus bovinis lib. ij. fellis bovini, lib. j. aquæ vitæ, aquæ rosac. ana, lib. ss. *Put them in a brasse pan, with* camphoratæ (*we call it lavender cotton*) fol. lauri, ana, m. j. rosmarini, spicæ lavendulæ, fol. fragariæ cum filamentis: *the hearbs being bruised, boyle with the rest, and after straine it as art requireth.* *Ex manuscripto.*

A most proved oyle for the itch, and moyst or mattrie scabbe.

Rec. Succi oleandri lib. j. olei rosac. lib. ss. *Mingle and boyle them gently, untill the oyle onely remaine, then straine it, and adde to it (if you will make it most effectuall)* sulphuris pulverizati ℥ j. *Arnaldus.*

Oleum Hyosciami magistrale, of notable use, both for wounds, ulcers, gowts, and other paines.

Rec. Olei communis ljb. viij. vini albi lib. ij. summitatum hyosciami & seminum ejus viridium lib. iij. ss. vermium terrestr. gariophyllorum, ana, ℥ iiij. croci ℥ j. opij ℥ ss. *Choppe and stampe the hearbe very small: then mixe all the rest with it, and set them in the Sunne twelve daies:* *Banester.*

after

after boyle them to the consumption of the wine and juyce, then straine it and keepe it to your use. For painefull wounds or bruises, use it thus. Rec. olei hyoſciami magiſtrale, ℥ iiij. olei hyperici ℥ j. olei lumbricorum ℥ ſs. gummi elemi ʒ vj. terebinthinæ lotæ in lacte mulieris ʒ vij. *Mixe them. If you would have it in the forme of an Vnguent, and use it to painefull ulcers,* Rec. olei hyoſciami magiſtralis ℥ iiij. reſinæ pini, reſinæ ana ʒ iij. unguenti roſ. ʒ vj. ceræ albæ ℥ ſs. *Hereto also may be added a little Myrrhe, and a few droppes of oyle of Sulphur, or Antimonie, as the malignitie requireth. To make a ſoft plaiſter or ſparadrap of it, doe thus.* Rec. olei hyoſciami magiſtr. ℥ vj. unguenti hyoſciami ℥ iiij, reſinæ ℥ ij. ceræ citrinæ ℥ iij. *Mixe them.*

Oleum Antimonij, or ſanguis Stibij, moſt excellent for creeping and maligne ulcers.

Fallopius. Rec. regulum antimonij (*the manner of making whereof also followeth*) *grinde it moſt finely upon a marble, pouring ſtill unto it a little diſtilled vineger. When it is perfectly grinded, put it into a Felt, and poure of your vineger upon it, untill it have diſſolved and carried through all the Antimonie into the veſſell that ſtandeth under to receive it: then put all that liquor into a Limbicke, and diſtill it out, the feces remaining in the bottome will be red, which take and put in a cloth, hang the ſame in ſome moyſt place, with a receiver under it to droppe into, and that which ſo reſolveth and dropppeth downe is* oleum antimonij: *and becauſe it is red, is called* ſanguis antimonij.

Your Regulus is thus made.

Take your ſtibium, *and melt it, let it coole againe, then melt it and coole it againe, and being ſo done five or ſixe times, it is called* Regulus.

An oyle intituled (of secret operation) for ulcers, and namely Cankers and Fistulaes.

Rec. apij, marrubij, millefolij, plantaginis, absynthij, salviæ, tapsibarbati, chelidonij, valerianæ, hyperici, ana, m. j. olei communis lib. ij. terebinthinæ lib. viij. galbani ℥ ij. aluminis ℥ j. ss. theriacæ ℥ j. viridis æris ʒ ij. thuris ℥ j. gentianæ, aristol. rotundæ, ana, ℥ j. vitrioli, tartari, ana, ʒ ij. myrrhæ, sarcocollæ, ana, ℥ j. resinæ pini ℥ xij. *Powder that which is to be powdred, and boyle them together to the wasting of the juyces, put to your* viride æris *in the cooling.* *Incerto auctore.*

An oyle to stay the stench of a Canker.

Rec. Myrrhæ, carpobalsami, nucis miristicæ, ana, ℥ ss. olei hyperici, olei de terebinthinæ, ana, ℥ iij. mosc. gra. iiij. ambræ tantundem, olei de lateribus ℥ vij. *Boyle them in a double vessell, and therewith anoynt the place; if it bite, allay it* cum olei ravino vel lacte. *Antonius Montaguana.*

POVVDERS.

A Powder to be used in the cure of a Rupture.

REc. Thuris, masticis, myrrhæ, ana, ʒ ij. aloes, sarcocollæ, sanguinis draconis, mummiæ, ana, ʒ i. ss. boli armeni, terræ sigillatæ, ana, ʒ ii. ss. gum. tragaganti trituarati, glutinis piscium, ana, ʒ i. ss. balaustiorum, nucum curati, glutinis piscium, ana, ʒ i. ss. balaustiorum, nucum cupressi, myrabolanorum critrinorum, hypocistidis, ana ʒ iiii. laudani ʒ iii. ss. *Make it in fine powder.* *Vigo.*

Another.

Rec. radic. consolidæ majoris ℥ i. valerianæ ℥ i. mummiæ ʒ i. coriandri præparat. ℥ ss. crassulæ ma. ʒ iii. zaccharj

chari ℥ iiii. *Make them in fine powder, and take thereof every morning as art requireth.*

A Powder to be taken inwardly for the cure of the Rupture.

Rosa Anglicana. Rec. Myrtillorum, cinamomi, nucis moſcatæ, ana, ʒ ii. ſanguinariæ deſiccatæ, ʒ iiii. ſem. plantaginis, ſem. portulacæ ana, ʒ iii. ſem, naſturtij hortulani, ʒ i. corallorum rub ʒ i. ſs. Fiat pulvis. *Adde thereunto Sugar as much as will make it ſweet: hereof give every morning daily, or at leaſt every other day, the quantitie of ʒ j. or ʒ ſs. in wine, and not in broth, becauſe it is ſlipperie, and hindereth conſolidation.*

A Powder to be uſed in the cure of the carbunculous puſtule.

Vigo. Rec. Aluminis combuſtæ ℥ ſs. roſarum, myrtillorum, ana, ʒ ii. hermodact. ʒ i. ſs. boli armeni ʒ vi. myrabolanorum citrinorum ʒ iii. *Make them in fine powder.*

A powder for the ſwelling of the throat.

Veikerus. Rec. Satureiæ, hyſſopi, polij, montani, pulegij, ſpicenardi ana, ʒ ii. cariophyllorum, nucis moſcatæ, ana, ℥ ſs. cinamomi ʒ iii. ſem. apij, & petroſelini, ana, ʒ ii. ſs. piperis longi, myrrhæ, ana, ʒ i. ſs. *Make them in fine powder, which muſt be uſed three times a weeke, one dramme at a time, three houres before meate, and therather in winter.*

A Powder for hollow wounds with loſse of ſubſtance.

Weckerus. Rec. Thuris, maſticis, myrrhæ, ſarcocollæ, boli armeni, ſanguinis draconis, farinæ hordei ana, partem unam. *Make them in fine powder, which you ſhall ſprinkle upon the wound.*

A

A Powder to incarnate wounds.

Rec. Peucedani ℥ ſs. iridis, ʒ v. myrrhæ, ʒ iij. centau- *Vigo.*
rij maio. & mino. ana, ʒ ij. ariſtolochiæ rotundæ, tutiæ, opoponacis, farinæ orobi, ana ʒ ij. ſs. *Make them in fine powder.*

Another.

Rec. Sarcocollæ ℥ j. olibani ʒ ij. aloes epat. ʒ iij. maſticis ʒ j. thuris ʒ ij. ſanguinis draconis ʒ j. ſs. balauſtiorum ʒ ſs. *Mixe them and make them in fine powder.*

Another.

Rec. Terebint. venetæ, pulverizatæ ʒ iij. boracis ʒ ij. ſarcocollæ ℥ ſs. maſticis ʒ iij. ſs. tragaganti ʒ ij. ſs. myrrhæ ʒ iij. ſs. colophoniæ ℥ ſs. thuris ℥ j. aluminis uſti ʒ ſs. vitrioli aduſti ℈ j. mercurij præcipitati ʒ ij. *Mixe them, and make powder to be applied with* Mel roſarum.

A powder to ſtanch bloud.

Rec. Lapidis hæmatitis ℥ j. tutiæ, maſticis, boli armeni, gallarum viridium, ranarum exiccatarum, gypſi, fuliginis, farinæ volatilis, telæ araneæ molendinariæ ana ℥ ij. vitrioli combuſti, calcis vivæ, tragaganti ana, ʒ iij. chartæ papyraceæ, pilorum leporis, & bombacis torrefactorum ana ʒ j. ſtercoris aſini ℥ ſs. *Make it fine powder.* *Calmetem.*

Another.

Rec. Boli armeni partem unam, ſanguinis draconis partem ſs. thuris, maſticis, aloes cicatrinæ, ana partem tertiam, pilorum leporis minutiſſime inciſorum, partem quartam. *Make them in fine powder.* *Galenus.*

Another.

Rec. Boli armeni ʒ vj. terræ ſigillatæ ℥ ij. farinæ volatilis ℥ iij. gypſi, calcis vivæ, ana, ℥ iiij. thuris, aloes, *Calmetem.*

ana ℥ j. *Make a powder which you muſt apply with the white of an egge.*

Another.

Vigo. Rec. aloes epat. thuris, ſarcocollæ, ana, ʒ ij. terræ ſigillatæ, boli armeni, litharg. auri & argenti, ana ℈ ij. myrrhæ ʒ j. pilorum leporis minutiſſime inciſorum ʒ j. ſs. farinæ volatilis, fabarum, lentium, & hordei, ana ʒ ij. *Mixe them, and make it in fine powder, which you muſt ſtrew upon it: and with a little of this incorporated with the white of an egge, make a plageat, and apply above it.*

Another.

Brunus. Rec. Calcis vivæ, ſanguinis draconis, gipſei, aloes, thuris, vitrioli, ana partes æquales: *Make them in powder, and incorporate them with* albumen ovi atque tela araniæ, *and apply it.*

Another.

Rec. lapid. hæmatitis ℥ iij. coralli rubri ʒ j. thuris ℥ ij. aloes epaticæ ℥ ſs. chartæ papyraceæ combuſtæ ʒ ij. ſanguinis draconis ʒ ij. ſs. farinæ volatilis ʒ iij. maſticis ʒ ij. boli armeni ʒ ij. ſs. vitrioli combuſti ʒ ſs. terræ ſigillatæ, ʒ j. ſs. *Make them in fine powder, and when you apply it, let it not be removed in three daies.*

Another.

Rec. Calcis vivæ ʒ ij. boli armeni ʒ iij. ſanguinis draconis, mummiæ, lapid. hæmatitis, maſticis, olibani, ſarcocollæ, ana, ʒ j ſs. aloes epaticæ ʒ iij. ſs. terræ ſigillatæ ʒ j. thuris ℥ ſs. farinæ volatilis ʒ iij. *Make them in fine powder, and uſe it.*

A Powder conſolidative for wounds.

Henricus. Rec. Corticum pini, ℥ j. lithargyrij, ceruſæ, ana, ℥ ſs. nucum cupreſſi, centaurij minoris, ariſtolochiæ uſtæ, ana, ʒ ij. *Make them in fine powder.*

A

A Powder to agglutinate wounds.

Rec. Radicum conſolidæ majoris ʒ iij. maſticis ʒ ij. olibani ʒ ij. ſs. mummiæ, myrrhæ, ſarcocollæ, aloes epaticæ, colophoniæ, ana, ʒ ij. ſanguinis draconis ʒ j. ſs. gummi tragaganti, arabici, ana, ʒ ij. *Make them in fine powder, and uſe it.*

A Powder for wounds in the head.

Rec. Myrrhæ ℥ ſs. ſem. rubiæ tinctorum, cyperi, iridis, ſarcocollæ, ana, ʒ iij. *Make theſe in powder, and you may well adde to them Saunders, and other drying things, for ſeeing the skinne of the head is hard and dry, it muſt be healed with like remedies.* *Andernacus.*

Another.

Rec. Rad. ariſtolochiæ, iridis florentini, cort. thuris, ſarcocollæ, ſanguinis draconis, ana, ʒ j. nucum cupreſſi ʒ ſs. myrtillorum ʒ ſs. centaurij minoris ℈ j. coralli ℈ ij. farinæ orobi ʒ j. *Make them in very fine powder, which you muſt apply upon plageats, and lay upon them* Emplaſtr. bethonicæ vel de caprifolio. *Weckerus.*

Another.

Rec. Sarcocollæ, myrrhæ, aloes epaticæ, ana, ʒ iij. thuris ʒ j. ſs. ſanguinis draconis ℈ ij. croci gr. xij. *Make them in fine powder.*

A red powder agglutinative for wounds in the lips.

Rec. Boli armeni, terræ ſigillatæ, ana, ʒ vj. thuris, maſticis, ſarcocol. ana, ʒ ij. ſs. myrrhæ, aloes, an. ʒ j. ſs. tragaganti. ſang. draconis, ana, ʒ j. farinæ hordei & fabarum, ana, ʒ ſs. *Mixe them and make them in fine powder, whereof you ſhall incorporate ſome with the white of an egge to your uſe.* *Veſalius.*

A powder adſtrictive to be uſed in ſtitching of wounds.

Rec. Farinæ volatilis ʒ iij. boli armeni, thuris, ana, ℥ ſs. olibani, maſticis, myrrhæ, ana, ʒ ij. ſs. ſanguinis draconis ʒ iij. ſs. lapidis hæmatitis ʒ j. *Make them in fine powder, which you ſhall uſe with the white of an egge, and ſpread it upon a cloth, and let it lye too one night, and on the morrow ſtitch the clothes, whereby you may joyne the edges of the wounds.*

A powder to cicatrize wounds and ulcers.

Rec. Corticum pini, nucum cupreſſi, ana, ʒ iij. maſticis, thuris, ſarcocollæ, aloes epaticæ, mummiæ, balauſtiorum, malecorij, ana, ʒ ij. vitrioli combuſti, aluminis uſti, ana, ʒ ij. ſs. chartæ papyraceæ ʒ iij. ſalviæ ſiccæ ʒ ij. lapidis calaminaris, lithargyrij argenti, cinabrij, ſang. draconis, ana, ʒ ij. ſumacis ʒ ij. centaurij minoris ʒ j. ſs. myrrhæ, ʒ j. coralli rubri ʒ iij. tutiæ ʒ j. plumbi uſti, ʒ j. ſs. *Make them in fine powder to your uſe.*

A Powder to ſtay great fluxes of bloud after a legge or arme is cut off.

Clowes. Rec. Boli armeni ℥ iij. ſanguinis draconis, aloes epaticæ, ana, ℥ j. terræ ſigillatæ, maſticis, ana, ℥ ſs. croci martis ℥ ij. lapid. hæmatitis ℥ ſs. calcis ex teſtis ovorum, mummiæ, ana, ℥ j. gypſi ʒ vj. farinæ volatil. ℥ iiij. *Bring all theſe to a fine powder, and for applying thereof, mixe of it with the whites of egges and Hares haires clipt ſo ſhort as is poſſible, according to the quantitie you need.*

A powder for wounds in the noſe.

Uſualis. Rec. Maſticis, thuris, myrrhæ, tragaganti, gummi arabici, ana, ʒ ij. farinæ fœnugræci ℥ ſs. *Make a powder and uſe it after good digeſtion, made with the yolke of an Egge and Turpentine.*

A powder

A Powder to make trochiſes to eate downe ſuperfluous fleſh in ulcers.

Rec. Auripigmenti ʒ xij. ſandaracæ ʒ vj. calcis vivæ ʒ viij. charcæ papyraceæ combuſtæ, ʒ j. *Make them in fine powder, and with the juyce or decoction of Myrtill forme your* Trochiſes. *Veſalius.*

A coroſive Powder for ulcers.

Rec. Mercurij præcipitati, argenti ſublimati, ana, ʒ ſs. vitrioli combuſti, aluminis, ana, ℈ ij. floris æris ℈ j. coralli rubr. ʒ ſs. cinabrij ℈ ij. *Make them in fine powder.*

A Powder for a Fiſtula.

Rec. Mercurij præcipitati ℥ ſs. vitrioli combuſti ʒ iij. maſticis, boli armeni, ana, ʒ ij. *Make them in fine powder, and uſe it according to art.*

Another for the ſame.

Rec. Vitrioli combuſti ℥ j. boli armeni ʒ ij ſs. maſtic. ʒ j. *Make them in fine powder, and keepe it to your uſe.*

A Powder to abate proud fleſh, and lay open a filthie ulcer.

Rec. Mercurii ſublimati ʒ iij. boli armeni ʒ ij. ſs. maſticis ʒ j. Fiat pulvis ſubtiliſs.

A Powder to remove a ſcale of a corrupt bone.

Rec. Salis agarici & tartari vini albi, ana, partes æquales. Fiat pulvis ſubtiliſſimus. *Angelus Bologninus.*

A powder to cauſe fleſh in a hollow ulcer.

Rec. Aloes electæ ʒ ij. thuris & cort. ejuſdem, myrrhæ, ſarcocollæ, ana, ʒ i. radicum iridis florentini ℈ iiii. *Make them in fine powder.* *Valeriola*

A Powder exiccative for ulcers.

Galen. Rec. Aloes, olibani, ſang. draconis, ſarcocollæ, ana, ʒ iii. ariſtolochiæ aduſtæ, ceruſæ, corticum arboris ſpinæ, centaurii minoris, ana, ʒ i. gallarum, balauſtiorum, ana, ʒ ß. *Make them in fine powder.*

A Powder for drie ulcers.

Ga'enus. Rec. Ceruſæ, roſarum, balauſtiorum, ana, ʒ viii. ſem. roſarum aluminis, gallarum, ana, ʒ iii. ariſtolochiæ longæ aduſtæ, ʒ iii. thuris ʒ i. *Make them in fine powder.*

A Powder to dry and cicatrize ulcers in moyſt bodies.

Rec. Thuris ℥ j. aloes ʒ iij. ſang. draconis ʒ ij. ſarcocollæ ʒ j. ariſtolochiæ combuſt. ʒ ij. ſs. offis humanæ combuſtæ, ʒ iij. corticum pini ʒ ij. ceruſæ, gallarum, balauſtiorum, ana, ℈ iiij. aluminis uſti ʒ vij. *Mixe them, and make them in fine powder.*

A Powder for moyſt and hollow ulcers.

Rec. Thuris ʒ iij. maſticis ʒ j. myrrhæ ʒ ij. ſarcocollæ ʒ iiij farinæ orobi ʒ ſs. balauſtiorum, malicorij, cinabrij, ſalviæ ſiccæ, ariſtolochiæ rotund. ana, ʒ ſs. aluminis uſti ℈ iiij. vitrioli, combuſti ʒ iiij. *Make them in fine powder.*

A powder to cicatrize and heale ulcers, which muſt be diſſolved in water.

Rec. Camphoræ calcinatæ ℥ i. vitrioli combuſti ℥ i. ſs. cinabrii, ʒ iii. aluminis uſti ʒ ii. præcipitati ʒ vi. boli armeni ʒ iii. maſticis ʒ ii. thuris, ℥ ſs. ſarcocollæ ʒ vi. *Make them in fine powder, and when you will uſe it, take Roſe-water, white wine, and* aqua vitæ, *of each halfe a pinte, warme them at the fire, and put to them of the powder one ounce, ſo let them remaine ten houres, then ſtraine it to your uſe.*

A powder to cicatrize ulcers.

Rec. Cineris anethi, plumbi uſti, terræ ſigillatæ, ana, ʒ ij. litharg. argenti ʒ j. cinabrii, ʒ iij. balauſtiorum ʒ j. ſs. aluminis uſti ℈ j. ſs. ceruſæ ℈ ij. teſtarum cancrorum fluvialium ʒ ij. chartæ nigræ exiccatæ ʒ j. *Make all in fine powder.*

A cicatrizing powder to be uſed in ulcers of the yard.

Rec. Lithargyrij auri & argenti, ana, ʒ j. tutiæ ʒ ſs. boli armeni, terræ ſigillatæ, ana, ʒ j. ſs. myrabol. citrinorum, aluminis rochæ combuſtæ, ana, ℈ j. *Make them to your uſe.* *Vige.*

A powder for ulcers in the privities which doth exiccate, mundifie, incarnate, and agglutinate.

Rec. Cort. thuris, aloes lotæ, myrrhæ, ſarcocollæ, gummi elemi, ana, ʒ ſs. aneti uſti ℈ j. corticum pini ℈ ij. tutiæ præparatæ, antimonij, plumbi uſti, ceruſæ, ana, ʒ j. ſang. drac. ℈ ij. *Make them in fine powder, and uſe it.* *Weckerus.*

A coroſive powder very eaſie and profitable.

Rec. Merc. præcipitati ℥ ſs. cinabrij ʒ j. ſs. vitrioli combuſt. ℈ ij. maſticis ʒ ij. ſarcocollæ ʒ j. ſs. vermium terreſtr. ℈ ij. ſs. *Make them in fine powder.*

A coroſive Powder very good and ſtronger.

Rec. Merc. præcipitati ℥ ſs. cinabrij ʒ j. vitrioli combuſti, ʒ ſs. aluminis uſti ʒ j. maſticis ℥ j. myrrhæ ℥ ſs. ſarcocollæ ʒ j. croci ℈ ſs. *Make them in powder, and keepe it to your uſe.* D. Foſter.

Another coroſive Powder.

Rec. Mercurii præcipitati ℥ ſs. maſticis, ℥ ſs. cinabrii ʒ ii. ſarcocollæ ʒ ii. ſs. aluminis uſti ʒ i. *Make them all in fine powder, and mixe them together.*

A cauſticke powder.

Rec. Pulveris ſublimati, ʒ ii. ſucci hyoſciami, ℥ i. *Mixe them together, and let them drie together: afterward make them to very fine powder.*

A marvellous powder that by ſtoole ſpendeth away ſcrofulous tumours.

Arnaldus à magiſtro & Michaele Scoto.

Rec. Ligni aloes, margaritarum perforatarum, oſſis de corde cervi, ſpicæ nardi, blattæ bizantiæ, nucis moſcatæ, cariophyllorum, galangæ, thuris, coriandri, nucis moſcatæ, piperis, diagredij in pomo cocti, ana, ʒ j. ambræ gra. ij. euphorbij ʒ. j. ſs. *Grinde them all ſeverally, and ſearſe them finely, then mixe them, and hereof give a nutſhell full at once* cum aqua frigida. *It giveth fifteene or twenty ſtools, and carrieth away the matter of* ſcrofula.

Another ſerving in like manner for Botium or Bronchocele.

Ex manuſcripto.

Rec. Spongiæ aduſtæ, gallæ marinæ aduſtæ, bedeguar aduſt. corticis ovorum aduſti, limaturæ martis præparatæ, pranicis, oſſium ſepiæ, ana, ʒ ſs. ſem. plantaginis, nucis moſcatæ, gariophyllorum, cinamomi, ana, ℈ j. piperis, zinziberis, ſalis gemmæ, turpeti hermodactylorum, ana, ℈ j. ariſtolog. long. & rotundæ, ellebori alb. & nigri, ana, ℈ ſs. Fiat omnium pulvis ſubtiliſs. *The* Doſs. *is* ʒ j. *morning and evening.*

A Powder for preſerving and quickening of the eye-ſight, to be uſed ordinarily in the meats.

Ex manuſcripto.

Rec. Leviſtici, ameos, apij, ſileris montani, cymini, ſalviæ, calamenti, aniſi, cardamomi, origani, aneti, carui, fœniculi, thymi, piperis, hyſſopi, petroſelini, ana, ℈ j. cinamomi, gariophyllorum, galangæ, croci, pulegij, ana, ℥ j. *Make all to moſt fine powder.*

A

A Powder to heale vlcers of hard curation in the tongue.

Rec. Aluminis combusti, ʒ ij. coccinei panni floccos, *a* Balthrop. *prettie quantitie, drie, or rather parch them upon a new hot tyle, untill the colour vade, then make both in fine powder, and adde* pulveris gariophyllorum gra. iiij. *Grinde them finely together, and keepe it in a glasse, it will bee of an ash colour, apply it upon a little lint wet in plantaine, or red rose-water, else rub the place therewith.*

A powder to take away warts in the secret parts.

Rec. Auripigmenti, sabinæ, ana, ℥ j. *Make them toge-* Balthrop. *ther in fine powder.*

Another.

Rec. Sabinæ siccatæ ℥ j. hermodactylorum torrefacto- Baker. rum, myrtillorum torrefact. ana, ʒ iij. vitrioli romani, aluminis, ana, ʒ ij. auripigmenti rub. ʒ j. *Make these into most fine powder. If you adde* opij ϶. j. *it will worke without paine.*

An excellent powder to stay any fluxe of blond, and preserving the stitches of a wound.

Rec. Colophoniæ, ℥ iiij. boli armeni ℥ ij. masticis, oli- Baker, bani, sanguinis draconis, ana, ℥ ss. rad. consolidæ ma. rosarum, ana, ʒ ij. Fiat. *I have applyed this powder with the haires of a Hare and whites of Egges: as also with whites of Egges alone.*

A marvellous Powder to be given inward, and applyed outward to resist the malignitie of a Canker.

Rec. Auri & argenti foliatorum, ana, ℥ ss. lapidis be- *Anton. Mon.* zoar ℥ j. pulv. cancrorum marinorum, ℥ j. ss. *Mixe them tagnana. to apply it, grinde thereof* cum aqua scordij *to the forme of a Liniment, and apply it.*

Purga-

Purgations by Potions.

A Potion for the Canker not ulcerated.

Wecherus. Rec. Fumariæ m. j. ſenæ, epithymi, ana, ʒ iij. florum anthos p. ij. *Infuſe them in foure ounces of Whey, then ſtraine them, and diſſolve therein,* rhabarbari in aqua bugloſſæ infuſi ʒ j. cinamomi gra. iiij. mannæ ℥ j. ſs. caſſiæ ʒ vj. *and ſo make your Potion.*

A Potion ſolutive to be uſed in Eriſipelas phlegmonides.

Veſalius. Rec. Rhabarbari electi ℈ iiij. florum violarum & boraginis, ana, ʒ i. decoctionis tamarindorum q.s. *Infuſe the flowers and reubarbe ten houres, then ſtraine them, and in the ſtraining diſſolve therein* diacatholici ʒ iij. ſyrupi roſarum ℥ ij. *And make a Potion according to art.*

A Potion for the ſwelling in the throat.

Wecherus. Rec. Agarici trochiſcati in oxymelite ſimplici infuſi & expreſſi, ℈ iiij. turbith. ʒ j. ſalis gemmæ gra. vj. zinzibris gra. vj. ſyrupi roſarum ſolut. ℥ j. ſs. aquarum betonicæ & meliſſæ, ana, ℥ ij. *Mixe them, and make a Potion.*

A Potion for a virulent and coroſive ulcer.

Wecherus. Rec. Florum boraginis & violarum, ana, p. j. rad. cychorij ℥ ſs. paſſularum ℥ ſs. polypodij glycyrrhizæ, ana, ʒ ij. prunorum paria. v. ſebeſten ℥ ſs. rhabarbari ʒ iij. agarici ʒ j. ſs. ſemmæ ʒ x. ſpicæ indicæ ʒ j. ſalis gemmæ ʒ ſs. zinzibris ʒ j. *Boyle them in ſufficient water, and make a potion for two draughts, whereby you ſhall adde* ſyrupi roſati laxativi, ℥ ij.

A Potion for ſuch as have ulcers in the yard.

Andreas Laguna. Rec. Prunorum damaſcenorum, glycyrrhizæ razæ, tamarin-

marindorum, hordei mundati, ana, ʒ iij. ſem. frigid. majorum mundat. ana, ʒ ij. ſs. trium florum cordialium, ana, p. j. *Boyle them together, and in the decoction diſſolve* pulpæ caſſiæ recenter extractæ, & diacatholici, ana, ʒ v. ſyrupi ſolutivi ex nona infuſione roſarum ℥ v. pulveris electuarij trium ſandalorum ℈ j. *Make it according to art.*

A gentle lenitive potion for delicate perſons in the cure of lues Venerea.

Rec. Syrupi roſarum ℥ iij. mannæ electæ ℥ j. ſs. aquæ violarum ℥ ij. Fiat potio. *Matthiolus.*

Another more purging in the like caſe.

Rec. Syr. roſarum ſolut. ſyr. cychorij compoſ. mannæ electæ, ana, ℥ j. electuarij lenitivi ʒ iij. electuarij de ſucco roſarum ʒ ij. ſs. rhabarb. pulv. ſubtiliſ. ʒ ſs. ſpicæ gra. ij. cum decoctione florum & fructuum cordialium. Fiat potio. *Matthiolus.*

A purging decoction for ſuch as are infected with lues Venerea.

Rec. Fol. ſennæ ℥ j. ſs. fumiterræ ℥ j. capill. veneris ℥ ſs. ſcolopendriæ ℥ ſs. epithymi, thymi, ana, ʒ vj. glycyrrhizæ, raſæ ʒ iij. colocinthidis ʒ ij. hellebori nigri ʒ j. ſs. myrabol. indorum ʒ vij. prunorum damaſcenorum numero xij, ſebeſten. nu. x. Tamarindorum ℥ j. ſucci fumiterræ lib. j. aquæ fumiterræ q. s. *Make hereof a decoction according to Art, and filtre it, and give it with appropriate ſyrupes for the humers offending.* *Nicolaus Maſſa*

A decoction of guiacum to be uſed in lue Venerea.

Rec. Ligni ſancti lib. j. cort. ejuſdem lib. ſs. aquæ puriſs. lib. x. *Infuſe them and let them ſoake foure and twenty houres, and boyle them to the third part, then take* radicum enulæ campanæ, dactylorum ab oſſibus ſeparatorum, ana, lib. j. ſs. ſenæ orientalis ℥ j. *Soke them in fixe pound of white* *Calmeteus.*

white wine, foure and twenty houres, upon hot embers, ſo that the wine be almoſt ready to ſeeth, then ſtraine it, and put the firſt decoction to this, and adde ſacchari lib. ſs. cinamomi ℥ j. *and foure houres after let them runne through a ſtrainer, and every morning let the Patient take five or ſixe ounces, and before ſupper, or when he goeth to bed as much, and put to the reſidents of the firſt decoction,* aquæ puriſſimæ, lib. xv. *and boyle them to the conſumption of the third part, and put to as much Sugar and Cinamon as is ſufficient to make them acceptable.*

A decoction to be uſed of ulcerated bodies.

Rec. radicum helenij foliorum hederæ ana, ℥ iiij. ſucci anthos, capillorum veneris, mentaſtri, pulegij, gallitrici, pollitrici, matricariæ, ana, m. j. rad. fœniculi, apij ana, ℥ ij. rad. cychoriæ ℥ iij. ſennæ ℥ j. ſs polypodij quercini, glycyrrhizæ, ana ʒ x. croci gra. iij. agaric. trochiſc. ℥ j. ſs. *Boyle them in tenne pound of raine water,* & mellis puriſs. lib. j. *till two parts out of three be waſted, and let him take thereof ſixe ounces in the morning, and ſweate after it.*

A decoction to be uſed in the cure of lues Venerea.

Rec. radicum buglоſſæ, capill. veneris, florum buglоſſæ, ana, m. ſs. polypodij, epithymi, ana, ʒ vj. myrabolanorum nigrorum & chebulorum, ana, ℥ viij. rhabarbari electi ʒ iij. folliculorum ſenæ ℥ iij. agarici fruſtatim inciſi, chamæpyteos, chamædryos, ana, ℥ ſs. zinzibris ʒ j. ſs. uvarum paſſarum, glycyrrhizæ, ana, ℥ j. veratri nigri ʒ j. ſs. ſquinanti ʒ ſs. fumariæ, m. j. eupatorij ℥ j. ſs. *Boyle all but the* epithimum *and* rhabarb, *in five pound of Whey, till the halfe be waſted, then put in the reſt, and let them have one walme, then ſtraine them and clarifie it, and adde thereto* oxymellitis ſimplicis & zacchari, ana, ℥ j. ſs. ſyrupi acetoſi ſimplic. & compoſit. ſyrupi fumariæ, ana, ℥ ij. ſs. *Whereof he ſhall take every morning five ounces at a time.*

A

A decoction for Palsies, Crampes, Rheumes, Scabs and diseases proceeding of moysture.

Rec. Ligni guaiaci ℥ vj. cort. ejusdem ℥ ij. sarsæparillæ ℥ ij. ss. chinæ ℥ j. rad. lapathi acuti ℥ j. rhabarbari, turpeti albi & gummosi, agarici, ana, ℥ ss. polypodij ℥ iiij. medullæ, sem. cartami ℥ ss. cort. capparis ℥ j. rad. aperientium, ana, ℥ ss. salviæ m. iij. absynthij romani m. j. ss. anisorum ℥ ij. glycyrrhizæ ℥ iiij. mellis lib. j. cinamomi, ℥ vj. vini albi lib. iiij. aquæ fontanæ lib. xvj. *Infuse them one night, and boyle them twenty houres, then straine it, and clarifie it, and reserve it to your use in a vessell, of the which decoction, he shall take every morning fasting, foure ounces, before dinner three ounces, and before supper three ounces; then boyle the residents againe with so much water as before,* vini albi, & mellis rosarum, ana, lib. ij. *for the Patient to drinke at his meales. This potion must be used thirty daies, and let him sweate tenne daies by the space of an houre in a day; and if his body be not sufficiently purged, let him take three ounces of the first decoction,* mannæ electæ ℥ j. syrupi rosarum solutivi ℥ ss. confectionis hamech ʒ ij. *for one draught.*

A purging decoction, or (as the Author calleth it) a soluble syrupe of very effectuall worke in strong ulcerate bodies, or such as are hard to worke upon.

Rec. Salviæ, rosmarini, absynthij, cichorij, cardui benedicti, urticæ, origani, ana, m. j. ficuum, passularum, dactylorum, amygdalarum dulcium, salis gemmæ ana, ℥ iiij. coloquintidæ, aloes hepat. cinamomi, myrabol. citrinorum, ana ℥ ij. mellis purissimi lib. ij. *stampe all (besides the honie) in grosse: infuse them in* aquæ font. lib. xviij. *then boyle it to the halfe: after straine it, distill it by a filtre, adde to it* aquæ ros. opt. lib. j. *and two carretes of Muske (saith the Author) but I wish some part of it to be kept without the Muske, for that some will not abide the smell.* *Phioravanti.*

ſmell thereof. The quantitie (ſaith the Author) is from foure ounces to ſixe, but you ſhall ſeldome need to goe above three ounces.

Purgation by Pilles.

A purging pill for bodies infected with the pockes.

Mathiolus. REc. Myrabol. omnium, trochiſs, colocynthid. maſticis, diagredij, hermodactylorum, turpeti, agarici præparati, ana ʒ j. origani, cumini, ana, ʒ ſs. rhabarbari ʒ j. ſs. ſpicænardi, zinzibris, ana, ℈ j. ſalis gemmi ℈ j. ſs. hellebori nigri ℈ ij. polypodij quercini ʒ j. ſem. ebuli ʒ ij. pulveris hieræ ſymplic. diamoſcu dulcis, ana, ℈ ij. aloes lotæ ʒ ij. theriacæ ʒ ij. Pulv. ſubtiliſſimè & cum ſyrupo fumiterræ q. s. fiat maſſa.

Pils to be uſed in the cure of Alopecia Gallica.

Rondeletius. Rec. Rhabarbari, agarici, ana, ʒ ij. aloes ʒ j. argenti vivi extincti in ſucco roſarum ʒ iij. cinamomi, ambræ, ana, ℈ j. myrrhæ, maſticis, ana, ʒ j. cum terebinthina excipiantur, & formentur pillulæ octo pro ʒ j. capiat pro una vice ℈ j. Deinde ʒ j. ſs, poſtremo ℈ j. pro divitibus adde limaturæ auri, vel pannorum auri ℈ iiij.

Pilles for the ſame.

Vigo. Rec. Myrabolanorum emblicorum, bellericorum, indorum, ana, ʒ ij. ſs. ſpecierum pillularum maſtichinarum ʒ ſs. ſtæchados, folliculorum ſennæ, epithymi, croci, ana, ʒ ſs. gentianæ, aniſorum ana, ʒ j. polypodij quercini, ellebori nigri, ana, ʒ ii. turpeti albi & gummoſi ʒ i. ſs. diagredij ℈ iiii. zinzibris, ſerapini, cinamomi, nucis moſcatæ, ligni aloes, tormentillæ, dictami, cardui benedicti, colocinthidis, ana, ℈ ii. agarici trochiſc. rhabarbari electi, aloes lotæ, ana, ʒ ſs. theriacæ opt. galeni ʒ vi. *and with* ſyrupo

syrupo acetoso, *make your* masse. Doss. est ʒ j. *Whereof make five pilles, and after them other five.*

Pilles for lues Venerea.

Rec. Laudani puri, hypocistidis, ana ʒ i. aloes ℥ j. ambræ, mosci, ana ʒ j. argenti vivi loti in vino ʒ ij. incorporentur simul cum syrupo rosato laxativo & fiant pillulæ. *Whereof the Patient shall take every morning one scruple, but these Pilles must not be taken before the body be evacuated.* *Rondeletius.*

An effectuall pill to purge rusticall and foule ulcerated bodies.

Rec. Pulpæ colocinthidis ℥ v. aquæ vitæ optimæ lib. ij. *Let them stand to steepe three daies, then straine them strongly, and adde to the strained part* aloes puriſſimæ, veratri nigri. ana, ℥ j. hermodactillorum ℥ i. agarici ℥ ss. *Let these in fine powder stand with the rest in a hot place till it be almost dry: then put to it* croci, cinamomi, diagredij, florum sulphuris, ana, ℥ semis. Fiatque Mass. *Phiarovantius & Banester.*

Pilles for paine in the joynts proceeding of Alopecia Gallica, or Lues venerea.

Rec. Aloes ℥ j. galangæ, myrrhæ, agarici, salis gemmæ, ana, ʒ j. succi absynthij ʒ i. ss. *And with water of wormewood make your Masse, whereof the Patient shall take in the morning when he ariseth, one dramme, twice or thrice in a weeke.* *Rondeletius.*

A proved Pill that consumeth the tumor Scrofula away by Stoole.

Accipiatur Talpa: *boyle it sufficiently, then dry it in the Sunne, and bring it to a fine searsed powder: then mingle it well cum* melle albo. *Hereof make pilles of the bignesse of chiches, and give every day three or five with whey. It shall consume the matter of the* scrofulaes *downeward.* *Henricus Anglicus.*

For

For inward medicines in this caſe, ſee more among the powders and decoctions.

Magiſtrall pilles of Turbith minerall of great uſe againſt the French Pockes, hard tumors, and rebellious ulcers.

The firſt.

Banſter. Rec. Sagapeni in vino cretico diſſoluti, ℥ ij. ſalis guaiaci, colocynthidis diagredij, ana, ℥ j. turpeti mineralis ʒ x. moſci ℈ j. olei gariophyllorum gran. xij. Fiat Maſſa. Doſſ. *from twelve graines to twenty.*

Another.

Idem. Rec. Extracti colocinthidis ℈ iiij. extracti rhabarbari, extracti hermodactylorum, ana ʒ j. extracti veratri nigri ℈ ij. ſagapeni in aqua cœleſti diſſoluti ʒ vj. moſci & ambræ odoratiſſimæ, ana, gran. vij. Fiat maſſa. Doſſ. a gran. x. ad gran. xvj. *for tenne daies together, or untill the Patient fluxe ſufficiently at the mouth.*

The third ſort moſt ſafe and acceptable, deviſed and practiſed with great ſucceſſe in the moſt delicate yong and tender perſons.

Idem. Rec. Turpeti mineralis ℥ iij. ſs. fol. auri & argenti, ana, ℈ j. ſoluti perlarum gran. xxvj. terræ ſamiæ, boli orientalis, ana ℈ ſs. cornu monocerotis gra. xv. lapidis Bezoardici ℈ ſs. oſſis de corde cervi, raſuræ eboris, ana, gr. xij. lapid. granati, rubentis, ſaphyri & ſmaragdi præparatorum ana, gr. viij. coralli albi & rubri præparat. ana, gr. vj. moſci gr. vij. ambræ odoratiſſ. gr. iiij. Fiat eorum omnium pulvis ſubtilliſſimus. Rec. hujus pulveris gr. xviij. diagredij gr. xxxviij. conſervæ berberis, *as much as ſufficeth to make your maſſe. This quantitie divide into ſixe or twelve pilles (according as you judge fitteſt for the ſtrength, and ſuch*

ſuch like circumſtances concerning your Patient) and give one every night when the partie goeth to bed, ſo long untill there be fluxe at mouth, which in ſome will not be in twelve, or perhaps in twentie daies.

An extraction, purging all corrupt humors proceeding ex lue Gallica.

Rec. Colocynt. ʒ vj. ϑ ij. turbethi, ſtæchad. arab. ana, ʒ x. diagredij ʒ v. agarici albi ℥ ſs. rhabarbari electi ℥ ij. cinamo. ϑ iiij. azari, roſarum rubrarum, ſpicæ indicæ, maſticis, ligni aloes, ſtyracis liquidæ, ana, ϑ ij. ſs. aloes cicatrini ʒ xiij. *Make it according to art.* *Renuerus.*

PLAISTERS.

A Plaiſter to mollifie and reſolve a ſchyrrous tumor.

Rec. Caricas pingues nu. xij. *Boyle them, and ſtampe them,* ammoniaci, bdellij, galbani, in aceto diſſolutorum ana, ℥ ij. ſtyracis liquidæ ℥ j. mucilaginis altheæ, ſem. lini & fœnugræci, ana, ℥ij. œſypi, butyri recentis, ana ℥ j. olei ricinini, vel ſeſamini, vel liliorum ℥ iij. ceræ q. s. *Make a plaiſter according to art.* *Calmeteus.*

A plaiſter to be uſed in the cure of ſcirrhus exquiſitus.

Rec. Axungiæ gallinæ, ℥ j. ſs. taxi muli & aſini ana, ℥ ij. medullæ crurium vituli & cervi, ana, ℥ iij. œſypi, ſtyracis calamit. bdellij, ana, quart. ſs. muſcilag. ſem. altheæ, lini & fœnugræci, ana. ℥ ij. maſticis, thuris, ana, ℥ ſs. olei amygdalarum dulcium, amureæ, olei liliorum, ana, ℥ iij. ſs. ceræ q. s. *to make a plaiſter.* *Calmeteus.*

A plaiſter to reſolve hard tumors.

Rec. Serapini ℥ iiij. ammoniaci ℥ iij. bdellij ℥ j.

euphorbij ℥ ij. galbani ℥ ſs. *Diſſolve the gummes in malmſey, then adde thereto* ol. liliorum & ol. amygdalarum dulcium, ana, ℥ j. propoleos ℥ iiij. ſs. *Mixe them for a plaiſter.*

A Plaiſter for a wenne.

Calmetus. Rec. Radic. brioniæ, cyclaminis, cucumeris agreſtis, altheæ, lilij cœleſtis, ana, ℥ ij. *Boyle them perfectly in white wine, and beat them; then adde thereto* ammoniaci in aceto ſcillitico diſſoluti, bdellij & oppoponacis in oleo ſeſamino diſſolutorum, ana, ℥ j. ſtercoris columbini & caprini, ana, ℥ j. ſem. laudani, ſtyracis calamitæ, ana, ℥ ſs. picis navalis quantum ſufficit *for a plaiſter.*

Another.

Weckerus. Rec. Ol. liliorum vel laurini ℥ xij. picis ſiccæ ℥ vj. laudani ℥ iij. lithargyrii ℥ xij. galbani ℥ iij. ſtyracis ℥ ij. æruginis ʒ xij. *Mixe them according to art, and make a plaſter.*

A Plaiſter maturative for wennes.

Weckerus. Rec. Radicum altheæ, liliorum, ana, lib. ſs. *Boyle them in water, then ſtamp them, and ſtrain them, and ad thereto* alliorũ ſub prunis coctorum, cæparum coctarum, ana, ℥ iij. olei liliorum, butyri, ana, ℥ ij. pingued. ſuillæ, anſerinæ, ana, ℥ ij. ſs. farinæ triticeæ, fœnugræci, ſeminis lini, ana, quantum ſufficit, vitellos duos ovorum. *Mixe them, and make a plaiſter.*

A Plaiſter for a wenne.

Calmetus. Rec. Olei antiqui, vel liliorum, vel laurini, ℥ xij. picis ſiccæ ℥ vj. laudani ℥ iij. lithargyrij ℥ xij. galbani ℥ iij. ſtyracis ℥ ij. *Boyle the lytharge with the oyle till it be thicke: then adde to the pitch and other things being removed from the fire, and make a plaiſter.*

A Plaiſter for nodes and glandulous tumors.

Avicenna. Rec. Stercoris vaccarum ℥ ij. radicum caulium, rad. capparis,

capparis, ſquillæ, ficuum pinguium, ana, ℥ ſs. lupinorum, bdellij, ana, ʒ ij. mellis, aceti, axungiæ porcinæ, amurcæ, olei antiqui, ana quod ſufficit. *Make a plaiſter in good forme.*

Another for the ſame.

Rec. Ceræ citrin. lib. j. ammoniaci ℥ xij. oppoponacis, galbani, ana, ℥ j. butyri recentis ℥ j. ſs. pingued. caponis ℥ j. *Diſſolve the gummes in wine, and make a plaiſter.* *Baneſter.*

Another.

Rec. Radicum altheæ, & brioniæ, coctarum & piſtarum, ana, ℥ j. axungiæ ſuillæ recentis ℥ i. ſs. pingued. gallinæ, anſeris & anatis, ana, ℥ ſs. medullæ crurium vituli, ℥ ii. olei lumbricorum, liliorum & vitellorum ovorum, ana, ℥ i. ſtyracis calamitæ ℥ i. ſs. gummi arabici ℥ ii. bdellii, gummi hederæ, ana, ℥ i. ſs. terebinthinæ ℥ iii. œſypi ʒ vi. emplaſtri Io. de Vigo ℥ ii. emplaſtri de meliloto & diachylonis ireati, ana, ℥ i. mercurii in ſaliva hominis jejuni extincti ℥ ii. *Mixe them together, and with your hands waſhed in* aqua vitæ: *labour them well, and make them in rolles.* *Calmeteus.*

A *Plaiſter for all knots.*

Rec. Olibani ℥ i. ſs. maſticis ℥ i. myrrhæ, ℥ ſs. thuris ℥ ii. ceræ ℥ xii. reſinæ ℥ iii. ſs. euphorbii ʒ iii. gummi ammoniaci ℥ i. galbani, ℥ ſs. gummi arabici, dragaganti, ana, ʒ iii. aloes epaticæ ʒ ii. laudani ʒ i. ſs. ſagapeni, bdellii, ana, ʒ iii. baccarum lauri ʒ ii. ſs. unguenti dialtheæ ℥ ii. ſs. terebint. ℥ i. aquæ vitæ ʒ iii. ſs. olei ſpicæ ʒ iii. axungiæ porcinæ, ℥ ii. ſs. theriacæ ℥ ſs. rad. ireos ʒ ii. ſs. cinabrii, ℥ ii. argenti fugitivi mortificati ℥ ii. ſs. *Make a plaiſter to art.*

A notable Plaister to resolve and spend away all nodes and knottie tumours, especially comming of the pocks, if they be taken in time before they be confirmed, and the bone foule.

Banester. Rec. Mercurij ℥ viij. plumbi ℥ vj. *Melt your* plumbum *first, and after a little cooling put to the mercurie, and shake them well together: put them so into cruciples, and when it is cold, take thereof* ℥ vj. turpeti mineralis ℥ j. cinab. ℥ iij. *Labour them in a morter of iron the space of two houres, or untill it be finely powdered: then have in readinesse* gummi ammoniaci in aceto distillato dissoluti ℥ xxx. pingued. viperarum ℥ iiij. *and (for delicate persons)* mosci ℈ iiij. *Mixe all together according to art, and use it to the place aforesaid.*

Or thus more simplie.

Banister. Rec. Plumbi mercuriati *(which is taught in the receit next before going)* lib. j. turpeti mineralis ℥ iiij. cinabrij ℥ ij. *Grinde them together very fine, and with* gummi ammoniaci lib. ij. in aceto dissoluti fiat emplastrum.

Another for wennes scrofulaes, and ganglious knots.

Banister. Rec. Gummi ammoniaci in aceto dissoluti lib. ss. radic. brioniæ pulv. ℥ j. turp. mineralis ℥ j. cinabrij ʒ x. ceræ ℥ ij. Fiat.

Or thus no lesse effectuall.

Ban. ster. Rec. Gummi ammoniaci, ℥ vj. rad. brioniæ & altheæ, ana, ℥ j. turpeti mineralis, ʒ v. butyri recentis q. s. ceræ albæ ℥ j. Fiat emplastrum.

Another very excellent, and of great proofe.

H. De Outhen. Rec. Medullæ radic. brioniæ albæ, per coctura lixivij extractæ ℥ ij. casei antiquissimi in decocto pernæ remolliti, ℥ j. ss. ammoniaci, galbani, sagapeni in aceto dissolutorum,

ſolutorum, ana, ℥ ſs. medullæ crurium vituli, axungiæ humanæ, ana, ℥ ij. pyrethri, cardamomi, ana, ʒ ij. ſs. euphorbij ʒ iij. lapidis gagatis ℥ ſs. ſulphuris vivi ʒ vj. marcaſitæ veræ ʒ x. argenti vivi ſaliva jejuni hominis extincti, ℥ ij. ſs. Cum cera citrina fiat emplaſtrum. *But before you apply it, anoint the place with this mixture following.* Rec. medullæ crurium vituli, olei petreolei, ana, partes æquales. *Mixe them.*

A Plaiſter for Ganglium.

Rec. Gummi ammoniaci, ſagapeni in aqua vitæ diſſoluti, ana, ℥ j. *Put to it (the* aqua vitæ *vapoured away)* ſulphuris vivi ſubtiliter pulv. ℥ ſs. *And ſo make it a plaiſter.*

A Plaiſter againſt nodes and paines in Lue venerea.

Rec. Ceræ citrinæ lib. j. reſinæ pini ℥ iiij. axungiæ humanæ ℥ iij. ol. chamæmel. ℥ iiij. medullæ crurium vaccarum lib. ſs. gummi elemi ℥ v. muccaginis rad. altheæ, & ſem. lini, ana, ℥ iiij. *Mixe them and boyle them to the waſting of the muſcilages: adde to the ſtraining* ammoniaci, galb. ana, ℥ vj. bdellij, ſagapeni in vino cret. diſſolut. ana, ℥ iiij. rad. brioniæ ℥ j. ſs. rad. enulæ campanæ ℥ ſs. euphorbij ʒ iij. cinabrij ℥ vj. argenti vivi extincti & incorporati cum terebinthina & ſtyrace liquida ℥ viij. Fiat emplaſtr.

Another.

Rec. Axungiæ porcinæ lib. ij. olei communis lib. j. ſs. radic. brioniæ & altheæ, ana, lib. ſs. vini albi lib. j. *Infuſe them ten dayes, then boyle them to the conſumption of the liquour, ſo ſtraine it: after put to* lithargyrij auri ℥ xx. vitrioli, ℥ iij. *Boyle them to the forme of a Cerote: put to it* galbani, ammoniaci, bdellij in aceto diſſolutor. ana, ℥ viij. ceræ citrinæ lib. ſs. cinabrij ℥ vj. terebinthinæ ℥ iij. euphorbij ʒ ij. argenti vivi extincti lib. ſs. myrrhæ ℥ ij. Fiat Emplaſtrum.

A Plaiſter to mitigate paine in the cure of a Carbuncle.

Weckerus. Rec. Malvarum, violarum, ana, mani. ij. *Seethe them in water untill they bee tender, then ſtampe them, adding thereto* farinæ hordeacæ ℥ iij. butyri recentis, olei recentis, ana, ℥ ij. vitell duos ovorum. *Mixe them well for a plaiſter.*

A Plaiſter to mollifie the hardneſſe of Phlegmon.

Calmeteus. Rec. Radic. lilij & altheæ, ana, ℥ j. ſs. radicum brioniæ, cyclaminis, cucumeris agreſtis, ana, ℥ ij. *Boyle them in white wine, and beat them ſmall: then put thereto* ſtercoris columbini & caprini, ana, ℥ j. ſs. gummi ammoniaci in aceto diſſoluti, bdellij & oppoponacis in oleo ſeſamino diſſolutorum, ana, ℥ j. laudani & ſtyracis liquidæ, ana, ℥ j. picis navalis q. s. *Make a plaiſter in good forme.*

A Plaiſter repercuſſive and deſiccative to be uſed in the cure of the creeping Herpes.

Weckerus. Rec. Succi plantaginis & ſolani, ana, ℥ j. ſucci rad. lapathi ℥ ſs. balauſtiorum p. j. roſarum rubr. ʒ j. ſs. alum. ʒ j. aceti ℥ ij. *Boyle them till the juyces and vinegar be waſted, then grinde them in a leaden morter, and adde thereto* lithargyrij utriuſque, ana, ℥ ij. ceruſæ ℥ j. tutiæ ʒ ij. floris æris ʒ j. *Make a plaiſter in good order.*

A Plaiſter for an Oedematous tumour.

Weckerus. Rec. Fol. ebuli, ſambuci, abſynt. ana, m. j. aluminis, ſulphuris, ſalis, ana, ℥ ſs. *Boyle them and beat them ſmall, adding thereto* dialtheæ ℥ ij. ſs. axungiæ ſuillæ ℥ j. ſs. mellis ℥ j. *Mixe them well for a plaiſter.*

A Plaiſter for a windie tumour.

Weckerus. Rec. Propoleos lib. j. ſs. micarum panis, lib. ſs. roſarum rubrarum ℥ j. *Boyle them in white wine, then ſtraine them, and adde thereto* piperis, cariophyllorum, nucis moſcatæ, zinzibris,

zinzibris, ana, ʒ ij. cumini, anisi, fœniculi, sem. apij, ameos, ana, ℥ ss. olei chamameli, anethi, rutæ, ana, ℥ ij. *Make a plaister and apply it warme, the place being first well scarified in the top.*

A Plaister to be used in the beginning of Phlegmon.

Rec. Sandali albi & rub. ana, ʒ iij. boli armeni, terræ sigillatæ, ana, ʒ j. ss. ol. rosarum, ℥ ij. fol. plantag. lactucæ, semperv. majoris, solani, ana, q. s. pulver. sumach ℥ ss. *Powder what is to be powdered, and make a plaister.* *Vesalius.*

A Plaister against inflammation.

Rec. Malvæ, parietariæ, ana, m. j. farinæ volatilis, furfuris subtilis. ana, p. j. aneti, fœnugræci, ana, ℥ ss. ol. chamæmeli ℥ ij. *Boyle them in wine, and worke them till they be well incorporated.* *Vesalius.*

A Plaister for Gangrena.

Rec. Pulveris sem: sinapi ℥ j. gariophyllorum ʒ iij. ol. sem. lini, ol. nucum juglandium vetustiss. ana, g.v. *Mixe them in a morter, and make a plaister.* *Vesalius.*

A Plaister maturative in cold causes.

Rec. Radicum altheæ, capitum liliorum alborum, ana, lib. ss. *Boyle them in raine water till they be perfectly boyled, then stampe them, and adde thereto* farinæ lini & fœnugræci, ana, ℥ iiij. farinæ triticeæ ℥ ij. *and with sufficient of the former decoction to incorporate them and the rest, make a soft plaister ever stirring them, and in the end adding thereto* butyri sine sale, pingued. porcinæ, ana, ℥ iij. vitellum unius ovi. *So let them boyle a little, and keepe it to your use.*

A plaister to mollifie and abate swellings.

Rec. Ceræ albæ ℥ ij. ss. terebint. ℥ j. ss. colophoniæ ℥ iiij. thuris ʒ vij. masticis ℥ ss. myrrhæ ʒ iij. sevi cervini ℥ iij.

iij. lapid. calaminaris in vino albo extinct. ʒ x. lithargyrij auri ʒ ij. lapid. tutiæ ʒ ij. ſs. camphoræ ʒ ij. ceruſæ ʒ vj. *Make it to a perfect Plaiſter or a Sparadrop.*

A Plaiſter reſolutive againſt all ſwellings and inflammations.

Rec. Ceræ citrinæ lib. j. ſevi ovini ℥ vj. butyri recentis ℥ j. pingued. capi, anatis & anſeris, ana, ℥ j. ol. liliaci ℥ j. ſs. ol. chamæmeli, amygdalarum dulcium, ol. ſem. lini, ana, ℥ ſs. ammoniaci, ℥ v. bdellij, ℥ iij. cremoris ſem. lini ℥ vij. cremoris rad. altheæ lib. j. vini cretici lib. j. ſs. reſinæ puræ ℥ iiij. colophoniæ ℥ vj. *Mixe them together, and boile them to the conſumption of the juyces and wine: then ſtraine them, and adde to the ſtraining* minij lib. ſs. *Incorporate them together, and make them in rolls.*

A Plaiſter to be uſed for Hernia Inteſtinalis.

Weckerus. Rec. Picis navalis ℥ v. coloph. ℥ iii. lithargyrii, gum. ammonia. oppoponacis, bdellj, maſticis, terebint. ana, ℥ j. boli armeni, thuris, ſang. draconis, ſarcocollæ, aloes, centaurij, ſymphiti, oxycanthæ, pillul. cupreſſi, gallarum viridium, corticum mali punici, vermium terreſt. ana, ʒ ij. glutin. pellis taurinæ vel arietinæ madefactæ & dilutæ in aqua chalybiata & aceto ℥ ij. *Mixe them at an eaſie fire, and make a plaiſter according to art.*

A Plaiſter to be uſed in apoſtumes in the eares.

Vigo. Rec. Cepæ albæ ſub prunis decoctæ lib. ſs. capitum liliorum alborum ſub prunis decoctorum ℥ iiij. butyri recentis ℥ iij. olei amygd. dulcium, ping. gallinæ & anſeris, ana, ʒ vj. vitel. tres ovorum. *Then with the powder of melilot, chamomill flowers and fenugreeke make a plaiſter upon the fire with the decoction of* althea *according to the precepts of art.*

A Plaiſter for Hernia Inteſtinalis.

Wickerus. Rec. Maſticis, ſarcocollæ, ſang. draconis, blattæ bizantiæ,

tiæ, cortic. thuris, aloes, boli armeni, gypſi, gall. virid. ana, ʒ ij. icthyocollæ, tauri collæ, diſſolutorum in aceto, ana, ℥ ij. *Labour them well, and make a plaiſter in good forme.*

A plaiſter to mollifie the hardneſſe in womens breaſts.

Rec. Furfuris, m. ij. chamæmeli m. ſs. meliloti m. j. farinæ fabarum ℥ iiij. ol. cham. aneti & roſar. ana, ℥ j. ſs. ping. gallinæ, ol. violac. ana, ʒ x. *Then with ſufficient ſweet wine make a ſoft plaiſter, adding thereto* croci ʒ ij. *Vigo.*

A plaiſter reſolutive to be uſed in Hernia Humoralis.

Rec. Foliorum caulium nigrorum, radicum altheæ, chamæmeli, ana, m. j. coriandri ℥ ſs. *Boyle them all in fat broth of fleſh, then in the decoction with the powder of Beans and Fitches make a ſoft plaiſter, adding thereto* olei chamæmeli, & aneti, ana, ℥ ij. roſarum ℥ j. croci ϑ j. cumini (*if the place be not much inflamed*) ʒ j. ſs. *and keepe it to your uſe.* *Vigo.*

A Plaiſter to maturate a Fellon.

Rec. Radic. liliorum alborum ℥ vj. radic. bugloſſæ, ℥ ij. malvæ, violarum, ana, m. j. *Seethe them till they be tender, then ſtraine them, and adde thereto* farinæ criticeæ ℥ iij. butyri recentis, ℥ ij. olei dulcis ℥ iiij. axungiæ porcinæ ℥ ij. ſs. vitel. duorum ovorum, croci ϑ j. *Make a plaiſter to art.* *Weckerus.*

A Plaiſter to maturate in Hernia Humoralis.

Rec. Fol. malv. & violarum, ana, m. ij. radicum altheæ, capitum liliorum alborum, ana, ℥ ij. *Boyle them in water, then ſtampe them and ſtraine them, and with Barley meale in the decoction, make a ſoft plaiſter, adding thereto* butyri recentis ℥ iiij. vitellos duos ovorum, olei olivarum dulcium, ℥ j. ſs. *Mixe them, and with the ſtraining above named make a plaiſter.* *Vigo.*

A plaiſter conſolidative for a Fellon.

Rec. Diachylonis albi ſine gummis ℥ ij. terebin. claræ, pingued. *Weckerus.*

pingued. porcinæ, ana, ℥ ij. ſs. lithargyrij auri & argenti, ana, ʒ v. minij ʒ v. ceruſæ ℥ j. olei roſacei ℥ j. ſs. *Mixe them upon the fire, ſtirring them well, and in the end put to as much white Waxe as is ſufficient to make a plaiſter.*

A plaiſter for a Fellon.

Calmeleus. Rec. Picis navalis ℥ j. adipis ſuilli expurgati ℥ v. adipis taurini vel œſypi, ana, ℥ ij. reſinæ pini ℥ v. *Melt them together, and adde thereto,* ceræ ℥ iij.

A plaiſter to reſolve the cold tumors of the Coddes.

Vigo. Rec. Farinæ fabarum lib. ſs. medullæ panis ℥ iij. cum decoctione altheæ, meliloti, ancthi, & chamæmeli, ac paululo cumini. *Make a plaiſter over the fire, adding thereto* olei chamæmeli, aneti, pingued. anatis, ana, ℥ j. ſs. cumini ʒ j. ſs. *Make it to your uſe.*

A maturative plaiſter for ſwelling in the Coddes, proceeding of a cold cauſe.

Vigo. Rec. Capitum liliorum alborum ℥ iij. rad. altheæ ℥ iiij, foliorum caulium nigrorum m j. malvarum tantundem. *Boyle them all in water, and ſtampe them, and ſtraine them in the decoction with wheate meale, linſeed meale, and fenugreeke meale, of each equall portions: make a ſoft plaiſter, adding thereto* butyri recentis ℥ iiij.

A plaiſter to mitigate paine of the Hemrhoides.

Galenus. Rec. Boli armeni, gummi arabici, ſanguinis draconis, maſticis, ana ʒ ij. myrrhæ, balauſtiorum, roſarum rubrarum ſiccarum, ana, ʒ ij. *Make theſe in fine powder, and ſearce them, then take* butyri ℥ j. olei roſarum ℥ iij. ceræ ℥ ij. ſucci foliorum porrorum colati ℥ ij. *Mixe them for a plaiſter.*

A plaiſter for Hernia aquoſa.

Vig. Rec. roſarum, balauſtiorum, nucum cupreſſi, ana, m. j.

farinæ

farinæ fabarum & orobi, ana ℥ iiij. ſtercoris caprini, ℥ iij. *And with ſweet wine and Barbers Lee ſufficient make a plaiſter at the fire.*

A plaiſter to maturate tumors in womens breaſts.

Rec. Micarum panis ℥ iij. farinæ fabarum, radicis, malvaviſci, ana, ℥ j. ſs. farinæ fœnugræci ℥ j. ovorum coctorum vitellos tres, *adding thereto,* de croco, myrrha, & aſſa fætida, *and make a plaiſter.* *Avicenna.*

A plaiſter for the Hemrhoides.

Rec. Roſarum, myrtillorum, foliorum plantaginis, linguæ paſſerinæ, ana, m. j. *Boyle them all in Smiths water, then beate them, and ſtraine them in the end with a little vineger of Roſes, and wine of Pomegranats, make a plaiſter.* *Vige.*

A plaiſter to maturate Bubo Venereus.

Rec. Foliorum malvæ, violaceæ, ana, m. ij. radicum altheæ lib. ſs. capitum liliorum alborum ℥ iiij. *Boyle them in ſufficient quantitie of water, and beate them ſmall, adding thereto* farinæ triticeæ vel hordeaceæ, ana, q.s. olei communis, butyri, ana, ℥ iij. ping. porcinæ ℥ ij. ſs. vitellos duos ovorum. *Mixe them for a plaiſter.* *Wecherus.*

Another.

Rec. Capitum lilij, radicum altheæ, ana, lib. j. decocta in aqua piſtentur cum ℥ ij. ficuum ſiccarum pinguium, nucleorum nucum ℥ j. ſs. axungiæ porcinæ lib. ſs. *Then adding thereto* farinæ lini, fœnugræci & tritici, *with ſome of the decoction make a plaiſter, and in the end put to it,* butyri ℥ iij. vitellos duos ovorum bene conquaſſatos. *Vigo.*

A plaiſter for the ſwelling in the throate.

Rec. radicum Brioniæ, radic. cucumeris agreſtis, ana, ℥ iij. ficuum immaturarum paria vj. amygdalarum amararum *Wecherus,*

rum ℥ ij. ſcillæ ℥ j. ſs. colocynthidis ℥ ſs. *Boyle them in equall portions of old oyle and malmeſey, then ſtampe and ſtraine them, adding thereto* farinæ fabarum & orobi, ana, ℥ ij. ſs. farinæ ſeminis lini, & fœnugræci, ana, ℥ j. croci ʒ j. ſs. *Mixe them to a ſoft plaiſter in forme of a Cataplaſme.*

A plaiſter for the ſwelling of the Coddes.

Rec. Bdellij, oppoponacis, ſagapeni in aceto diſſolutorum ana, ℥ ſs. muſcilaginis altheæ, lini & fœnugræci, ana, ʒ ij. ſs. florum chamæmeli & meliloti, ana, ʒ iij. farinæ fabarum ℥ iij. butyri ℥ ſs. *And with the decoction of figges and mallowes make a plaiſter.*

A plaiſter againſt the going out of the fundament.

Rec. Emplaſtri oxycrocei ℥ j. ſs. baccarum myrtillorum, gallarum, maſticis, ana, ʒ j. ſs. *Mixe them, and worke them with* oleum coſtinum, *adding thereto* bedeguar pulverizati ʒ ij. *Make a plaiſter three fingers long, which muſt be applied betweene the reines and the fundament.*

A plaiſter for a Rupture.

Rec. Sarcocollæ, maſticis, ſanguinis draconis, olibani, ichthyocollæ, ana, ℥ iij. radicum ſymphiti majores, & oſmundæ, ana, ℥ ſs. *Diſſolve the glew in vineger, and with oyle of Maſticke, or of Myrtilles make a plaiſter.*

Another.

Rec. Maſticis, ſarcocollæ, olibani, thuris, gummi dragaganti, ichthyocollæ, ana, ℥ j. lapidis hæmatitis ℥ iij. *Diſſolve the glue and gummes in vineger, and make a plaiſter.*

A plaiſter for a Rupture.

Roſa Anglicana. Rec. Glutinis piſcium, vel pellis arietinæ decoct. ℥ iiij. picis græcæ, ℥ j. picis navalis, armoniaci, ana ℥ ij. aloes, maſticis, thuris, roſarum, boli armeni, ſanguinis draconis, myr-

myrtillorum, ana, ℥ ſs. ariſtolochiæ longæ, & rotundæ, conſolidæ majoris & minoris, ana ʒ vj. gallarum, balauſtiorum, pſidiarum, olibani, pilorum leporis, ana, ʒ iij. ſangu. humani lib. j. *Mixe them all together in water wherin a Ramme skinne hath boyled, wooll and all, and with a lirtle Waxe make a plaiſter according to art.*

Another more eaſie.

Rec. Aloes, maſticis, roſ. olibani, ana ℥ ſs. myrrhæ, ſanguinis draconis, boli armeni, picis navalis, colofoniæ & græcæ, ana, ℥ ij. jaceæ nigræ, conſolidæ utriuſque, plantaginis, balauſtiorum, ematitis, fol. quercus, caudæ equinæ, ana, ʒ iij ceræ ℥ j. ſs. Fiat cum laudano & terebinthina emplaſtrum optimum. *Apply it, the place being firſt anointed* cum oleo maſtichino, roſaceo, myrtino & laudano. *And upon this, the truſſe applied, without remove thereof, ſave from foure daies to foure daies.* *Roſa Anglicana.*

A plaiſter for hot Apoſtumes in womens breaſts.

Rec. Furfuris triticei m. ij. florum chamæmeli p. iij. florum meliloti p. ij. farinæ fabarum ℥ iiij. olei chamæmeli, anethi, roſarum, ana ℥ j. ſs. pingued. gallinæ, olei violarum, ana, ʒ x. *Mixe them with ſufficient ſweet wine to make a plaiſter.*

A plaiſter to reſolve cold and windie tumors in the joynts, and other parts.

Rec. Olei anethi lib. ſs. reſinæ pini lib. ij. reſinæ lib. iij. ceræ novæ lib. j. *The powders of Cummin and Barberies, of each one pound, relent that which is to be relented, and in the end ſtraine it, and ſo ſtrew in your powders.* *Clowes.*

A plaiſter for the biting of a mad dogge.

Rec. Galbani, opoponacis, ſagapeni, ana, ʒ ſs. euphorbij, iridis florentini, ariſtolochiæ rotundæ, radicum gentianæ, ana, ʒ j. cancrorum fluvialium, ʒ ij. ceræ q. s. terebinthinæ *Valeriola.*

rebinthinæ ℥ ij. *Mixe them, and make a plaister to your owne discretion.*

A plaister for abiting.

Guydo. Rec. Galbani, serapini, opoponacis, assæ fætidæ, myrrhæ, piperis, sulphuris, ana ℥ ss calaminthæ, mentastri, ana, ℥ j. stercoris columbini, anatis, ana, ℥ ij. *Dissolve the gummes in white wine, and mixe them together with honie and old oyle sufficient for a plaister.*

A plaister against all bitings.

Vesalius. Rec. Spumæ argenti, ceruſæ puræ, ana, lib. j. olei veteris lib. iij. ceræ ℥ vij. ammoniaci ℥ iiij. galbani, tantundem. *Boyle the Ceruse, Litharge and Oyle, till they leave cleaving to your hands, then dissolve the gummes, and put them to.*

A plaister against all poysoned wounds and biting, and stinging of Serpents.

Halabba. Rec. Farinæ hordei & fabarum, ana, ʒ x. glycyrrhizæ, radic. altheæ, picis, ana, ʒ v. ceræ albæ, adipis anserinæ, ana, ʒ x. *Incorporate them with old oyle and childs urine of a maid childe, sufficient for a plaister.*

A plaister to draw out a thorne or a pricke in any place.

Avicenna. Rec. Fermenti, mellis optimi aut alvearum sorditiei quam propoleos nominant, ana, lib. ss. viscini ℥ iij. ammoniaci ℥ j. ss. olei ℥ iij. *Mixe them all and make a plaister, which you shall apply upon the place.*

A plaister to draw out splints, thornes, and such like in any place.

Democritus. Rec. Fermenti lib. j. sorditiei oleorum lib. ss. succi centinodij, succi pulegij, aut eorundem pulverizatorum, ana, ℥ iij. terebinthinæ lib. j. viscj quercini, ammoniaci, galbani in vino dissolutorum, ana ℥ j. ceræ ℥ iiij. *Make a plaister according to art.*

A

A plaister to draw out arrow heads, or thornes.

Rec. Succi radic. ari, diachylonis gummati ℥ j. ariſto- *Vigo.*
lochiæ longæ ʒ ij. fermenti ʒ x. terebinthinæ ʒ vj. galba-
ni, ammoniaci, ana, ʒ iij. *Diſſolve the gummes in vineger,*
and mixe all together for a plaiſter.

A plaiſter of Betonie for wounds in the head, and to draw out ſpelles or bones, it will recover looſe fleſh, it doth very much mundifie, digeſt, and dry.

Rec. Betonicæ viridis, pimpinellæ, agrimonij, ſalviæ, *Andernacus.*
pulegij, millefolij, conſolidæ majoris, gallitrici, ana ℥ vj.
thuris, maſticis, ana, ʒ iij. ireos, ariſtolochiæ rotundæ,
ana, ʒ vj. ceræ albæ, terebinthinæ, ana ℥ viij. gummi oleæ
æthiopicæ, ℥ ij. reſinæ pini ℥ vj. olei terebinthinæ, vini al-
bi, ana, q. s. *Bruiſe the hearbs, and ſteepe them eight daies*
in white wine, ſtirre them often and boyle them, then ſtraine
it and boyle it againe till the third part be waſted, and put
in the oyle of Turpentine, then the waxe being well molten,
after that the Roſine and gummes, and laſt of all the Tur-
pentine: then being ſomewhat cold, put to the reſt of the
powders, and worke them well with your hands, till all the
moyſture be out, then malaxe it in Goates milke, and make it
in rolles.

Emplaſtrum de gummi elemij for wounds in the head.

Rec. Gummi elemij ℥ iii. reſinæ pineæ puriſſimæ, armo- *Arcæus.*
niaci, gummi hederacei pulverizati, ceræ, ana, ℥ ij. tere-
binthinæ ℥ iii. ſs. olei roſacei ʒ i. ſs. *Boyle them all, except*
the armoniacke, in a quantitie of fragrant wine to the wa-
ſting thereof. Laſtly, put in the armoniacke, and worke it up
with wine and aqua vitæ.

A plaiſter for an equall wound.

Rec. Lithargyrij, ceruſæ, ana, ℥ vj. plumbi uſti, lapid. *Wuckerus.*
calaminaris, terræ ſigillatæ, ana, ℥ iiij. colophoniæ, picis
navalis, reſinæ, ana, ℥ ij. reſinæ crudæ, ſarcocollæ, lauda-

ni,

ni, iridis, ana, ℥ j. ſs. camphoræ ℥ ſs. ſem. porri ℥ ij. olei roſarum lib j. ſs. ceræ albæ ℥ iiij. *Mixe them, and make a plaiſter.*

A mundificative plaiſter for a wound.

Veſalius. Rec. Mellis roſati colati ℥ j. myrrhæ, thuris, ſarcocollæ, ana, ʒ ſs. farinæ hordei, fœnugræci, quod ſufficit ad inſpiſſandum, *then make your plaiſter in good forme.*

A plaiſter for a ſimple wound.

Weckerus. Rec. Terebinthinæ ℥ xij. reſinæ pini ℥ iij. gummi elemi ℥ v. ariſtolochiæ longæ ℥ j. ſanguinis draconis ℥ j. ceræ parum. *Powder what is to be powdred, and make a plaiſter according to art.*

A plaiſter for the bruiſed bloud under the skinne.

Weckerus. Rec. ſymphiti utriuſque ana, lib. ſs. florum chamæmeli, meliloti ana, p. ij. croci ʒ ſs. farinæ fabarum ℥ iiij. farinæ fœnugræci ℥ v. butyri recentis ℥ j. *Boyle them indifferently, whereto if you adde one ounce of the juyce of Wormewood, it ſhall more reſolve and dry: mixe them to art for a plaiſter of good ſubſtance.*

A plaiſter conſolidative both for wounds and ülcers approved.

Fridericke. Rec Betonicæ, verbenæ, anagallidis, plantaginis, ſcabioſæ, agrimoniæ, ana, m. j. rad. conſolidæ min. ℥ iij. *Stampe them together, and boyle them in* vini albi lib. viij. *untill halfe be conſumed: ſtraine it, and boyle it againe, and when it is boyling adde to it* cevi ovini ℥ iiij. picis, reſinæ, ceræ, ana, lib. ſs. *Let it ſo boyle a pretty while: in the cooling adde* olibani ℥ j. maſticis, ℥ ij. *Stirre them well together a good while: when it is cold enough, adde* terebinthinæ ℥ j. *Stirre it ſtill, and worke it well with womans milke: ſo make it up in rolles.*

A

A plaister conglutinative for wounds.

Rec. Terebinthinæ purgatæ lib. j. resinæ pini ℥ vj. gum. elemi lib. ſs. ſarcocollæ ℥ iiij. maſticis ℥ iij. ſanguinis draconis ℥ iij. ariſtolochiæ longæ ℥ j. ceræ albæ ℥ iiij. ceruſæ ℥ ij. *Make your plaister in good forme.* *Calmeteus.*

A plaister for wounds in the head, or depreſſion of the skull in yong children.

Rec. Centaurij per noctem in vino albo infuſi m. vj. *Boyle them to the halfe, and after they be strained, boyle them againe to the thickneſſe of honie, take of this decoction three ounces,* lactis mulieris ℥ ij. terebint. lib. j. resinæ ℥ ſs. thuris, maſticis, gummi arabici, ana, ℥ j. ceræ ℥ iij. *Mixe them according to art, and make your plaister.* *Vigo.*

A plaister to be uſed in contuſions of childrens heads.

Rec. Olei myrtini, olei roſarum, olei abſynthij, ana, ℥ j. pulveris rubri reſtrictivi ʒ x. farinæ fabarum ℥ j. furfuris benè triturati ℥ ſs. nucum cupreſſi benè triturati, calami aromatici, ana, ʒ vj. chamæmeli abſynthij, myrtillorum, granorum & foliorum ejus, ana, m. ſs. cumini ʒ j. ſs. ceræ albæ ℥ j. ſs. *Powder which are to be powdred, and with ſufficient ſweet wine make a plaister to art.*

A plaister attractive for the depreſſion of the skull, and chiefly in children.

Rec. Propoleos, vel ceræ novæ ſordidæ ℥ iij. mellis ℥ iij. lapidis magnetis ℥ ſs. lapidis pumicis ʒ iij. abſynthij, cumini, ſulphuris, ana, ʒ ij. ſalis ℥ j. furfuris p. j. vini optimi ℥ iiij. *Mixe them and make a plaister, which you muſt apply warme to the Patients head after the haires bee cut away.* *Weckerus.*

A notable plaister for prickes in ſinewes.

Rec. Olei roſarum, violarum, chamæmeli, ana, ℥ j. ſepi vituli *Vigo.*

vituli ℥ iij. axungiæ porcinæ ℥ j. pinguedinis gallinæ, medullæ crurium vituli, ana, ℥ ſs. lumbricorum lotorum in vino ℥ j. butyri recentis ʒ vj. muſcilaginis lib. ſs. *Boyle them at a ſoft fire to the waſting of the muſcilages: after adde to the ſtraining* lithargyrij auri & argenti, ana, ʒ x. minij ʒ iij. cum ceræ ſufficienti fiat cerotum, addendo in fine cocturæ, reſinæ abietis ʒ x. maſticis ℥ ſs. *After which boyle them againe one walme.*

An excellent Plaſter for a fracture in the skull where the skinnè is whole, eſpecially in children.

Vigo. Rec. Furfuris exiccati & triturati lib. ſs. farinæ fabarum ℥ viij. roſarum, myrtillorum, ana, ℥ j. cham. meliloti, ana, m. j. ſtæch. ſcænanthi, ana, *a third part of* m. j. coriandri, aniſi, ana, ʒ vj. betonicæ, periclimeni, anethi, ana, m. ſs. abſynthii, m. ij. *All being brayed and mixed with ſufficient quantitie of cute, and a little malmſey, or inſtead thereof ſome other odoriferous wine; boyle them unto a ſolid thickneſſe, putting to them in the end* olei chamæmelini, anethini, roſacei atque myrtini, ana, ℥ ij. ſs. ceræ albæ ℥ ii. crocî ʒ i. ſs. *Boyle them againe one walme; ſet it by, and ſtirre it untill it be but warme; at which time put into it* calamî aromatici bene pulverizati ʒ x. *And ſo make it up.*

Another greatly extolled for the ſame purpoſe.

Arcæus. Rec. Sordiciei alvearis apum, *or (if that cannot be had)* ceræ novæ ſordidæ (*that is ſoft and uncleared*) q.s. *to the forming of the plaiſter,* mellis communis pulverizati ℥ j. lapidis hamatitis in pulverem redacti ℥ ſs. pumicis lapidis, cymini, abſynthij, furfuris communis, ana, ʒ ij. *Mixe them all at the fire, and bring it to a plaiſter. This muſt be applied two fingers breadth more compaſſe then the place depreſſed. The force of this plaiſter (ſaith the Author) is wonderfull, within twelve dayes it lifteth up the bones contuſed and beaten downe: ſo as he thinketh no medicine to be more excellent.*

A

A Plaſter that proveth whether there be a fracture in the skull, yea or no.

Rec. Ceræ novæ citr. thuris, ſantali, ana, ℥ ij. terebinthinæ, aceti fortiſſ. farinæ fabaceæ, ana, ℥ j. *Mixe them at the fire, and make a plaiſter, ſhave the head, and apply this as a cap to the hole: for where the fracture is, in that part ſhall you finde the plaiſter diminiſhed and dryed up, and that will it ſhew in three dayes ſpace: all other parts where no fracture is the plaiſter will appeare equall and uniforme. And if the skull be all ſound, ſo accordingly will the plaiſter ſhew it ſelfe in all places like.* *Arcæus.*

The two famous Plaiſters of Paracelſus, *both for wounds and ulcers: this firſt ſerving yet more particularly for the head.*

Rec. Ceræ, lithargyrij, ana, lib. j. calaminaris, colophoniæ, ana, ℥ ij. ſs. olei communis lib. j. ſs. *Melt the waxe, colophonie and oyle together at an eaſie fire: after put in by little and little the lytarge and* calaminaris *moſt finely powdered. Boyle them ſo without burning, to the thickneſſe of a plaiſter. Which done, adde* oppoponacis, ſerapini, bdellij, ammoniaci, galbani, ana, ℥ j. *(But firſt let them be prepared out of vinegar as the manner is) next theſe put in* corallorum alb. & rub. mummiæ, myrrhæ, thuris, ana, ℥ j. antimonij ℥ ſs. croci martis ʒ ij. *Laſt of all, mixe with them a portion of terebinthine and maſticke: ſo powre it forth and malaxe or worke it up* cum oleo hypericonis & lumbricino, *with the addition of halfe an ounce of campher.*

The other more commonly bearing the name of Emplaſtrum ſticticum, and univerſally practiſed.

Rec Galbani, oppoponacis, ana, ℥ ij. ammoniaci, bdellij, ana, ℥ iij. *Breake them ſmall, and macerate them one day and a night in ſtrong wine vinegar. After that decoct them at a gentle fire, ſo as the gummes by little and little may melt, and ſtraine them forth cleane from their* feeces.

Decoct them againe in a fit vessell till the vinegar bee vapoured out: but stirre them continually so as the gummes may not burne. Having these readie, proceed to the making of your plaister thus; Rec. Ceræ novæ lib. ſs. olei olivarum lib. ij. *Melt them by little and little: then put in* lithargyrij triti lib. j. ſs. *Stirre them together on the fire, till it looke of a pale red, or bright bay colour: at which time begin to put in your gummes, which you must do by the quantity of a nut at a time, untill all be mixed in: (being warie in the meane time that they over-heat not, seeing otherwise the gummes are hot of their owne proper nature.) Lastly adde* aristolochiæ utriusque, calaminaris, myrrhæ, thuris, ana, ℥ j. terebinthinæ puræ ℥ iiij. *Boyle them, stirring them together with great diligence. When it is come to a consistence, powre them into water, and worke it with oyle of camomile and roses three or foure houres together. It lasteth fortie yeares in full vertue.*

A Plaister to cause flesh in hollow ulcers.

Valeriola. Rec. Lythargyrij auri ℥ vj. ol. rosac. omphacini lib. j. ſs. aceti rosarum lib. ſs. *Boyle them together at an easie fire, stirring them continually untill it waxe very blacke, and make it in rolls.*

A Plaister for filthie and rotten ulcers.

Wecherus. Rec. Galbani, oppoponacis, bdellij, ammoniaci, ana, ℥ j. ceræ novæ lib. j. ol. rosati lib. ij. resinæ ℥ iij. lithargyrij auri lib. j. ſs. olibani, myrrhæ, aloes, thuris, masticis, aristolochiæ rotundæ, ana, ℥ j. ſs. styracis calamitæ ℥ ſs. succi betonicæ, succi verbenæ, caprifolij, plantaginis, pimpinellæ, cynogloſſæ, ana, ℥ j. lapid. hæmatitis ℥ ij. æruginis rasilis ℥ j. *Make a plaister according to art.*

A Plaister of Willow leaves which will cure ulcers of hard curation, and fistulaes.

Andernacus. Rec. Myseos, aluminis rochæ, chacitidis, melantherij, æruginis, aluminis sciſſilis, gallarum acerbarum, ana, ℥ vj. ceruſæ,

ceruſæ, ceræ, reſinæ fractæ, picis navalis, bituminis, ol. omphacini, foliorum ſalicis tenerorum, ana, lib. ij. *Boyle the leaves in ſtrong vinegar, then dry them, and make them in fine powder; melt the other, and ſtraine them, and put in the powders after it is cold.*

A Plaiſter to incarnate as well plaine ulcers as wounds.

Rec. Ceræ albæ ℥ viij. ſevi cervini ℥ iiij. ſs. reſinæ, reſinæ pini, ana, ℥ iiij. myrrhæ, maſticis, ana, ℥ iiij. mellis ℥ vj. terebinthinæ ℥ viij. vini albi lib. j. ſs. ſanguinis draconis lib. j. *Boyle all but the* ſanguis draconis, *and mixe them to the forme of a plaiſter.*

A Plaiſter much prevailing againſt malignant ulcers.

Rec. Colophoniæ ℥ j. thuris, myrrhæ, ana, ʒ j. ſs. maſticis ʒ j. terebint. lotæ ℥ ſs. aluminis uſti ℥ ſs. ol. hyoſciami ℥ ſs. olei ſulphuris per campanam deſtillati ℥ j. ceræ quantum ſufficit. Fiat Emplaſtrum.

A Plaiſter for a cankerous ulcer.

Rec. Ceræ albæ, olei roſarum, ana, ℥ ij. ſs. ſucci granatorum & ſolani, ana, ℥ ij. ceruſæ lotæ ℥ j. plumbi uſti loti, & tutiæ præparatæ, ana, ℥ ſs. thuris, maſticis, ana, ʒ ij. Fiat emplaſtrum. *Pareus.*

A Plaiſter to be applyed to the reins, for him that hath an ulcer in the yard.

Rec. Boli armeni, terræ ſigillatæ, ſanguinis draconis, coralli rubri, roſarum rubrarum, electri, ſpodij, ſandali citr. ana, ʒ ij. acaciæ, thuris, maſticis, ana, ℥ ſs. picis navalis, colophoniæ, ana, ℥ j. ſs. terebinthinæ, ceræ, ana, ℥ j. rob. myrtini ℥ ij. *Make it in good order.* *Andreas Lacuna.*

A Plaiſter veſiccatorie for Tinea Capitis.

Rec. Ellebori albi ℥ ſs. apij riſi ℥ vj. lapathi acuti ℥ j. ſs. *Vigo.*

axung. ℥ j. ſs. butyri ʒ x. aluminis ſaccharini ʒ v. fermenti ℥ iiij. furfuris ʒ vi. ſs. *Bruiſe what are to be bruiſed very well: mixe them together, and apply them after the manner of a plaiſter.*

A Plaiſter to reſtore a broken bone.

Vigo. Rec. Albumina trium ouorum, olei roſarum omphacini, olei roſarum completi, ana, ʒ x. olei myrtini ʒ j. ſs. farinæ volatilis, farinæ hordei, ana, ʒ vj. boli armeni, ſanguinis draconis, ana, ʒ iij. *Mixe them, and worke them together for a good formall plaiſter.*

A Plaiſter for a fracture.

Idem. Rec. Albumina ovorum num. iiij. terebint. clariſſimæ ℥ ij. farinæ volat. ʒ x. pulv. myrtillorum, granorum & foliorum optime tritorum, farinæ fabarum, ana, ʒ vj. pulveris rubi ℥ j. croci ʒ ſs. mumiæ, tragaganti piſti, ana, ʒ ij. *Mixe them to your uſe.*

A Plaiſter for fractures and diſlocations.

Rec. Empl. oxycrocei ℥ viij. boli armeni ℥ i. farinæ volatilis, lythargyrii auri & argenti, ana, ℥ ſs. ceræ citrinæ ℥ iiii. ol. maſticis ℥ i. ol. roſarum ℥ iiii. medullæ cruris vituli ℥ iiii. ſs. terebinthinæ ℥ i. reſinæ ℥ ſs. ammoniaci ℥ i. ſs. camphoræ ʒ iii. ſarcocollæ, bdellii, ana, ʒ iii. œſypi humidi ℥ ii. *Make a plaiſter.*

A Plaiſter to confirme luxation and diſlocations.

Rec. Olei roſarum, nympheæ, myrtini, ana, ℥ ii. ſs. albumina ovorum v. boli armeni, terræ ſigillatæ, ana, ʒ vii. farinæ volatilis & hordei, ana, ℥ i. ſanguinis draconis ℥ ſs. roſarum rubrarum ʒ iii. granorum myrtillorum, ʒ v. ſucci ſymphiti minoris, aceti roſacei, ana, ʒ ii. terebinthinæ ℥ j. ceræ ℥ ſs. reſinæ ʒ iij. ſs. mellis roſati ℥ vj. *Make a plaiſter according as art ſhall teach you.*

A Plaiſter reſolutive for contuſions, luxations, and exceſſe of paine.

Rec. Ceræ albæ lib. j. ſs. gummi ammoniaci ʒ x. oppoponacis ℥ iiij. reſinæ ℥ iiij. ſevi cervini ℥ v. terebinthinæ venetæ ℥ iij. ſs. bdellij ℥ ij. maſticis ℥ j. olibani ℥ j. ſs. ceruſæ ℥ iij. camphoræ ʒ ij. cremoris altheæ ℥ vj. *Diſſolve the gummes in vinegar and make your plaiſter according to art.*

A plaiſter for the fracture of the ſcull.

Rec. Rad. altheæ lib. ſs. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, an. m. j. roſarum rub. m. ſs. *Boyle them in ſufficient water till halfe be waſted, then adding to the decoction* farinæ hordei quantum ſufficit, ſarcocollæ ℥ iij. ol. roſarum omphacini ℥ ij. ſs. olei chamæmeli, ℥ j. ſs. croci ϑ j. vitellos duos ovorum. *Make a plaiſter according to art.*

A Plaiſter for luxation of the foot.

Rec. Olei myrtini, roſarum omphacini, ana, ℥ ij. albumina ovorum nu. iij. quinque nerviæ minutim inciſæ & trituratæ m. ij. farinæ volatilis, farinæ hordei cribellatæ, farinæ fabarum, ana, ʒ vj. *Mixe them all together, and make a plaiſter.* *Veſalius.*

A Plaiſter to be uſed when as Coccix is broken.

Rec. Albumina iiij. ovorum, olei myrtini, roſarum, an. ℥ ij. terebinthinæ optimæ ℥ j. ſs. thuris ʒ iij. maſticis ʒ j. ſs. myrrhæ, aloes, ana, ʒ ij. ſanguinis draconis, boli armeni, ana, ʒ ſs. farinæ volatilis ℥ iij. *Mixe them for a plaiſter.* *Veſalius.*

A Plaiſter for the Gout.

Rec. Ceræ, picis, diachylon, an. ℥ iij. axung. aſini ℥ j ſs. laudani, hyſſopi humidi, galbani, oppoponacis, ammoniaci, bdellij, ſtyracis calamitæ, maſticis, ſarcocollæ diſſolut. in vino, an. ℥ j. axungiæ urſi, ſtruthionis, aquilæ, anguillæ, amurcæ, olei liliacei, tereb. ana, ℥ ſs. farinæ fœnugr. & lini, croci, ana, ℥ ij. *Make a plaiſter to art.* *Guydo.*

Emplastrum de ranis.

Vigo. Rec. Olei chamæmeli, ſpicæ, & liliorum, ana, ℥ ij. olei croci ℥ j. axungiæ porcinæ lib. j. ſevi vitulini lib. ſs. euphorbij ʒ v. thuris, ʒ x. olei laurini ℥ j. ſs. pingued. viperæ, ℥ ij. ſs. ranarum vivarum numero vj. vermium terreſtrium in vino lotorum ℥ iij. ſs. ſucci radicum ebuli & enulæ campanæ, ana, ℥ ij. ſquinanti, ſtæchadis, matricariæ, ana, m. j. vini odoriferi lib. ij. *Let them ſeethe all together till the wine be conſumed, then ſtraine them: and put to the ſtraining* lithargyrij auri lib. j. terebinthinæ puræ ℥ ij. *Make a Cerote with ſufficient white waxe, after the manner of a Sparadrop, adding in the end of the decoction* ſtyracis liquidæ ℥ j. ſs. *Then take the Cerote from the fire, and ſtirre it till it be luke warme: and afterward put thereunto* argenti vivi extincti cum ſaliva, ℥ iiij. *and ſtirre it about well till the quickeſilver be incorporate. This Cerote is of more noble operation then Liniments, and more delectable to the Patients: but we ought to note, that before the adminiſtration of the Cerote and unction, it is neceſſarie to mundifie the place from all malignitie, and evill fleſh.*

A Plaiſter to mollifie, heale and aſſwage paine.

Exeſter. Rec. Olei communis lib. ij. plumbi albi lib. j. *Les them boyle till they turne colour, and adde thereto* picis navalis ℥ xij. ceræ citrinæ ℥ xiiij. *Boyle them to the ſtiffeneſſe of a plaiſter, and in the end adde to them* terebinthinæ ℥ j. camphoræ trituratæ ℥ ſs. *Labour them well, and make them in rolls.*

A Sparadrop plaiſter.

Rec. Olei communis lib. j. ceræ albæ ℥ viij. plumbi albi ℥ viij. *Powder the lead, and boile it to the forme of a plaiſter.*

A Plaiſter to mitigate paine.

Rec. Olei communis lib. ii. galbani lib. ſs. plumbi albi lib.

lib. j. ceræ citrin. lib. ſs. *Boyle them to the ſubſtance of a plaiſter.*

A Plaiſter ſtupefactive againſt exceeding paines.

Rec. Terebinthinæ ℥ ſs. unguenti diapompholygos ℥ j. ceræ albæ ℥ vj. axungiæ porcinæ bene lotæ in aqua roſacea & nymphæa ℥ iiij. reſinæ ℥ ij. unguenti populeonis ʒ iij. olei papaveris, olei menthæ, ana, ʒ ij. ſs. ſeminis papaveris albi, hyoſciami, ana, ʒ j. ſs. ſeminis lactucæ & portulacæ, ana, ʒ ſs. quatuor ſeminum frigidorum majorum, ana, ʒ ſs. ſucci ſolatri, ſucci lactucæ, ana, ʒ iij. cremoris pſylij ℥ ſs. *Bruiſe the ſeeds, and melt the oyle, waxe, and greace together: then put to the other things in powder, and laſt of all* croci ʒ ij. opij ʒ iiij. *Mixe them all very well, and make a plaiſter, which you muſt malaxe with womans milke and vinegar.*

A white muſcilage plaiſter to aſſwage paine, and mollifie hardneſſe.

Rec. Ceræ albæ lib. j. ſs. terebinthinæ ℥ iij. gummi ammoniaci ℥ viij. oppoponacis ℥ ij. ſs. maſticis ℥ j. bdellij ℥ j. ſs. gummi tragaganti ℥ ſs. cremoris radicum altheæ, pſylij, & ſeminis altheæ, ana, ℥ j. pingued. capi, anatis & anſeris, ana, ℥ ſs. medullæ crur. vaccini ℥ iij. œſypi ℥ j. ſs. olei amygdalarum dulcium, olei roſati, ana, ℥ j. ſs. *Boyle them to the forme of a plaiſter, and ſtirre them ſtrongly till it waxe white: and in the end adde thereto* ceruſæ quantum ſufficit, camphoræ ℥ ſs. *And make it to art.*

A Plaiſter to heale, cicatrize and aſſwage paine.

Rec. Olei roſacei lib. j. ceruſæ, minij, ana, ℥ ij. lithargyrij auri & argenti, ſanguinis draconis, lapidis calaminaris, boli armeni, ana, ℥ ſs. camphoræ, ʒ iij. *Powder which are to bee powdered, and with* Cera alba *make a plaiſter.*

A

A plaiſter abſterſive and very good to aſſwage paine.

Rec. Lithargyrij auri ſubtiliter pulverizati lib. j. ſs. olei liliorum, chamæmeli & amygdalarum dulcium, ana, quantum ſufficit. *Then worke them in a hot morter, to a convenient ſubſtance, then put thereto* ammoniaci, bdellij, ana, ℥ ſs. opoponacis ʒ ij. galbani ʒ j. myrrhæ ʒ ij. ſs. *Infuſe the gummes in wine, and melt them, adding thereto* baccarum lauri ℥ j. myrrhæ ℥ ſs. mellis deſpumati ℥ iij. ceræ rubræ lib. ſs. terebinthinæ ℥ ij. ſs. radicum iridis ℥ j. *In the end anoint your hands with oyle of Lillies, and malaxe it to your uſe.*

A plaiſter very excellent for the Sciatica.

Rec. Ceræ flavæ, reſinæ, reſinæ pini, ana, lib. j. colophoniæ lib. ſs. maſticis, thuris, ana, ℥ ij. myrrhæ ℥ j. ſevi arietini lib. ſs. garyophyllorum, macis ana ℥ j. croci ℥ ſs. galbani, opoponacis, bdellij, ana, ℥ j. vini rub. lib. ij. aq. currentis lib. j. camph. ʒ iij. *Make a plaiſter to art.*

A plaiſter againſt paine of the joynts.

Rec. Herbæ arthriticæ, herbæ paraliticæ, pulegij, calamintæ, ſamſuchi, chamæmeli, meliloti, ana, m. j. opoponacis, bdellij, ammoniaci, ſerapini, ana, ʒ j. farinæ fœnugræci & lini, ana, ʒ j. *Boyle the hearbs in ſufficient quantitie of water, till it be perfectly ſodden: then ſtampe them, and with oyle of Bay, oyle of Lillies, and oyle of Turpentine as much as is ſufficient of every one, and adding the gummes diſſolved in wine, make your plaiſter.*

A plaiſter ſpiced againſt paine of the joynts of a cold cauſe.

Rec. Gummi ammoniaci ℥ iiij. gummi hederæ, opoponacis, ſarcocollæ, galbani, reſinæ pini, ana, ℥ j. bdellij ℥ j. ſs. maſticis, olibani, ſandarachæ, carabæ, thuris, ana, ℥ ſs. ʒ ij. macis, gariophyllorum, ſtyracis, calamitæ, hermodactylo-

ctylorum, ana, ʒ v. adipis cordis cervi ℥ iij. ceræ flavæ ℥ ij. ſs. cremoris fœnugræci, lini, & caricarum pinguium extracti cum decoctione chamæmeli & meliloti, ana, q. ſ. terebint. parum. *Make a plaiſter in good forme, as art ſhall leade you.*

A plaiſter for the gowt.

Rec. Pulpæ radicum helenij decoctorum lib. *j.* ſigilli ſalomonis, radicum ebuli, ana, ℥ iiij. olei myrtini, chamæmeli, petrolæi, ana, ℥ i. ſs. olei terebinthinæ ℥ j. colophoniæ, terebinthinæ, ana, ℥ ij. olei vulpini, ſpicæ, liliorum, lauri & ſambuci, ana, ʒ x. ceræ albæ ℥ j. ſs. *With an eaſie fire make a ſoft Cerote, and adde thereto,* farinæ fabarum, & cicerum, ana, ℥ iiij. ſs. ſtyracis liquidæ ʒ v. thuris ʒ iij.

Another.

Rec. Farinæ fabarum, lentium, ana, ℥ iiij. furfuris m. ij. chamæmeli, meliloti piſtaceorum, ana, m. ſs. abſynthij, antiochiæ, ana, m. quart. roſarum ℥ j. *Mixe them at the fire, and with ſufficient ſweet wine, and wine of Pomegranets, make a plaiſter, adding thereto* ol. roſarum & aneti, ana, ʒ vj. ol. myrtini & chamæmeli, ana, ℥ j. axungiæ anſeris, ſevi vitulini, ana, ʒ v. ceræ albæ ʒ vj. ſtercoris caprini ℥ ij. ſs. vini odoriferi ℥ ij. *Make it to art in forme of a plaiſter.*

A plaiſter for the gowt, and paine in the huckle bone.

Rec. Cort. rad. helenij lib. j. radic. altheæ lib. ſs. *Boyle them till they bee tender, then ſtampe them very fine, and adde thereto* ol. camæmeli, liliorum, anethi, amygdalarum dulcium, ana, ℥ ij. ſevi hircini & vitulini, ana, ℥ iij. ol. roſati ℥ ij. ſs. ceræ albæ ℥ iij. *Make a ſoft plaiſter, and adde thereto* farinæ fabarum ℥ ij. hermodactylorum ℥ j. ſs. croci ʒ ſs. florum chamæmeli & meliloti ana, parum.

A

A plaiſter for ache and paines of the ſhoulders, armes, and other parts of the body.

Clowes. Rec. Ceræ citrinæ ℥ xij. reſinæ ℥ viij. picis navalis ℥ j. ſs. olibani ℥ iiij. reſinæ pini li. j. ſevi cervini ℥ ij. croci ʒ ij. maſticis ℥ ſs. gariophyllorum ℥ ſs. vini rubri lib. ij. *Make it according to art.*

A red deſiccative plaiſter.

Andernacus. Rec. Lithargyrij auri ℥ iij. ol. roſacei, ol. violacei, ana, lib. ſs. ceræ ℥ xij. lapid. calaminaris, terræ ſigillatæ, minij, ana, ℥ iiij. camphoræ ℥ j. *Make a plaiſter in a morter.*

A deſiccative plaiſter.

J. H. Rec. Lapid. calaminaris, ℥ viij. terræ ſigillatæ ℥ iiij. ceruſæ ℥ iiij. lithargyrij auri, lithargyrij argenti, ana, ℥ ij. boli armeni orientalis ℥ j. lithargyrij plumbi ℥ ij. ſanguinis draconis ℥ ſs. terebinthinæ ℥ vj. ceræ, ſevi hyrcini, ℥ iiij. Fiat emplaſtrum.

Emplaſtrum de minio.

Rec. Ol. communis lib. j. minij ſubtiliſſimè pulverizati lib. j. ceræ albæ ℥ x. reſinæ ℥ iiij. ſevi cervini ℥ iiij. Fiat emplaſtrum.

Emplaſtrum alterum de minio.

Baneſius. Rec. Ol. roſacei optimi lib. iiij. minij ſubtiliſſimè pulv. lib. ij. ceræ albæ lib. ſs. camphoræ ℥ iiij. Miſce, & fiat emplaſtrum.

A plaiſter to ſtop humors flowing to the eyes.

Rec. zinzibris albi pulverizati ℥ iiij. vini cretici, aceti roſacei, aquæ roſarum, albuminum ovorum, ana, ℥ ſs. *Mixe them together, and make a plaiſter, which muſt bee applied to the temples and forehead when you goe to bed.*

A

A plaister for running of eyes.

Rec. Thuris ℥ ſs. ſanguinis draconis ʒ ij. ſarcocollæ ʒ j. *Make them in fine powder, and incorporate them with the white of an egge, and a little vineger and roſewater to make a plaiſter.*

A plaiſter to conſolidate and cicatrize.

Rec. Gummi dragaganti, ſang. drac. ana, ʒ iij. olibani, maſticis, myrrhæ, ana, ʒ ij. boli armenij ℥ j. ſs. farinæ volatilis, ʒ ſs. *with the whites of Egges make them to a plaiſter.*

A plaiſter which doth heale, draw, mundifie, and reſolve, and muſt be applied three daies.

Rec. Picis nigri ℥ viij. picis græci lib. j. galbani, bdellij, oppoponacis, ſerapini, ammoniaci, ana, ℥ ſs. reſinæ pini ℥ ij. ceræ albæ ℥ iiij. maſticis, thuris, ana, ℥ j. terebinthinæ venetæ, ℥ ij. olei communis ℥ j. vini albi ℥ x. *Diſſolve the gummes in wine, and melt the Waxe, Pitch, Colophonie and oyle together, then adde thereto the gummes and turpentine, and the reſt in powder.*

A plaiſter againſt all poyſon and virulent malignitie, either in wounds or ulcers: yea that draweth the ſame out of the inward parts of the body, being outwardly applied.

Rec. radicis ferulæ, *that was gathered in the new of the Turniſſeni moone, well dried and raſped ſmall,* lib. iij. aquæ quæ in deſtillatione terebinthinæ albicans ſecernitur, lib. ix. *Stop them cloſe in a veſſell, and ſet them to decoct foure and twenty houres; ſtraine it out, and caſt away the thicke; the other part digeſt and vapour away to the thickneſſe of honey: ſo done, adde unto it* reſinæ clarificatæ, maſticis eodem modo præparatæ, & camphoræ diſſolutæ, ana, ʒ ij. cevi cervini ℥ x. adipis taxi, ℥ vj. ceræ ℥ xiiij. *Boyle them in a latten veſſell to a perfect body.*

A

A mollificative plaister.

Rec. Stercoris canis ℥ iiij. farinæ lentium ℥ ij. farinæ fabarum ℥ j. terræ ſigillatæ, boli armenij, ana ℥ j. ſs. ceruſæ, lithargyrij auri, ana ℥ x. *Mixe them with Goates milke, or with Cowes milke (in which hot iron hath beene queenched) ſufficient for a plaiſter.*

A plaiſter reſolutive.

Rec. Fabarum farinæ ℥ iiij. farinæ lini & fœnugræci, ana, ℥ j. florum chamæmeli, & meliloti, ana, ℥ ſs. medullæ panis ℥ iij. pulpæ pomorum dulcium ſub prunis decoctorum, ℥ ij. butyri recentis, olei chamæmeli, ana ℥ iiij. pinguedinis capi ℥ ij. mellis deſpumati ℥ iij. *Make a plaiſter.*

A mollifying plaiſter.

Rec. Ceræ citrinæ lib. j. pingued. capi, anſeris, & cygni, olei chamæmeli, violacei, liliorum alborum & olei ſem. lini, terebinthinæ, ana ʒ j. ſs. muſcilaginis altheæ & ſeminis malvæ, ana, ℥ ſs. myrrhæ ℥ j. *Boyle them to the conſumption of the muſcilages, and make a plaiſter.*

A white plaiſter mollificative.

Rec. Propoleos lib. j. ammoniaci lib. ſs. medullæ crurium vaccarum, ℥ iiij. pingued. caponis ℥ iij. colophoniæ ℥ j. maſticis ℥ vj. gummi arabici & dragag. ana, ʒ iij. plumbi albi abluti & ceruſæ dilutæ, ana, ℥ ij. *Make your plaiſter as art ſhall leade you.*

Another plaiſter mollificative.

Rec. Medullæ bovinæ ℥ v. diachylonis magni lib. iij. lithargyrij lib. iij. terebinthinæ lib. j. ireos ℥ x. ceræ ℥ vj. axungiæ porcinæ q. s. *Make it according to art.*

Em-

Emplaſtrum de Rhabarbaro.

Rec. rhabarbari electi ℥ ſs. aloes hepaticæ ℥ j. lixivij fortis lib. j. ſaponis veneti lib. ſs. ceræ ℥ ij. decoquantur ad duritiem juſtam, &c. *This doth dry, warme, diſſolve, and ſpend out moyſt matter.* *Ioannes Manardus.*

A *plaiſter for hardneſſe of ſinewes.*

Rec. Serapini ℥ iij. caſtorij ℥ ij. euphorbij ℥ j. ſs. bdellij, ammoniaci, ana, ʒ iiij. *Bruiſe the gummes, and diſſolve them in warme water, adding thereto* ceræ albæ ʒ xv. olei ſambuci ʒ iij. *And make a plaiſter according to art.* *Galenus.*

A *plaiſter for paine in the huckle bone.*

Rec. Vnguenti martiati, agrippæ, ana, ℥ j. olei rutacei ℥ ij. galbani in aceto diſſoluti ʒ ij. euphorbij ʒ ſs. pyrethri, ſtaphidis agriæ ana, ʒ j. reſinæ q. s. *Mixe them and make a plaiſter in good forme.* *Weckerus.*

Empl. Hyoſciami lutei.

Rec. reſinæ lib. ij. ceræ albæ lib. j. adipis hyrcini ℥ iiij. gummi elemi lib. ſs. aquæ vitæ lib. j. ſucci herbæ lib. iiij *Mixe them according to art.* *Clowes.*

A *greene waxe to be uſed, as in thinne plates upon ulcers with hard edges, and difficult to cicatrize: alſo to keep open an iſſue, &c.*

Rec. Ceræ albæ ℥ xij. viridis æris ℥ iiij. ſs. ſublimati ℥ j. gummi elemij ℥ j. *Mixe them.* *Parens.*

Emplaſtrum ad Hydrocelem.

Rec. Empl. de baccis lauri, lib. ij. mithridati ℥ iij. fimi columbini ℥ iiij. lupinorum ℥ iij. baccarum lauri ℥ ij. cymini ℥ j. abſynthij ſicci ℥ ſs. florum chamæmeli ℥ j. florum hyperici ʒ iij. aquæ vitæ ℥ iiij. olei hyperici ℥ vj. Fiat Emplaſtrum. *Bauhinus.*

A moſt proved plaiſter for the Rupture.

Goodyus. Rec. Aloes citr. ℥ j. ſs. ſanguinis draconis ℥ j. myrrhæ ℥ j. maſticis, boli armeni, gum. dragaganti, ana, ʒ iij. *Powder them all moſt ſubtilly,* & cum viſcoſitate limacum rubrarum. Fiat Emplaſtrum.

A plaiſter of great uſe for the aſſwaging of paine in any place, and diſſolving of tumors.

Banester: Rec. Picis nigræ, colophoniæ, reſinæ pini, ceræ, terebinthinæ, ana, ℥ vj. galbani, ammoniaci, ſagapeni, ana, ℥ iij. bdellij, oppoponacis, ana, ℥ ij. opij ℥ ij. ſs. croci ℥ ij. myrrhæ, thuris, ſarcocollæ, aloes, ana, ℥ j. ſs. ſtyracis calamitæ, caphuræ, ana, ʒ ij. ſpermatis ceti ℥ vj. ſanguinis draconis, turpeti mineralis, ana, ℥ j. ſs. croci martis ℥ ſs. gummi elemi ℥ j. ſs. *Diſſolve the gummes in* aceto hyoſciami, *and ſo make your plaiſter according to art.*

A plaiſter that doth notably comfort and warme a weake member, diſſolve or ripen Apoſtumes, and heale wounds, or plaine ulcers.

Idem. Rec. olei olivarum lib. iiij. lithargyrij auri, lib. j. ſs. lapidis calaminaris lib. ſs. ceræ ℥ xx. colophoniæ ℥ x. ammoniaci in aceto diſſol. lib. j. myrrhæ ℥ ij. maſticis, thuris, ana, ℥ j. ariſtolochiæ rotund. ſuccini ana, ʒ vj. terebinthinæ, olei ex ovis, ana, ℥ iiij. *Melt the oyle, Colophonie and Waxe together, then put in the Litharge and* lapis calaminaris, *boyle them ſo to ſome conſiſtence, after that put in the gummes, then the powders, and laſt of all the Terpentine and oyle of Egges.*

A white gumme plaiſter to reſolve and ſpend away ſwellings.

Idem. Rec. Gummi ammoniaci in aceto diſſoluti lib. j. olei chamæmeli ℥ ij. ireos opt. pulv. ʒ ij. ceræ albæ ℥ vj. Fiat Empl.

Empla-

Emplaſtrum ſulphuratum for all malignant ulcers.

Rec. Colophoniæ ℥ ij. ammoniaci, galbani, ana ʒ iiij. maſticis ʒ iij. thuris, myrrhæ, ana, ʒ iij. terebinthinæ ℥ j. aluminis uſti ʒ j. olei hyoſciami ℥ j. olei ſulphuris ℥ ij. olei ovorum ʒ vj. ceræ citrinæ q. s. Fiat empl. *Ban. ſter.*

A plaiſter againſt deafeneſſe.

Rec. Succi radicum raphani, ℥ ſs. ſucci porrorum ℥ j. olei nardini, anetini, amygdalarum amararum, ana ʒ j. ſs. interioris coloquintidæ ʒ j. ariſtolochiæ rot. coſti, rutæ, ana, ʒ j. caſtorei, ʒ ſs. * baurach ℈ ij. euphorbij ℈ j. *Boyle them to the waſting of the juyces, and emplaſter the eare therewith.* *Ex manuſcripto.* * *Aphronitrum, or ſpuma nitri.*

A plaiſter for all putrifying, filthie, and ſtinking ulcers.

Rec. Lithargyrij auri lib. j. olei roſ. lib. ij. vini albi lib. j. aceti, urinæ pueri ana lib. ſs. *Boyle them to the waſting of the liquors, putting them in by order, and the urine laſt. When it draweth to a forme, put in* ceræ, olibani, myrrhæ, ana, ℥ j, *So make it up.* *Ex manuſcripto.*

Emplaſtrum flos unguentorum.

Rec. Ceræ citrinæ, reſinæ, reſinæ pini, ana, lib. j. colophoniæ, cevi ovini, ana, lib. ſs. maſticis, olibani, myrrhæ, ana, ℥ ij. terebinthinæ ℥ iij. caphuræ ℥ j. *Powder thoſe that are to be powdred, melt the reſt (except the terpentine) in* vini albi lib. j. *and boyle them to the waſting thereof, then adde the powders, after that the terpentine; but laſt of all the camfer well grinded* cum oleo roſaceo, *poure it out into white wine, and worke it up.*

VNGUENTS.

An Vnguent to heale inflammations.

Keble. REc. Vnguenti populeonis, ung. roſarum, ana, ℥ j. ſs. in aqua roſacea & plantag. lotæ q. s. olei roſarum ℥ iiij. ceruſæ ʒ ij. ceræ albæ q. s. terræ ſigillatæ ʒ j. ſs. camphoræ ϑ ij. opij ϑ j. *Mingle all and make an oyntment.*

An Vnguent for the Hemrhoydes.

Rec. Thuris ℥ ſs. lycij, myrrhæ, croci, ana, ʒ iij. opij ʒ j. *Seethe them in foure ounces of Goats milke, till the conſumption of the third part, and then adde* muſcilaginis pſylij ℥ ſs. olei roſacei ℥ iij. vitellum unius ovi. *Mingle all and make an oyntment.*

An Vnguent for venemous wounds.

Quercetanus. Rec. Olei carabes, terebinthinæ, ana, ℥ j. juniperi ʒ ij. ſem. urticæ, rad. gentianæ, ana, ʒ ij. olei ſulphuris, vitriolati, ana, ʒ j. ſs. coralli rubri ʒ j. Fiat unguentum.

Another for the ſame purpoſe.

Quercetanus. Rec. Lithargyrii ℥ ij. galbani ℥ ſs. picis græcæ, tereb. ana, ℥ j. olei q.s. Fiat unguentum.

An excellent unguent for wounds that happen in pockie perſons.

Rec. Mercurii ℥ ij. *Let it firſt ſtand in new milke three dayes, every houre ſhaking it together, then let it ſtand in* aceto roſarum *three dayes, then proceed taking* terebinthinæ puriſſimæ ℥ vj. *Herewith mingle all your Mercurie upon a marble ſtone exactly, then keepe it to be incorporated at length with this mixture following.*

Rec. Gummi elemij puriſſ. ℥ vij. reſinæ pini ℥ iij. ſepi caſtrati, ℥ iiij. pingued. porci ℥ iij. ſs. olei hyperici ℥ iiij.

gummi

gummi hederæ, ℥ ij. masticis ℥ j.ſs. mercurii præcipitati ʒ viii. ceræ albæ ℥ i.ſs. *Melt firſt of theſe, thoſe that are to be melted, and ſtampe them, then adde to the* gum. hederæ, masticis & præcipitate *in fine powder; laſt of all joyne this and the former mixture together.*

An Vnguent for venemous bytings and wounds, of exceeding great praiſe.

Rec. Olei panacis heraclii ʒ ii. olei ceræ, terebinthini albi, ana, ʒ ſs. Cum fimo canino fiat unguentum. *Turneiſſerus.*

An Vnguent that defendeth Dura matter from putrifaction.

Rec. Aquæ vitæ ℥ ii. ſs. croci ℈ ſs. ſarcocollæ ʒ iii. reſinæ pini ʒ ii. ſs. mellis roſacei ℥ i. ſs. ſucci apii & betonicæ ana, ʒ iii. ſs. *Boyle them till halfe be conſumed, adde thereunto, after it is ſtrained,* terebinthinæ purgatæ ʒ iii. ſs. olei vitellorum ovorum ʒ iii. myrrhæ ʒ i. aloes ʒ i. ſs. *And ſo make it.*

An Vnguent for over moyſt wounds, and gleeting humour of the tendons.

Ex butyro maiali & pimpinella, *the herbe chopped ſmall and fryed with the butter till it become blacke; then after ſtraine it, and uſe it for your unguent.* *Turneiſſerus.*

An oyntment for the Itch.

Rec. Axungiæ porcinæ ℥ iiii. olei laurini ℥ ii. ceræ albæ ℥ ſs. olibani, masticis, ana, ʒ iii. terebinthinæ ʒ ii. ſs. ſalis groſſi ℥ ii. lythargyrii auri ʒ ii. ſucci lapathi acuti ℥ i. ſs. argenti vivi ℥ ii. ſs. *mortified with vinegar of* Squills. *Powder that which is to be powdered in very fine powder, and make hereof an oyntment according to Art. With this oyntment hath beene cured many extreme Itches, over all parts of the bodie diſperſed, anointing onely the hands and feet againſt a fire, or bath of Oates.* *Baneſter.*

Vnguentum fuſcum much commended in wounds for the getting of good fleſh and cleanſing putrifaction.

Gilbert. Rec. Olei com. ſepi arietini, ana, lib.i. picis navalis lib. ſs. picis græcæ ℥ iii. ceræ (*in Summer*) ℥ ii. (*in Winter*) ℥ i. maſticis, olibani, galbani, ammoniaci, ſerapini, oppoponacis, terebinthinæ, ana, ℥ ſs. *Melt the liquid things in oile, and adde the reſt ſinely powdered, ſtirring them very well together on the fire, onely adde the turpentine when the reſt are ſufficiently decocted, ſo ſtraine and reſerve it.*

An Vnguent for the byting of a mad dogge, or other venemous creature.

Veſalius. Rec. Galbani, oppoponacis, ana, ʒ j. ammoniaci, terebinthinæ, ceræ, ana, ʒ j. ſs. ſagapeni ʒ ij. picis ʒ ij. ſs. *Set them on a gentle fire, and in fit time put into them* farinæ fabarum *a little quantitie,* lithargyrij, croci, bdellij, ana, ʒ j. myrrhæ, olibani, ana, ʒ ſs. maſticis ℈ iiij. fœnugræci ℈ j. *Boyle them all to a forme, then adde* olei roſac. & ſeſamini, ana, ʒ ij. *Make it up according to art.*

An Vnguent to draw forth darts, wood, or other things infixed in any part of the bodie.

Veſalius. Rec. Reſinæ pinæ ℥ ij. galbani ℥ iij. lapidis calamithæ ℥ j. fellis bovini ℥ j. ſs. terebinthinæ ℥ iij. ceræ novæ ℥ ij. *Firſt ſtraine out the roſin, turpentine, and waxe: afterward mixe them* cum felle, *and laſt of all adde to the* pulvis lapidis calaminthæ. Fiat unguentum.

Certaine excellent unguents of Paracelſus *for wounds.*

Rec. Mells crudi lib.vj. * viſci conſolidæ majoris lib.ij. croci martis lib.ſs. *Mixe them to an unguent.*

This ſame * viſcus *is an extract made of herbes or roots in this ſort. Steepe the leaves and roots of your herbes in white wine eight dayes, then let them ſeethe or ſtand in hot horſe dung three dayes. Afterwards ſtraine them, and decoct*

the

the ſame ſtrained liquor to the thickneſſe of hony.

Another Vnguent for vertue like Balme.

Rec. Terebinthinæ, olei lini, ana, lib. iij. florum æris, croci martis,* ſalis fuſi, ana, ℥ j. liquoris parthenionis ℥ iiij. *Boyle them to ſufficient thickneſſe.*

This is common ſalt, firſt parched and powdred, then ſet it in a calcining pot, and kept in a ſtrong heat till it runne and melt as glaſſe, and be all a cleare cake, when it is cold.*

Another.

Rec. Olei ovorum ℥ x. olei nucum lib. j. olei lini ℥ ſs. carabies contuſæ ʒ ij. *Decoct them to a thickneſſe, adding* viſci conſolidæ ma. & lumbricorum, ana, ℥ ſs.

An Vnguent much praiſed for wounds in the ſinews inciſed.

Rec. Centaurij mino. linguæ canis, lanceolatæ, pilo- *Tugoultius.*
ſellæ, conſolidæ ma. & mi. ana, m. j. vermium terreſtrium lib. ſs. olei com. lib. j. picis nigræ, reſinæ, ana, ℥ iij. gummi ammoniaci, galbani, oppoponacis in aceto diſſolutorum, ana, ʒ v. *Boile them altogether at a moderate fire to the waſting of the wine and vinegar: ſo ſtrain them, when they are almoſt cold put to* terebinthinæ ℥ j. ſs. thuris, maſticis, ſarcocollæ, ana, ʒ iij. croci ʒ ij. *Worke them together in a morter, and make an unguent.*

Another to the ſame purpoſe.

Rec. Hingued. vituli & vaccæ, ana, lib. ſs. olei roſati li. *Marianus ſanctus ex vigone.*
j. terebinthinæ claræ ℥ iiij. picis navalis & græcæ, reſinæ pini, ana, ℥ ſs. lithar. argenti ℥ iij. ſs. vini odoriferi cyathum j. lumb. ʒ ij. meliloti, hyperici, rubiæ tinctorum, anthos, ana, m. ſs. *Boyle all together (except the mineralls and turpentine) to the waſting of the wine; ſtraine them, then bring them to the fire againe, and let them boyle with the litarge (ſtirring them well with a ſtaffe) to a very blacke colour.*

Laſtly, adde to your turpentine and ceræ albæ q.s. Fiat unguentum.

An excellent Vnguent for wounds in the head, which the Author calleth his digeſtive Balme.

Arcens. Rec. Gummi elemij, terebinthinæ abietinæ, ana, ℥ j. ſs. ſepi caſtrati antiqui & liquefacti ℥ ij. pingued. porcinæ antiquæ liquefactæ, ℥ j. *Mixe them at the fire and make it. Sometime the Author put in, in ſtead of the* gummi elemij *ſo much of the plaiſter* de gummi elemi.

Vnguentum Baſilium magiſtrale of marvellous proofe, for digeſting, mundifying, and ſwaging of paine.

Vigo. Rec. Olei chamæmeli, olei roſati completi, ana, ℥ ij. olei maſticis, olei de terebinthinæ, olei de ſem. lini, ana, ℥ j. ſs. terebinthinæ clariſs. ℥ iiij. ſepi vituli, caſtrati, hyrcini, an. ℥ ij. ſs. roſmarini, betonicæ, caudæ equinæ, centaureæ majoris, ana, m. j. vermium terreſtrium *waſhed in wine* ℥ iij. rubiæ tinctorum *ſomewhat bruiſed* ʒ x. fol. & ſeminis hypericonis, ana, m. j. maſticis, gummi elemi, ana, ʒ x. picis navalis, reſinæ pini recentis, ana, ℥ j. ſs. ſerapini, galbani, ammoniaci, ana, ʒ iij. *Theſe three gummes being diſſolved in vinegar, and thoſe things bruiſed that are to be bruiſed; mixe all together with a cup of pleaſant wine, and let them ſtand ſo by for foure and twenty houres; afterwards boyle them to the waſting of the wine, then ſtraine them cleare, and adde to* lithargyrij auri, & argenti, ana, ℥ ij. ſs. minij ℥ ij. *Boyle them againe, but firſt at a gentle fire, ſtirring them with a ſtaffe, after that encreaſe the fire untill it come to a blacke or ſuch like colour. All which being done, with ſufficient new waxe make an unguent in good forme.*

Vnguentum mirabile ſerving both for ulcers and wounds, digeſteth crude matter, and aſſwageth paine even at once applying.

Veſalius. Rec. Pingued. vervecis ℥ iij. pingued. taxi ℥ ij. pingued.

gued. cervi ℥ j. ping. muris montani ℥ j. ſs. piug. gallinæ & cati ſilveſtr. ana, ℥ ſs. pingued. urſi ℥ ij. ſs. medullæ bovinæ, ung. dialtheæ & agrippæ, ana, ℥ j. diaquilonis, diapoſtoliconis, ana, ʒ vj. ceræ albæ ℥ vj. olei ℥ iiij. butyri ℥ ij. axung. porci maſculi ℥ v. reſinæ pini ℥ iij. tereb. ℥ ij. farinæ fœnugr. far. ſem. lini, ana, ℥ j. æruginis ʒ ij. litharg. ℥ j. ſuccorum plantag. ſolani, violarum, betonicæ, ana, ʒ ij. picis navalis ℥ ij. *Make it an unguent, mixing firſt your juyces, then your fats, and after that the reſt.*

Vnguentum capitale for ulcers or wounds of the head, principally where the bones are broken.

Rec. Betonic. matriſilvæ, pimpinellæ, perforatæ, cariophyllatæ, piloſellæ, ana, ℥ ij. *Steepe them in* vini ſtiptici li. j. *three dayes, after decoct them to the third part, ſtraine out the herbes and put to the liquor* ol. roſacei ℥ iiij. *Seeth them a little, then adde to* reſinæ pineæ, cere novæ, an. ℥ ij. *Laſt of all* tereb. albæ ℥ iij. Fiat ung. *according to art.* *Veſalius.*

An Vnguent for ulcers of Lues Venerea.

Rec. Litharg. minij, an. ℥ ſs. olei myrtillorũ ℥ iij. aloes ℥ j. ſs. florum æris præparatorum ʒ iij. terebinthinæ ʒ ij. *Decoct them to an unguent.* *Paracelſus.*

Another for the like caſe.

Rec. * Ol. de mummia ℥ iij. ʒ j. florum æris ʒ ſs. maſticis, myrrhæ, thuris, mummiæ, ana, ℥ ij. ſs. aloes epaticæ q. ſ. terebinth. lotæ ℥ iij. ſs. Fiat unguentum. *Paracelſus.*

* *This I gather to be* Oleum axungiæ humanæ.

An Vnguent mundificative for ulcers.

Rec. Tereb. lib. j. ovorum vitellos num. xx. *Mixe them with much ſtirring together, and adde to* mellis puri bonique *as much in quantitie: ſtirre and ſeethe them together at a gentle fire to a duskie coloured unguent; herewith dreſſe the ulcer twice a day.* *Paracelſus.*

An addition hereunto for more efficacie when you see it good.

Rec. Mixturæ præscriptæ lib. j. terebinthinæ lotæ lib. ss. *Mixe them hot but not to boyle: also put in* galbani, oppoponacis, ana, ℥ j. *(but let them first be prepared with vinegar as the manner of gummes is)* aristolochiæ rotundæ pulv. ℥ ss. *and so make it up.*

An excellent unguent for ulcers new or old, it consolidateth, hindreth the breed of evill flesh, and too much matter, cureth nerves or muscles wounded, maturateth, draweth out venome, also splints, iron, or bones as much as is possible, &c.

Vesalius. Rec. Pimpinellæ, betonicæ, verbenæ, ana, m. j. *Stampe them and steepe them in very good* aqua vitæ *a whole day, afterward straine them, and in the strained liquor dissolve* thuris ℥ j. gumm. olivæ ℥ vij. masticis ℥ ss. resinæ ℥ vj. terebinthinæ lib. j. ceræ albæ ℥ ss. lactis mulieris q. s. Fiat unguentum.

Vnguentum de Thutia for cancrous, corosive and fraudulent ulcers, especially of the privie parts.

Vigo. Rec. Ol. ros. odoriferi, ol. omphacini, ana, lib. ss. ol. myrtini, unguenti Gal. ung. populeonis, an. ℥ ij. fol. plantaginis & solatri, ana, m. ij. *Chop and stampe the herbes, then mingle all together, and let them stand for a weeke: afterward boyle them a little, so straine them, and adde to* ceræ albæ q. s. *To make it a soft unguent, take it from the fire, (stirring it alwaies with a sticke, as long as it is warme) and lastly put into it* lithargyrij auri & argenti bene triturati, ana, ℥ iij. thutiæ ʒ j. ss. cerusæ ʒ x. plumbi usti ʒ vj. camphoræ secundum artem triturat. ʒ j. Misce: *incorporate and labour them together in a leaden morter by the space of an houre.*

Another

Another ung. de Thutia for cancrous ulcers, distempered with heat, and difficult of cure.

Rec. Ol. ros. omphacini, ol. ros. completi odoriferi, an. *Vigo.* lib. ss. sepi hircini, sepi vituli, ung. rosati, vel ung. galeni, ung. populeonis, ana, ℥ ij. ss. succorum plantaginis, solatri, acetosæ, acetosellæ, ana, ℥ j. ss. vini granatorum ℥ ij. ss. *Boyle them all at a soft fire to the wasting of the juyces and wine, then straine them, and adde* ceruſæ, lithargyrij auri & argenti, ana, ʒ ij. ss. plumbi usti, antimonij, ana, ʒ x. thutiæ alexandrinæ ℥ j. ss. camphoræ secundum artem triturate ℥ j. ceræ albæ q. s. *Melt the waxe in the former strained liquor, after put in the minerals, and worke it two houres in a leaden morter.*

An Vnguent for the Canker.

Rec. Succi tapsibarbati, *boyle it* cum melle (*still scumming it*) *untill the juyce be almost consumed, then put in* pulv. de psydijs & myrabolanorum, *and make it as an unguent.* *Petrus Hispanus Iohannes Lichaltius.*

An unguent that very gently mundifieth and healeth.

Rec. Ceræ albæ, picis, resinæ, ammoniaci, ana, ℥ j. ss. myrrhæ, galbani, ana, ℥ ss. oppoponacis ʒ ij. bdellij, aristolochiæ longæ, thuris, ana, ʒ vj. lithargyrij ℥ j. floris æris ℥ ss. olei lib. j. *Make hereof an unguent according to art.* *Martin.*

An oyntment for the Itch.

Rec. Styracis liquidæ ℥ j. terebinthinæ lotæ, butyri loti, ana, ℥ ij. succi limonum ℥ i. ss. ceruſæ lotæ ℥ i. salis ℥ ii. *Make hereof an oyntment as before.* *Adolphus Occo.*

Another.

Rec. Axungiæ porcinæ lib. j. ol. terebinthinæ ℥ j. argenti vivi *mortified with oyle of Bay* ℥ j. boli armeni ℥ ss. ovorum vitellorum num. iiii. *Let the yolks of the egges be rosted* *Baker.*

roaſted very hard, and then beaten firſt in the oyle of turpentine, and after adde too the reſt: beate all well together, and ſo reſerve it to your uſe.

Another.

Baker. Rec. Butyri recentis ℥ vij. ceræ albæ ℥ ij. aceti vini albi lib. ſs. ſulphuris vivi ℥ iij. aq. roſarum ℥ ij. gariophyllorum ʒ ij. Miſceantur, *and boyle them (the cloves being whole) to the waſting of the vinèger and roſewater: ſo ſtraine it, and uſe it by the fire three nights together.*

An unguent or cerote for tettars, ringwormes and ſcabs.

Angelus Bologninus. Rec. Argenti vivi extincti in aceto vini albi ℥ iiij. ſucci ſalviæ ℥ iii. ſepi caſtrati, medullæ bovis, ana, ℥ ſs. thuris ℥ j. ſs. Fiat.

A magiſtrall unguent for burnings.

Weckerus. Rec. Ol. roſacei ℥ viii. olei ovorum ℥ ij. nitri albi pulverizati ℥ ij. ceræ albæ ℥ j. ſs. cortícis medij ſambuci m. i. *Make an oyntment according to art, with a ſoft fire. This is a moſt ſingular oyntment.*

An unguent for burning.

Kolle. *Take alehoofe a good quantitie, Plantain* m. i. *Campaine leaves* m. i. *Tutſan, Selfeheale of each* m. i. *Pimpernell* m. ſs *Bruiſe all theſe together groſly, and let them ſtand eight daies, putting in a quantitie of Gooſe dung, and ſome waxe. Boyle all theſe till the hearbs have loſt their colour, and then make it into an oyntment.*

Note.

With the leaves of Stramonium *or* Pomum ſpinoſum, *may be made* cum butyro, axungia porcina, *or ſuch like, (according to the common manner of hearbe unguents) a moſt rare remedie, (and peradventure above all others that men yet know) for all manner of burnings, yea though it be*

the

the moſt piercing and perillous kinde, which is by lightning. Whereof a very famous ſtory was delivered unto my friend Maſter Iohn Iarret, *who communicating the ſame alſo unto me, was a meanes that for the publike utilitie, the brute thereof might thus goe abroad unto all the land.*

Vnguentum Apoſtolorum.

Rec. Ceræ albæ, terebinthinæ, reſinæ, ammoniaci, ana, ʒ xiiii. ariſtolochiæ long. thuris, bdellij, ana ʒ vi. myrrhæ, galbani, ana, ʒ iiii. litharg. ʒ viii. oppoponacis, æruginis, ana ʒ ii. olei communis lib. iii. *Diſſolve the gummes in white wine vineger, and boyle the oyle, waxe, roſin, and turpentine, unto the conſumption of the vineger: then adde the other (being finely powdred.) It is effectuall againſt dangerous wounds, ulcers, and fiſtulaes; it conſumeth dead fleſh, and breedeth new, it ſoftneth hard fleſh, and healeth wounds.*

A mundifying unguent for inueterate ulcers.

Rec. Ammoniaci ℥ i. ſs. galbani ℥ i. myrrhæ ℥ ſs. oppo- *Crowe.*
ponacis ʒ iii. ſs. ſarcocollæ ℥ i. terebinthinæ ℥ iiii. ſs. reſinæ pini ʒ vi. olibani ℥ i. maſticis ℥ ſs. ceræ ℥ x. ol. hypericonis lib. ſs. ol. lumbricorum ℥ iii. *Let all the gummes be diſſolved in vineger, in the end adde thereto* viridis æris ℥ i. *and ſo make an oyntment.*

Vnguentum mundificativum magiſtrale.

Rec. mellis roſati colati ℥ j. ſs. terebinthinæ claræ ℥ iij. *Weckerus.*
ſucci apij, ſucci praſſij, ana, ʒ ſs. ſucci abſynthij ʒ ij. *Boyle them all together, and then adde* farinæ hordei & fabarum, ana, ʒ vj. farinæ lupinorum, orobi, ana, ʒ iij. ſarcocollæ, myrrhæ, ana, ʒ j. ſs. *Make them in fine powder, and ſo make an oyntment.*

An

An unguent to procure fleſh in ulcers.

Weckerus. Rec. Pulveris rad. arundinis, peucedani, ana, ʒ j. ſs. thuris, maſticis, myrrhæ, ana, ʒ ij. pulv. iridis, pulv. ariſtolochiæ, ana, ʒ j. corticum pini ʒ j. ſs. ung. comitis ℥ iij. mellis roſacei q. s. *Mixe them according to art.*

An unguent for a Canker ulcerate.

Ambroſ. Pareus Rec. Theriacæ vet. ℥ j. ſucci cancrorum ℥ ſs. ſucci lactucæ, ol. roſac. ana, ℥ i. ſs. vitellorum ovorum ſub cineribus coctorum num. ii. caphuræ ʒ ſs. Piſtentur, omnia in mortario plumbeo : *and make an unguent.*

An unguent moſt effectuall againſt the Canker, and other maladies in the fundament.

Textor. Rec. Lithargyrij ℥ vi. thuris, œſypi, axungiæ porc. recentis, butyri recentis, ceræ, ana, ℥ ii. ol. roſac. ℥ iiii. *Beat the lytarge with the juyce of garden ſuccerie, and mingle it with the reſt melted together.*

Another more eaſie, eſpecially for ulcers in the breaſt.

Idem. Rec. Croci, ſucci papaveris albi, thuris, ana ʒ i. litharg. plumbi combuſti & loti, ana, ʒ ii. plumbi albi præparati ℥ ſs. ceræ albæ ℥ ii. pingued. anſeris, butyri recentis, ana, ℥ iii. ol. roſac. opt. ℥ iiii. *Beat the dry things with* ſucco ſolatri, *and mingle them with the other when they are melted.*

An unguent to mundifie and heale wounds or ulcers.

Rec. butyri recentis lib. ij. ſs. ceræ citrinæ, reſinæ pini, reſinæ puriſſ. gummi elemi, ana, lib. ſs. maſticis ʒ vij. mercurij præcipitati ℥ iij. cinabrij ℥ ij. cum modico olei roſarum. Fiat unguentum.

A coroſive unguent to lay open an Impoſtume or filthie ulcer where the bone is foule.

Rec. Mercurij ſublimati ʒ v. ung. populeonis ʒ vj. opij gran. x, lapid. hæmatitis ʒ j. Fiat unguentum. *Nicolaus Maſſa.*

An unguent for Gangrena.

Rec. Mellis ℥ ij. croci martis, croci veneris ana, ℥ ſs. myrrhæ, ariſtolochiæ rotundæ, ana, ʒ j. caphuræ ʒ j. ſs. phlegmatis vitrioli ℥ vj. *Boyle them to the conſiſtence of an unguent, then adde* mercurij præcipitati ℥ ſs. Fiat ung. *Quercetanus.*

Another.

Rec. Butyri arſenici fixi, ℥ ij. mercurij præcipitati ℥ ſs. olei myrrhæ ʒ ij. *Mixe them with honey, being firſt waſhed with* ſucco chelidoniæ. *Idem.*

An unguent for ulcers where the matter is thinne and ſubtill.

Rec. Terebinthinæ, ceræ, reſinæ ana, ℥ iij. olei roſac. ℥ iiij. pulv. ariſtoloch. rotundæ, myrrhæ, olibani, aloes, maſticis ana, ʒ ij. ſs. Fiat unguentum. *Augelus Bolognius.*

An unguent for a Canker.

Rec. Boli armeni ℥ iiij. aluminis rupei, lib. ſs. mellis deſpumati q. ſ. Fiat unguentum.

An unguent for burnings.

Rec. Axungiæ porcinæ lib. iiij. ol. ſeminis lini lib. ij. ol. roſac. lib. j. ſs. fol. malvarum, violariæ, nympheæ, plantag. pruneilæ, umbelici veneris, androſæmi, ſemperviví, ana, m. j. hederæ terreſt. m. iiij. *Infuſe theſe ſixe daies, then boyle it at a gentle fire, till the hearbs be parched: then ſtraine it, and put to them* ceræ albæ lib. ſs. nitri albi ℥ vj. *And if you put in whilſt they boyle together, one pound of Shoomakers piece greaſe, your unguent will be the better.* *Clowes.*

An unguent for all manner of burnings

Is made ex ſucco dauci germanici *(both hearbe and roote) mixed* cum vernice, cera, medulla bubula, & aceto roſaceo, *all in equall weight to the conſiſtence of an Vnguent.*

Vnguentum de Peto vel Nicotiano, for ulcers, ſcabbes, and ſcrofulaes.

Loubertus. Rec. Fol. nicotianæ lib. ij. axungiæ porci recentis vel diligenter lotæ lib. j. *Bruiſe the hearbe, and ſteepe it one night* in vino rubro, *in the morning boyle it with* axungia *to the waſting of the wine: then ſtraine them, and put to them* ſucci nicotianæ lib. ſs. reſinæ abietinæ ℥ iiij *Boyle them to the conſumption of the juyce, put to in the end* radicis ariſtolochiæ rotundæ pulverizatæ ℥ ij. ceræ novæ q. ſ. Fiatque unguentum.

Vnguentum Nicotiani moſt effectuall for wounds, cancrous ulcers, creeping tettars, and knobs in the face.

Ægidius Everardus. Rec. Foliorum nicotianæ, *the faireſt, greateſt, greeneſt, moſt gummie, free from duſt, and all outward wet of raine and dew,* lib. j. *Stampe them in a marble or wooden morter, and having in readineſſe* axungiæ lib. ſs. *moſt purely prepared and melted in a braſſe veſſell, put this whole hearbe and juyce into it, then boyle them over a trivet, at a little ſoft fire, or elſe in* balneo mariæ *untill the watriſh part of the juyce be conſumed, and the reſt come to the conſiſtence of an Vnguent.*

Or elſe

It may be made by many infuſions of the leaves of nicotian in oleo roſaceo, *and after adde to the ſtraining,* ſucci ejuſdem herbæ, *equall portion, and* ceræ *as much as ſhall be ſufficient.*

An Vnguent for ulcers in the yard.

Rec. Vng. roſacei & refrigerantis galeni ana, ℥ j. olei violacei ℥ ſs. pulv. roſarum rubrarum, ſantalorum citrinorum, ſpodij ana ʒ j. caphuræ gra. xv. *Mixe them diligently, and ſprinkle among them a few drops of Roſe-vineger.* *Andreas Lacuna.*

An unguent for ulcers about the ſecret parts.

Rec. V[illegible]g. albi ℥ iiij. aloes epaticæ ℥ j. tutiæ præparat. ʒ iii. caphuræ gra. vi. aluminis uſti ʒ i. ſs. viridis æris ʒ i. olei roſac. ℥ ſs. in mortareo plumbeo fiat. *Benedict Victorius.*

A drying unguent for the Hemrhoides in caſe when they are to be ſtaied.

Rec. Mellis ℥ iii. aceti ℥ ii. vitrioli uſti ʒ i. tutiæ præparatæ, lithargyrij, plumbi uſti ana ʒ i. ſs. *Let the* mel *and* acetum *boyle together, mingle the reſt with them in a morter of leade.* *Galenus.*

Vnguentum Roſarum.

Rec. Axungiæ porcinæ lib. i. *Waſh it nine times in hot water, and as oft in cold, and ſtampe it with red Roſes* lib. i. *or more, let them ſtand infuſed ſeven daies, and then boyle all with a gentle fire, then ſtraine it, and put to as much red Roſe leaves, and let it ſtand other ſeven daies, and thus doe three or foure times, then adde to of the juyce of red Roſes ſixe ounces, oyle of ſweet Almonds five ounces, ſeethe all together upon a gentle fire, till the juyce of Roſes be cleane waſted, then ſtraine it, and reſerve it to your uſe: and if you put to this oyntment one dramme of* opium, *it is the better. It is a ſingular oyntment to coole heates. It is good to anoynt the backe, and cureth* Herpetes *and* Eriſipelata: *It is good for the ache of the head, and for the liver and ſtomacke, being diſtempered with heate.* *Meſue.*

Vnguentum populeon.

Rec. Oculorum populei lib. j. ſs. foliorum papaveris nigri, fol. mandragoræ, ſolani, vermicularis, porri, bardanæ, ſempervivi, umbelici veneris, fol. violarum, ana, ℥ iij. axungiæ ſine ſale lib. iij. *Stampe all theſe hearbs ſmall, and mixe them with* axungia, *and make it in great balles, and lay them a rotting tenne daies, then adde thereto a quart of white wine, and put it in a pan, and boyle all together, till the wine be conſumed, and then ſtraine it. This oyntment ceaſeth paines of great heate, ſtiffeneſſe, ſwellings of humors in the legges.*

An oyntment for cold aches.

Keble. Rec. Olei chamæmeli, aneti, rutacei, meliloti, ana, ℥ j. olei laurini ℥ ſs. aquæ vitæ ℥ ij. olei nardini ʒ vj. ceræ citrinæ ℥ iiij. unguenti martiati ℥ vj. *Melt all theſe together, and when they be melted, ſtraine them through a faire cloth, and ſo reſerve it to your uſe.*

An oyntment to mitigate paine.

Rec. Olei liliorum alborum ℥ vj. olei aneti, chamæmeli, ana, ℥ ij. olei amygdalarum dulcium ℥ j. pingued. anatis & gallinæ, ana ℥ ij. ceræ albæ q. s. *Make hereof an oyntment.*

Vnguentum mercuriatum cum theriaca.

Adolphus Occo. Rec. Butyri ℥ ij. axungiæ porcinæ ℥ viij. theriacæ, mythridati, ana, ℥ ſs. argenti vivi *mortified* ℥ vij. lithargyrij, ſalis communis, ana ʒ vj. croci ʒ j. olei vermium terreſtrium aquæ vitæ, id eſt vini ſublimati, ana, ℥ j. moſchi gra. v. *Mingle all and make an oyntment.*

An unguent for an ach.

Ex manuſcripto. Rec. Salviæ menſe Maio collectæ, ebuli, & menthæ odoratiſſimæ, ana, m. j. *being chopped, boyle them in* vini albi

albi lib. iiij. *to* lib. ij. *then ſtraine it out, adde to that liquor,* olei olivarum lib. ij. ceræ ℥ iij. vel. iiij. *Boyle them to the forme of an unguent.*

Vnguentum Dulce that repreſſeth the ſwelling edges, and diſtemperateneſse about wounds.

Rec. Cevi ovini lib. iij. thuris lib. ſs. aluminis roch. *Balthrop.* ℥ vj. vini albi lib. ij. *Boyle them till the wine be almoſt conſumed; ſtraine it, put to* ceræ albæ, ℥ iiij. *Stirre it till it be cold.*

Another.

Rec. Cevi ovini lib. iiij. cevi cervini lib. ij. aluminis *Clowes.* rochæ lib. j. reſinæ pulverizatæ ℥ xij. vini albi lib. j. Fiat unguentum.

A fine mundificative for Fiſtulaes and foule ulcers, about joynts.

Rec. Mellis lib. ij. vitrioli albi ℥ iiij. ſucci caprifolij *Ex manuſcripto.* lib. iiij. *Firſt boyle the honie and juyce, and then the other with them, unto the conſiſtence of an unguent.*

Another mundificative for ulcers in the mouth, comming of ſcorbutum.

Rec. mellis lib. ij. ſucci cochleariæ lib. iiij. vitrioli albi *Balthrop.* ℥ vj. *Make it up as the former unguent.*

A greene incarnative and mundificative.

Rec. Symphiti, violæ flammeæ vel tricoloris dodonei *Idem.* (*we call it hearts eaſe, or pances*) plantaginis, florum armeriæ, (*which we call ſweet Williams*) ana, m. ij. *Bruiſe theſe, and put them into* cevi cervini *molten,* & olei oliuarum ana, lib. j. *Let them boyle together untill the ſtrength of the hearbs be received, then ſtraine it, and in the cooling put to* terebinthinæ venetæ lib. ſs. *So keepe it.*

An ungnent which doth mitigate paine, defendeth accidents, and consumeth tumors which happen in greene wounds.

Rec. Sevi ceruini lib. ij. sevi ovini lib. iiij. aluminis rochi purissimi lib. j. resinæ claræ ℥ xij. vini albi lib. j. *Let all these be boyled on the fire to the forme of an unguent.*

Vnguentum vulpinum very good against aches, and restoreth limmes and joynts, lamed through paines of the Gout, &c.

Clowes. *Take a Foxe and draw out the entrals, then take Sage, Rosemary, Iuniper leaves and berries, dill, wilde marjoram of the garden, lavender, camomile, of each halfe a pound. Stampe these herbes in a morter of stone very finely, and cut the Foxe in peeces, and put the herbes with the Foxe into a vessel of eight gallons, and put to foure pints of oyle olive, oyle of neats feet one pound, calves suet, deeres suet, goose greace, brockes greace, of each one pound and an halfe, of Sea water three quarts, and as much of good malmsey. Set altogether on the fire, and boile it till the wine and water be consumed, and that the flesh and bones be separated asunder, then let it be taken from the fire, and strained, and pressed through a strong canvas cloth, and so reserve it to your use, as a precious oyntment.*

Vnguentum viride.

Rec. Olei lib. ij. ceræ citrinæ lib. j. resinæ pini, ana, lib. j. terebinthinæ lib. j. viridis æris ℥ j. *Make hereof an oyntment according to art.*

Vnguentum mundificativum.

Rec. Tereb. ℥ ij. mellis rosati ℥ j. farinæ hordei, myrrhæ, nasticis, ana, ʒ ij. *Mingle all and make an oyntment.*

Vnguentum Ægyptiacum.

Gesde. Rec. Mellis lib. j. aceti optimi ℥ vj. viridis æris ℥ j.

aluminis

aluminis ʒ v. *Make hereof an oyntment according to art.*

Another Ægyptiacum.

Rec. Mellis lib. ij. aceti fortis lib. j. viridis æris ℥ iiij. aluminis ℥ iij. *Boyle altogether till it come to a red colour: but first grinde your* æris viride *and* alome *unto verie fine powder, and then mixe altogether, and boyle it to the forme of an oyntment. It mundifieth ulcers and fistulaes, and abateth spungeous flesh.*

Another.

Rec Æruginis ʒ v. mellis ʒ xiiij. aceti albi ʒ vij. *Seeth all and stirre it till it be red, then adde* calcanthi usti ℥ ij. olei rosati ℥ iij. ceræ q.s. *Make of all these an unguent. It is good for old wounds, it closeth fistulaes, it helpeth against ranke flesh, and it dryeth exceedingly.* *Mesue.*

Another.

Rec. Aquæ plantaginis, vini malorum granatorum, mellis, ana, ℥ ij. aluminis rupis, æruginis, ana, ʒ x. *Seethe it and stirre it till it be red.* *Vigo.*

Vnguentum mundificativum.

Rec. Plantag. arthemisiæ, absynthij, plantaginis mino. gariophyllatæ, caprifolij, bellis, meliloti, ana, m. j. hyosciami, violarum, ana, m. ss. bardanæ, trifolij, ana, p. j. apij, *as much as of all the rest. Iuyce all these, then take as much hony as juyce, and mingle all together with a quart of wheat flowre, and turpentine foure ounces. Set all these on the fire, and boyle it to the forme of an oyntment: and if it clod in the boyling by reason of the flowre, then straine it. This ointment mundifieth ulcers and fistulaes.*

Vnguentum incarnativum.

Rec. Resinæ ℥ iiij. ss. terebinthinæ lib. ss. mellis ℥ iij. ceræ flavæ, ʒ v. thuris, masticis, myrrhæ, sarcocollæ, aloes, croci, *Baker.*

croci, ana, ʒ ij. *Relent that which is to be relented, and in the cooling put in the powders.*

Another.

Rec. Olei roſarum ℥ xij. reſinæ ℥ xij. ceræ citrinæ ℥ vj. terebinthinæ ℥ viij. maſticis ℥ ij. olibani ℥ iiij. croci ʒ j. *Mingle all, and make an oyntment.*

Another.

Rec. Reſinæ, ceræ, ana, lib. ſs. terebinthinæ ℥ iiij. olibani, maſticis, ana, ℥ j. myrrhæ, ſarcocollæ, ana, ʒ iij. ſs. olei maſticis, mellis roſati colati, ana, ℥ j. farinæ hordei ℥ ij. *Mingle all, and make an oyntment.*

Vnguentum ſanctorum Coſme & Damiani.

D. Foſter. Rec. Pimpinellæ, verbenæ, betonicæ, ana, m. j. *Stamp them, and put to them* vini albi lib. ij. ſs. *Boyle them together in a tinned veſſell to the waſting of three parts, then ſtraine them, and ſet the ſtrained part over the fire againe in a glaſed veſſel, then* Rec. terebinthinæ bene colatæ ℥ vj. reſinæ bene colatæ, lib. j. ceræ novæ & albæ ℥ iiij. *when they are melted all together in the ſame glaſed pot, adde to them* maſticis bene pulverizati ℥ j. de lacte mulierum lactantium maſculum & fœminum, ana, ℥ ij. *Boyle them to their perfect bodie. It availeth for all wounds, and namely of the ſinews: alſo for Cankers, Fiſtulaes, and Saint Anthonies fire.*

A ſingular ſecret for ulcers of the legs.

D. Foſter. Rec. Linteum lineum *that hath beene three times wet in* lixivio forti, *and dryed againe in the ſhade. Take a peece thereof and ſpread upon the one ſide of it* unguentum de ceruſa *following, then apply the wrong ſide, namely, the unſpread ſide to the ulcer, and binde it to, and ſo ſhall it not cleave to the ulcer and yet cure it.*

Vnguentum

Vnguentum magiſtrale de ceruſa.

Rec. Ceruſæ lotæ, ℥ ij. lithargyrij ℥ ix. olei roſ. com- D. Foſter.
pleti ℥ v. ſucci ſolani ℥ ij. ſs. ceræ albæ ℥ j. thuris ℥ ij. ſs.
Let the ceruſa, oleum & ſuccus *be perfectly wrought toge-*
ther in a morter, and afterward adde to the reſt: Rec. hujus
unguenti ℥ ij. infrigidantis gal. ℥ ij. *Mixe them to uſe.*
This is good to defend from inflammations, and dryeth
moderately, but it muſt be very new not paſt two dayes old,
for otherwiſe it will get a ſowreneſſe and ſo hurt.

A marvellous unguent for burning with fire.

Rec. Olei roſati ℥ viij. olei vitellorum ovorum ℥ ij. vi- D. Foſter.
tri albiſſ. ſubtiliſſ. triti & pulverizati ʒ ij. ceræ albæ ℥ j. ſs.
corticis medianæ virgularum ſambuci m. j. *Boyle them and*
ſtraine them according to art. Fiat unguentum.

A very good unguent for the curing of old
and painfull ulcers.

Rec. Reſinæ pini, reſinæ communis puriſs. colophoniæ, Baneſter.
terebinthinæ, cevi cervini, ceræ citrinæ, ana, lib. ſs. olei
communis, olei ſeminis lini, ana, ℥ xij. vini albi lib. ii. *Boyle*
theſe altogether at a ſoft fire, untill the wine be conſumed,
then take it from the fire, and put to it viridis æris *in moſt*
fine powder ℥ i. *Stirre it well together, then ſtraine it, and*
keepe it to your uſe.

An Vnguent for pockie tetters and chinkes, or
chaps of hands or feet.

Rec. Sem. cardamomi, iuniperi, ana, ʒ ſs. ſulph. vivi ʒ D. Foſter.
ii. argenti vivi ℥ ſs. ſucci hepaticæ ℥ i. ung. roſ. ℥ i. ſs. *Mixe*
them in a leaden morter three houres together. Fiat ungu.

An excellent and proved unguent, either for wounds,
ulcers, or open apoſtumes.

Given of Mr. Priſſe Warren

Rec. Hyperici, carduibenedicti, bellidis ſilveſtris ocu-

lorũ populi arboris,plantag. lanceolatæ, valerianæ græcæ, betonicæ, prunellæ,cepææ, ſempervivi, ſolani, ana,m. iij. *Chop them ſmall, and ſtampe them very well with* axungiæ porci, li.iiij. *Let them ſtand together in an earthen pot one whole moneth in a celler, (ſaith my copie,but in horſe dung I would judge to be better,) at the moneths end (if it have ſtood in a celler) take off the uncleanneſſe above, for it will moule over, then boyle it the ſpace of two houres. Afterward ſtraine it out, put it againe into your boyling pan, and with it* ceræ li.j.ſs.reſinæ,tereb.an.li.j.herbarum omnium prædict. an. m. j. *Stampe and ſtraine out all their juyce, which when you have put in, boyle altogether to the perfect bodie of an unguent, ſtirring them all the while: if it fall out to want wax, you may adde more according to your diſcretion.*

That which remaineth of one yeare may be refreſhed with new herbes the next yeare.

Vnguentum viride for old wounds or ulcers, conſuming the evill fleſh, and engendring good.

Gilbertus.

Arden addeth Ruc.

Rec. Celidonij,radic. alleluiæ,fol. centri galli,leviſtici agreſtis,ſcabioſæ,an.m.j. cum ſepi arietini & olei com.an. li.j. *Let them (being bruiſed) be ſet to infuſe for nine daies, then boyle them untill the herbes ſettle in the bottome,after ſtraine them, and adde unto them* ceræ ℥ iiij. *(in Summer)* or ℥ ij. *(in Winter) which being melted, put in likewiſe* olibani,maſticis, viridis æris, *all in very fine powder,* an. ℥ ſs. *When it is boyled to the proofe,and hath a greene colour, ſet it from the fire, and laſtly adde unto it* aloes epaticæ pulv. ℥ ſs. *So ſtraine the whole, and keepe it to your uſe.*

An unguent that maketh a firme foundation of fleſh in healing.

Roſa Anglicana.

Rec. Succi apij, beton. ſanamundæ, oſmundæ, ſummitatum rubi,plantag. ana,quantum vis, mellis quod ſufficit & reſinæ & ceræ & olibani,& ſang. drac. & roſarum, ana, part. ſs. *Make it an unguent or cerote according to art.*

An Vnguent for a Fistula.

Rec. Lactis tithimalli duas partes, axungiæ veteris ter- *Rosa Angl.*
tiam partem. *First melt the* axungia, *and after put in your* lac tithimalli, *and boyle them to the third part: when it is taken from the fire adde to it* myrrhæ *a quantitie in fine powder when you will use it: arme your tent therewith that it may go downe to the bottome.*

Vnguentum Basilicon.

Rec. Resinæ, terebinthinæ, adipis vaccini, picis navalis, thuris, ana, lib. j. ceræ, olei communis, ana, lib. ij. *Make hereof an oyntment.*

Tetrapharmacum Galeni.

Rec. Picis nigræ, resinæ, ceræ, adipis vaccini, ana, quantum sufficit. *Make hereof an oyntment. This doth heat, moysten, cease paine, suppurateth and causeth matter.*

Vnguentum Fuscum.

Rec. Olei lib. j. ss. ceræ novæ ℥ iiij. picis græcæ, picis *Nicolai.*
nigræ, ana, ℥ ij. masticis, galbani, thuris, ana, ℥ j. *Mingle and make an oyntment. This doth both draw and heale.*

A greene unguent to cleanse and heale old ulcers.

Rec. Resinæ, resinæ pini, colophoniæ, terebinthinæ, *Banester.*
cevi cervini, ceræ citrinæ, ana, lib. ss. olei com. olei lini, ana, ℥ xij. vini albi lib. ij. viridis æris ℥ j. bulliant ad consumptionem vini, fiat ung.

Vnguentum Resinæ.

Rec. Mellis lib. j. resinæ ℥ v. terebinthinæ lib. ss. myrrhæ, sarcocollæ, ana, ℥ j. seminis fœnugræci, seminis lini, ana, ℥ j. *Let the seeds lye infused foure and twenty houres in white wine, take of that muscilage foure ounces, boyle these to the consumption of the muscilage, and in the cooling*

put in the myrrhe *and* ſarcocoll. *&c. This oyntment mundifieth wounds of the joynts, and ſtayeth the muſcilage and gleeting humour that floweth from the joynts, &c.*

Vnguentum ſanativum.

Rec. Terræ ſigillatæ, lapidis calaminaris, litharg. auri, ana, ℥ iiij. *oyle olive* lib. vj. ceræ ℥ xij. camphoræ ʒ ij. *Mingle all and make an oyntment. This oyntment is good for hot ulcers of the legges, and defendeth evill humors in any part of the bodie.*

Another.

Rec. Olei roſati lib. j. ceræ ℥ vj. terebinthinæ ℥ iiij. lapidis calaminaris lib. ſs. boli armeni ℥ ij. *Mingle theſe and make thereof an oyntment.*

Another.

Rec. Olei roſati lib. j. ceræ lib. ſs. butyri Maialis lib. ſs. lapid. calaminaris lib. ſs. *make hereof an oyntment.*

Another.

Rec. Lapid. calaminaris lib. ſs. ſevi cervini, ceræ albæ, ana, li. ſs. olei roſati li. j. camphoræ ℥ ſs. *Make an oyntment.*

Another.

Rec. Olei lib. j. reſinæ lib. j. ceræ, ſevi ovini, ana, lib. ſs. terebinthinæ ℥ xij. lapid. calaminaris lib. j. *This is good for ulcers in any part of the bodie.*

Vnguentum Diapompholygos.

Nicolaus. Rec. Olei roſac. ceræ albæ, ana, ℥ vj. ſucci ſolani q. s. ceruſæ, plumbi uſti & loti, pompholygis, thuris puri, ana, ℥ j. *Mingle all according to art.*

Vnguentum defenſivum magiſtrale.

Weckerus. Rec. Boli armeniaci, ſanguinis draconis, terræ ſigillatæ, ana,

ana, ℥ j. olei rosati ℥ vj. ceræ ℥ j. ss. aceti ℥ iiij. *Seethe the oyle, waxe, and vinegar together, till the vinegar be consumed, then take it from the fire, and when it beginneth to waxe cold, adde the other things being beaten in small powder.*

Vnguentum Nutritum, for all inflammations, excoriations, and itching.

Rec. Litharg. auri ℥ iiij. olei communis opt. lib. j. ℥ iiij. aceti albi destillati ℥ xij. *First make the litharge in fine powder: then first put to it two or three spoonfulls of your oyle, and worke it well together till it waxe thicke, then put to it some vinegar, but lesse then you did of the oyle, labour them well together. Againe, put in some oyle, and after also vinegar, so continuing, by course mingling and working them, till all be perfectly mixed; which to do well will aske a whole dayes labour: being well done, it is very white, thicke, and in good forme.* *Goodrus.*

Note.

A portion of this may be brought to the forme of a plaister, by continuall boyling and stirring of it at a soft fire to a blacke and perfect consistence, which for his shining colour I call Emplastrum lucidum.

Vnguentum rubrum, sive de minio camphoratum.

Rec. Olei rosati lib. j. ss. litharg. ℥ ij. minij ℥ iij. ceruſæ *Odulphus* j. ss. tutiæ, camphoræ, an. ʒ iij. ceræ alb. æstate ℥ ij. hyeme *Occo.* UNUM j. *Melt the waxe with the oyle at a soft fire, mingle them in a leadē morter with the other things most finely powdred.*

Vnguentum caphuratum album.

Rec. Olei rosati lib. j. ceruſæ ℥ xij. ceræ albæ ℥ iij. ovorum albumina, num. vj. camphoræ ʒ ij. *Being dissolved in rose-water, mingle all and make an oyntment according to Art.* *Weckerus.*

Vnguentum desiccativum.

Rec. Lapid. calaminaris, terræ sigillatæ, litharg. auri, minij, *Galenus.*

minij, ana, ℥ iiij. ceræ ℥ v. camphoræ ʒ j. olei roſac. olei violarum, ana, ℥ v. *oyle of water lillies one ounce,* oliba-num *and maſticke, of each one ounce, mingle all, and make an oyntment.*

Unguentum dialtheæ compoſitum.

Nicolaus. Rec. radicum altheæ lib. ij. ſeminis lini, fœnugræci, ana, lib. j. pulpæ ſcillæ ℥ vj. olei lib. iiij. ceræ lib. j. tere-binthinæ ℥ ij. reſinæ, picis græcæ, ana, ℥ vj. *Make an oyntment of the former things, and then adde the gummes following, being diſſolved in vineger, and ſo mixe all toge-ther. This oyntment ſwageth paines of the ſtomacke, com-ming of cold, and doth diſſolve and mollifie.*

A ſinguler unguent for Lues Venerea.

Rec. Axungiæ porcinæ, lib. j. butyri recentis ℥ vj. o-lei laurini ℥ iiij. olei vulpini, hypericonis, terebinthinæ a-na, ℥ v. ſtyracis liquidæ lotæ cum aqua chamæmeli & vino cretici ℥ ij. olei ſulphuris ℥ ſs. cinabrij ℥ j. ſs. mercurij ex-tincti ℥ vj. ſublimati ʒ j. ceræ q. s. Fiat unguentum.

Another.

Matthiolus. Rec. Vng. roſac. ung. tripharmaci in mortario plum-beo ex oleo roſ. & aceto roſac. prius ſubactorum ana, lib. j. mercurij ſublimati, ʒ ij. caphuræ ʒ ſs. argenti vivi ex-tincti ℥ vj. Fiat.

Another.

Matthiolus. Rec. Vnguenti roſarum Meſu. lib. j. butyri recentis ℥ vj. ung. tripharmaci ℥ iiij. cerati ſantalini ℥ ij. ſaponis nigri ℥ iij. olei amygdalarum dulcium ℥ ij. argenti vivi extincti ℥ vij. ſublimati ʒ ij. ſucci braſſicæ, ſcabioſæ, fu-miterræ, ana ʒ iiij. Fiat.

A proved unguent for the maligne and inveterated skabbe.

Rec. Sulphuris, ellebori albi, argenti vivi, cumini, ana, ʒ ij. ſtaphidiſagriæ ʒ ſs. *Incorporate them* cum ℥ vj. axungiæ porcinæ *that is very old.* *Petrus Hiſ. Iohannes Liebaultius.*

Another without mercurie.

Rec. Succi ſummitatum raphani ℥ vj. aceti, olei, ana, ℥ iij. *With ſome addition of* aloes *make it an oyntment.* *Idem.*

Likewiſe a plaiſter made de allijs *a long time beaten* cum axungia porci, *taketh away all scabs.*

An unguent to mollifie hard contracted ſinewes.

Rec. Meliloti ʒ vj. floris chamæmeli, fœnugræci, lauri, altheæ, rad. abſynthij ana, ʒ iiij. ſinapi, agni caſti, ireos, cyperi, carui, ſpicæ, caſſiæ ligneæ, ameos, aniſi, ana, ʒ v. terebinthinæ ʒ j. ficuum num. xij. adipis capræ q. s. Fiat unguentum. *Vſalius.*

An unguent to ſtrengthen the ſinewes.

Rec. Myrrhæ, thuris, ana, ʒ viij. ireos ʒ ij. muſcilaginis rad. altheæ, ſem. fœnugræci, axungiæ gallinæ & anſeris, ana ʒ j. ariſtolochiæ rotundæ ʒ ij. ſs. oppoponacis, ammoniaci, ſem. rutæ, ana ʒ j. ſpicæ ʒ ij. ſtyracis liquidæ ʒ vj. ſs. olei chamæmeli & ceræ q. s. Fiat unguentum. *Idem.*

A maſt excellent unguent for the pockes, whether ulcerate or otherwiſe.

Rec. Axungiæ porci lib. j. olei laurini ℥ vj. argenti vivi extincti cum ſucco ſalviæ, olei hyperici, irini, chamæmeli, lumbricorum, roſacei, & maſtichini, ana, ℥ j. theriacæ opt. ℥ ſs. ung. martiati, & vulpini, ana, ℥ ij. ung. hyrundinariæ ℥ j. ſs. ung. dialtheæ compoſ. ung. geniſtæ, ana, ℥ j. terebinthinæ venetæ ℥ j. ſs. aquæ vitæ ℥ ij. lithargyrij auri ℥ iiij. ceruſæ ℥ ſs. plumbi uſti ℥ j. maſticis, myrrhæ, olibani, *Clowes.*

bani, ana, ℥ ſs. nucis moſcatæ, maceris, cariophyllorum, ana ʒ vj. moſci odoratiſs. ʒ ſs. Fiat.

A proved unguent without mercurie for paines in the joynts of Lues Venerea.

Augerius Ferrerius.

Rec. Vng. martiati, ung. reſumptivi, ung. aragon, ung. dialtheæ, ana, ℥ iij. pyrethri, hermodactylorum, nitri, zinzibris, ana, ʒ j. olei chamæmeli, vulpini, laurini, ana, ℥ j. olei de lateribus, de terebinthina, & aqua vitæ, ana, ℥ ſs. petrolei ʒ iij. ariſtoloch. rot. ʒ j. ſs. ceræ q. s. Fiat unguentum.

Another generall unguent for Lues Venerea.

Martin.

Rec. Axungiæ porci lib. j. ſs. unguenti martiati ℥ ij. euphorbij ℥ j. ſtaphidis agriæ ℥ ij. lithargyrij auri, ℥ iij. argenti vivi extincti in ſucco limonum, ℥ iiij. Fiat unctio.

An unguent for Lues Venerea, and for all ſcabbes, tettars, ringwormes, either proceeding of that venemous humor, or any like.

Ban ſter.

Rec. ung. roſarum lib. ſs. ung. albi ℥ vj. ung. populeon. ℥ iiij. olei laurini ℥ iij. ſalis nitri ℥ ij. mercurij ſublimati ʒ ij. gum. Karabe, maſticis, myrrhæ, olibani ana ʒ ij. lithargyrij auri ℥ j. ſs. ceruſæ ℥ j. aluminis uſti, vitrioli combuſti, ana, ʒ ij. mercurij crudi extincti cum ſucco limonum ℥ v. ceræ albæ ℥ ij. ſs. Fiat unguentum.

An unguent of the jūyce of Ebulus for all paines of the joynts proceeding ex morbo Gallico.

Renterus.

Rec. Granorum ebuli nigror. & maturor. ℥ iij. foliorum ebuli, fol. betonicæ, ana, m. iij. yvæ artheticæ, yvæ muſcatæ, roriſmarini, lumbricorum terreſt. lotorum cum vino albo lib. ſs. terebinth. quinquies lotæ cum aqua ſalivæ ℥ ij. radicum altheæ ℥ iiij. olei communis lib. j. ſs. vini optimi lib. iij. *Bruiſe all your hearbs and wormes, and boyle them in the wine and the reſt, untill the juyce*

and

and wine be consumed: then straine it, adding thereto so much waxe as will make an oyntment.

An unguent against tettars and ringwormes, proceeding ex Lue Gallica.

Rec. Cepi cervini ℥ ij. saponis veneti ol. amyd. amarar. olei de juglandib. ana, ℥ ß. terebinthinæ ℥ vj. salis communis, ellebori nigri, ana, ʒ j. lithargyrij præparati, tartari, sulphuris præparati, ana ʒ ij. argenti sublimati ℥ j. *Powder that which is to be powdred very fine, and mixe them together according to art.* *Rennerus.*

An unguent to cauterize a veine, that will not otherwise stay bleeding.

Rec. Vng. populei ℥ ß. vitrioli usti ʒ ij. mercurij sublimati ʒ iij. Fiat unguentum. *Angelus Bolognineus.*

An unguent that doth coole, cease paine, and defend humors flowing to any part.

Rec. Cerati albi ℥ iiij. ol. rosac. ℥ x. santali alb. & rubr. rosarum rubr. myrrhæ, olibani, masticis, ana, ʒ ij. caphuræ ʒ ß. terebinthinæ ℥ ij. ß. Fiat unguentum. *Idem.*

An unguent that doth dry and heale.

Rec. Olibani, masticis, aloes, ana, ℥ ß. colophoniæ ℥ iij. aristolochiæ longæ torrefactæ ʒ iij. ol. rosac. ℥ vj. terebinthinæ, ceræ albæ, ana ℥ iiij. Fiat unguentum. *Idem.*

An unguent that doth mundifie where the matter is grosse and slimie.

Rec. terebinthinæ venetæ ℥ vj. mellis rosacei ℥ iiij. ß. myrrhæ, iridis, aristoloch. longæ, ana, ℥ ß. farinæ hordei q. s. Fiat unguentum. *Idem.*

An excellent unguent for ulcers in the joynts.

Rec. Vini gypsati lib. ij. mellis rosati lib. j. zacchari candi *Banister.*

candi albiſſ. lib. j. myrrhæ ℥ iiij. maſticis ℥ ij. *Powder thoſe which are to be powdred, and mixe them.*

An unguent with the uſe of it to roote out the caruncle.

Rec. Argenti vivi ℥ iij. aquæ fortis ℥ iiij. *Set them to ſtand together in a ſtrong glaſſe, untill the mercurie be hardened, (which is in three or foure daies) after breake the glaſſe, and take it forth.* Rec. etiam plumbi tenuiſſime laminati, & in minimas particulas inciſi lib. j. aquæ fortiſs. lib. j. *ſet them together, and bring it ſo to powder. Theſe things being thus prepared,* Rec. Mercurij ſuperius præparati ℥ j. plumbi præpar. ℥ iij. pingued. hædinæ vel agninæ ℥ vj. *Boyle them ſoftly,* & cum modico cereæ virgineæ fiat unguentum. *Apply hereof unto the caruncle every day once for three or foure daies; and after that, but every third day once unto the end. Although it happen to bleede in the firſt daies, yet goe forward.*

An unguent for wounds with burning.

Baneſter: Rec. Olei vel pingued. lardi ℥ iiij. ol. butyri, vel pinguedinis cremoris per ignem ſeperatæ, ol. ovorum, ana, ℥ ij. ol. ſambuci ℥ j. ſs. ol. amygdalarum dulc. ℥ ij. ſs. ol. papaveris & hyoſciami, ana, ℥ j. ſalis nitri ʒ ij. ceræ albæ ℥ ij. Fiat.

An unguent for filthy ulcers, that mundifieth and healeth exceeding well.

Idem. Rec. Ol. roſarum, ℥ iiij. ol. ovorum ℥ ij. pinguedinis palmæ ℥ iij. terebinthinæ ℥ j. ſs. ol. myrrhæ ℥ j. maſticis ℥ j. ſs. ceruſæ ℥ ij. ſs. picis græcæ ſive colophoniæ ℥ ij. ceræ citrinæ ℥ j. *or elſe of the waxe if you ſee cauſe: ſo make an unguent.*

Vnguentum hyoſciami for all paines and inflammations of great uſe.

Idem. Rec. Axungiæ ſuillæ lib. viij. fol. & ſummitatum hyoſciami

ciami lib. viij. *Stampe the hearbe very well, then mixe them together, and set your vessell in the heate of the sunne, or in* balneo mariæ *for ten daies: after boyle it to the consumption of the watrish juycinesse: straine it, and put to* lib. vj. *more of fresh hearb. Sunne them, and boyle them as before: then straine it to keepe.*

Vnguentum de Alabastro for wounds, defluxions, and cataracts in the eyes, of great use and commendation: with some correction in the making.

Rec. Summitatum Rubi num. 50. rutæ, m. j. alabastritæ lib. ss. sem. fœniculi ℥ ss. ol. rosac. lib. j. florum chamæmeli ℥ iiij. vini albi lib. ij. ceræ ℥ j. albuminum ovorum nu. vj. *With a new and cleane spunge cruſh through the whites of egges till they be as water, so keepe them apart: your alabaster grinde on a marble stone with* aqua rosacea, *or* fœniculi, *till it be as fine as a painters colour. Now to compound them, doe thus: Take your hearbs, flower and fennill seede, (being all well stamped) poure upon them your oyle of roses and wine: boyle them to the wasting of the wine, after straine them cleerely into another faire vessell, and set it on the fire againe: put in your alabaster so ground as I have said before, and your waxe. Let it seethe againe softly, (but alwaies stirring it) untill the watrishnesse be gone out. Then take it from the fire to coole, but cease not stirring till it be utterly cold. When it is almost cold, put in your whites of egges. To some part of this would I also adde a little camfer, and reserve that by it selfe.* *Benevenutus Hierosolymitanus.*

An ungnent generally good for all evils of the eyes.

Rec. Butyri recentis *nine times washed* cum vino albo odorifero ℥ j. tutiæ præparatæ & pulv. ℨ j. ss. caphuræ triturat℞ ℨ j. antimonij ℨ ss. *Mixe them all in a leaden morter according to art. The use is, to put a little thereof into the eyes when the Patient goeth to bed.* *Ex manuscripto.*

An unguent of Nicotian, of very great effect in healing wounds of gunshot, and others also.

Goodrus. Rec. Balsami Nicotiani nostri lib. j. ss. ceræ citrinæ, resinæ pini, cevi cervini ana ℥ iij. gummi elemi ℥ j. ss. succi Nicotianæ ℥ iiij. pinguedinis porc. ℥ ij. *Mixe them according to art, and boyle them to the consumption of the juyces.*

Vnguentum Ophiogloſſi, a most excellent consolidative.

Iarret. Rec. Ophiogloſſi *as much as a pecke will containe*, melliloti, valerianæ, ana. m. j. solidaginis saracenicæ m. ss. saniculæ, prunellæ, virgæ aureæ, Iacobeæ, ana, m. ss. *Stampe them in a stone morter, and put unto them three quarts of oyle Olive, so let it stand all night: in the morning boyle it gently untill it have an excellent greene colour. Straine it, and adde to* ceræ lib. j. cevi cervini lib. ss. masticis ℥ j. olibani ℥ j. *finely powdred. In the cooling put in* Terebinthinæ puræ ℥ iiij.

An unguent to roote out the caruncle.

Fredericke. Rec. Argenti vivi, plumbi tenuissimè laminati, ana ℥ j. aquæ fortis ℥ iiij. *Let these stand in a strong glasse or pot close stopped, forty and eight houres, untill the* arg. vivum *become like ice, and the* plumbum *white. Then at an easie fire evaporate the water: beat the rest into fine powder, and wash it well in plantaine or rose water untill it bee sweet. Hereto moreover adde* virid. æris præp. ℥ ss. sabinæ pulv. ʒ j. antimonij ʒ iiij. camphuræ ʒ v. stercoris canis. ℥ ij. Emplastri Finichini, ℥ ij. cevi caprini, terebinthinæ Venetæ, ana, ℥ j. siccati sanguinis columbarum ʒ j. ss. *Let all these be mixt in a leaden morter according to art.*

Note.

Note.

This unguent must be applied upon a hollow tent made of lawne and paper.

An unguent to assuage the paine and sorenesse that may happen by the corrosive applications to the Caruncle.

Rec. Vng. diapompholigos ʒ ij. infrigidantis gal. ung. albi rhasis ana, ʒ iij. ung. pomati, ung. populei, ana, ʒ j. opij ʒ j. *Mixe all these in a leaden morter and pestell, untill it become of the colour of leade it selfe.* *Frederick.*

An unguent for all contused wounds very excellent: it helpeth and quickeneth the naturall heate in the part, appeaseth paine, stayeth putrifaction, concocteth and separateth that which is unsound.

Rec. Lupinorum ℥ ij. hyperici, centaurij minoris, ana, m. j. aquæ lib. j. ss. *Decoct these to the wasting of* lib. ss. Rec. hujus decoctionis ℥ vj. mellis ros. ℥ viij. myrrhæ ℥ ss. boracis ʒ j. ss. viridis æris, croci, ana ʒ ss. *Boyle all these to the consistence of honie to be applied with tent or seton. After the use thereof a sufficient time,* Rec. ung. præfati ℥ ij. terebinthinæ venetæ ℥ ss, ol. lumbricorum ʒ ij. mercurij præcipitati ʒ j. *Mixe them, and this apply unto the perfect digesting and mundifying.* *Baker.*

A rare unguent for stiffenesse of joynts, sinewes, gowtes, and all aches.

Rec. Succi chamæpitheos, suc. salviæ, suc. rutæ, ana, lib. ss. decocti vini cum limatura cornu cervini lib. j. ss. ol. chamæmeli & liliacei, ana, lib. j. *Boyle these all together to the consumption of the wine, then adde* ceræ, sagapeni, oppoponacis, bdellij, galbani, ana ℥ ij. *The gummes* *Idem.*

that you cannot powder, dissolve in wine: and so make your unguent according to art.

An unguent to stay the stench of a Canker.

Anton. Montagnana.

Rec. Citri in vitro inclusi & balneo mariæ donec flaccescat cocti lib. ss. *Stampe it fine, and adde thereto* boli armeni orientalis, ℥ j. extracti vel succi vincetoxici ad mellis spissitudinem condensati ℥ iij. *Mixe them.*

A most fine and approved unguent to stay the gleeting humour of wounds in the joynts.

Balthorp.

Rec. Myrrhæ, aquæ vitæ, *of each proportionable parts: Grinde them together on a marble to a perfect appliable bodie, and if you will asswage paine also, adde* succi nicotiani tantillum.

VVATERS.

A proved Water for all manner heats and inflammations of the eyes.

Rec. Aloes epaticæ, zacchari purifs. lapidis tutiæ subt. pulv. ana, ℥ j. aquæ rosarum rubrarum, vini albi, ana; lib. ij. *In a double glasse set them in* balneo mariæ *five or six dayes, often shaking it about.*

A water to cleanse and drie filthy ulcers.

Nicholaus Massa.

Rec. Rosarum rubr. siccarum, fol. myrti, corticum granatorum, balaustij, tartari, vini albi, aluminis, hordei, sem. caulium, ana, partes æquales, aq. plantag. q.s. *Decoct them according to art, and straine them, and to every pound of the decoction put* mellis rosarum ℥ iij.

A Water for ulcers marvellously commended, to cleanse, drie, and heale them; especially if they proceed from a pockie fountaine.

Rec. Aq. seperationis auri ab argento ℥ ij. aq. rosarum ℥ vj. *Mixe them, and herewith touch the ulcers: which will stay (saith the Author) the maligne gadding, and the descending of humors.* *Nicholaus Massa.*

A Water to cicatrize plaine ulcers speedily.

Rec. Aq. fontanæ lib. iiij. mercurij sublimati ℥ ss. vitrioli albi, album. ovi, ana, ʒ vj. cinabrij ℥ j. lapid. hæmatitis ℥ ij. boli armeni ʒ x. masticis, olibani, sarcocollæ, ana, ʒ iij. *Powder those that are to be powdered, and mixe and boyle them to the consumption of halfe.*

A Water for a scald head, proved.

Rec. Aq. fontanæ lib. viij. aluminis ℥ ss. mellis albi li. j. *Let these boyle a prettie space scimming it very cleane: then put to* viridis æris pulv. ʒ ij. *and boyle it againe a little, then filtre it and use it.*

Another.

Rec. Lixivij minimè fortis lib. ij. vini albi lib. j. mercurij sublimati ʒ j. salis nitri ℥ ij. *Boyle them to the wasting of the halfe, then filtre it.*

A Water for ulcered mouthes in Lue Venerea.

Rec. Fœcis vini, & fœcis aceti, ærug. aluminis, nitri, ana, ϑ j. *Boyle them* in aq. rosar. & plantaginis, *a walme or two, cleare them through a strainer, but without pressing, and with lint dipped therein touch the ulcered places.* *Augerius Ferrerius.*

A Water that excelleth in this case, is made,

Ex theriaca cum aquæ vitæ, & aceti part. æqualibus *stilled by a glasse gourd, and then having dissolved therein* terram *Idem.*

ram ſigillatam, *or* armeniam: *then herewith gently touch the corroded parts.*

In want thereof this water may be uſed.

Aug. Ferrarius. Rec. Aquarum roſarum, plantaginis & prunellorum agreſtium, ana, ℥ j. aceti, aquæ vitæ, ana, ʒ vj. diamori, mellis roſa. ana, ʒ iij. theriacæ, boli armeni, aluminis, ana, ʒ ij. *Let them ſtand for certaine houres upon hot coals (but without boyling) afterward ſtraine them lightly.*

A water for Puſtules and ſpots in the face or whole bodie, eſpecially of Lue Venerea.

Aug. Ferrarius. Rec. Maſticis, olibani, dragaganthi, laudani, ana, ʒ j. ſucci limonum ℥ j. aquarum plantag. & roſarum, ana, ℥ ij. ſumach, tartari rubri & coralli albi, boracis, ana, ʒ ſs. ſublimati pulv. gr. iij. *Boyle them in a glaſſe veſſell at a gentle fire to the conſumption of the fourth part, clarifie it, and aromatize it with ſome graines of muske.*

Aqua Cinnabaris for puſtules of the French pockes, for an old ſcall, and filthie breakings out about the fundament.

D. Foſter. Rec. Vini albi antiqui lib. j. æruginis, auripigmenti, aluminis, ana, ℥ ſs. cinnabaris ʒ v. ſublimati ʒ ij. *Powder the things that are to be powdered, and heat them all together for a waſhing water.*

A water of great force to cleanſe a filthie cancrous ulcer.

Banißer. Rec. Aq. plantag. roſarum rub. ana, lib. j. ſucci ſolatri, ſempervivi, & plantaginis, ana, ℥ iiij. roſarum rub. m. ſs. myrtillorum, nucum cupreſſi, ana, ℥ ſs. malecorij ʒ iij. florum hyperici p. ij. florum verbaſci p. j. maſticis, myrrhæ, thuris, ana, ʒ j. mellis roſacei lib. j. ℥ iiij. *Powder that which is to be powdered, and diſtill them all together.* Rec. aquæ hujus deſtillatæ lib. j. *Therein diſſolve* conſervæ roſarum

ſarum ℥ vj. & ſyr. roſarum ſiccarum ℥ j. cum ol. ſulphuris gut. xij. *and uſe it.*

A ſpeciall good water for chops or clefts about the nailes, or other parts of the hands or feet.

Rec. limaturæ æris tenuiſſimæ ℥ j. plantag. li. ſs, *Boyle them together untill halfe be conſumed, then ſtrain it: therein dip linnen clothes, and lay to the places. It ceaſeth the paine, and cureth preſently.* *Goodrus.*

A water that cureth the French pocks.

Rec. Cariophyllorum, pyrethri, ana, ℥ ſs. piperis nigri ℥ ij. cardamomi ʒ iij. cantaridum ʒ v. aluminis, ſalis nitri, ſulphuris, ceruſæ, ana, ℥ j. croci orient. ʒ j. ſublimati ℥ iij. theriacæ Androm. ℥ j. aquæ ardentis li. iij. *Powder thoſe that are to be powdered: let them all ſtand to macerate in a cold place for certain dayes. With this water by a ſponge wet the principall joynts of the bodie untill they bliſter, or other accidents (as in the unctions) fall out. For the bliſters uſe no medicine, but abſtaine from this a ſpace. Returne to it eftſoones, and repeat the order till you be ſure the diſeaſe is expelled.* *H. de Othen.*

A bliſtering water where there is paines in the bones or joynts proceeding ex lue gallica.

Rec. Carioph. ſal. nitri, ſulphu. ana, ℥ j. zingiberis, piper. long. pirethri, aloes epat. erucæ, ana, ℥ ſs. croci or. eupho. an. ʒ ij. alum. ℥ ij. ſs. cantharidarum purgatarum ʒ vj. aquæ vitæ li. ij. ſs. *Powder that which is to be powdered, mixe them all together, and put them into a glaſſe: let it ſtand till the* aqua vitæ *have taken out the force.* *Renneruus.*

A water againſt ſpots and marks, or ſcarres proceeding ex Lue venerea.

Rec. Tutiæ præparatæ ʒ j. ſulph. aluminis uſti, ana, ʒ ij. aceti roſacei ℥ j. aquæ roſarum ℥ ij. *Mixe them together.* *Renneruus.*

A water for heat and pimples proceeding ex Lue Venerea.

Renerius. Rec. Ceruſæ ℈ ij. mercurij ſublimati gr. xij. olei tartari ℥ j. aquæ roſarum alb. ℥ v. *Grinde your* ceruſa *and* mercurie *very fine, and mixe them together according to art.*

A Water very effectuall for healing of ulcers.

Baneſter. Rec. Plumbi albi puriſs. ℥ x. aluminis rochæ ℥ xij. vitrioli ℥ vj. minij ℥ v. *Make them in fine powder, and calcine them together exactly. Take hereof* ℥ ij. ſs. *and put it into* aquæ roſaceæ lib. j. *When it is made hot let them ſtand for a day together, and ſo uſe it.*

A Water to cicatrize and heale any plaine ulcer.

Baneſter. Rec. Aq. chalib. lib. iiij. fol. plantag. centinodij, burſæ paſtoris, ana, m. ſs. aluminis rochæ ℥ j. ſs. maſticis ℥ j. thuris ℥ ij. vitrioli albi ℈ ij. *Boyle them to the conſumption of the halfe, ſtraine it, and uſe it as art doth require.*

A water that cicatrizeth notably, and of excellent uſe for wounds of the eyes.

Goedrus. Rec. Albumina ovorum iiij. *cruſh them through a cleane ſponge, untill they become as a cleare flowing water,* vini alb. lactis recentis, ana, lib. ſs. lapidis calaminaris in vino albo extincti ℈ iij. maſticis, myrrhæ, olibani, ſarcocollæ, ana, ℈ j. vitrioli albi crudi ℈ ij. *Powder theſe moſt finely, and mixe them with the liquors, and ſet them to ſunne, or in horſe dung for foure dayes. After diſtill the liquor by a filtre and keepe it.*

With ℥ iiij. *of this water, and* ſublimati ℈ iiij. *is made an excellent water for redneſſe of the face. Alſo with foure ounces of this water* & zacchari candi albiſs. ℥ ij. cum aloes præparatæ ℥ ſs. *is made a notable collirie for affects of the eyes.*

A Water for the eyes that weareth away both webbe and spots, and sharpeneth the sight.

Rec. Rutæ. sclareæ, plantaginis, fœniculi, rosarum, papaveris rub. verbenæ, fol. celidoniæ, ana, ℥ j. aquæ ros. lib. j. vini albi lib. j. tutiæ præparatæ ʒ j. aloes epat. ℥ j. ss. gariophyllorum ℥ j. *Powder, mixe and distill them according to art, drop it into the eye morning and night.* *Ex manuscripto.*

A water for watring eyes.

Rec. Aquæ rosac. & fœniculi, ana, ℥ vj. vitrioli albi ʒ ij. *Mixe them, put a drop in the eye every night when the partie goeth to bed, and in seven or eight dayes it shall take away the teares.* *Ex manuscripto.*

A water for the Canker.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ, vini albi, ana, lib. iiij. radic. plantag. herbarum salviæ, rutæ, lavendulæ, rosmarini, ana, m. j. caprifolij m. ij. *Boyle these whole in the liquors to the quantity of three pints, straine them, and adde* mellis clari ℥ iij. vel iiij. aluminis usti ʒ iij. *So keepe it to use.* *Ex manuscripto.*

A Lac virginis of great praise for skinning old ulcers, clensing the skinne, and killing creeping tettars.

Rec. Aceti albi fortiss. li. ij. litharg. auri & tenuissimè triti lib. j. *Infuse them together foure dayes, stirring them every day twice. After let it settle a whole day; powre off the clearest and keepe it in a glasse.* Rec. aquæ pluvialis lib. j. salis gemmæ, ℥ ij. salis com. coch. j. *Boyle these till the stalks be dissolved, put of the clearest into a glasse by it selfe. Now to make your milke.* Rec. aquæ prioris tres partes, aquæ posterioris *two parts and a little more, put them together, and it will presently be as milke or creame.* *Idem.*

A proved water much commended for filthie putrified ulcers, namely in the legges.

Ex manuſcripto. Rec. Rutæ, ſalviæ, fol. nucis avellanæ, pulegij, caprifolij (florum & foliorum) ana, m. j. mellis cochl. v. cerviſiæ præſtantis li. iiij. (*according to ale meaſure*) aluminis ℥ ij. *Firſt clarifie your ale, then put in your other ſtuffe, and boyle all to the waſting of one part out of three: ſtraine it ſtrongly, and keepe it. The elder the better.*

A red water to the ſame purpoſe.

Idem. Rec. Lixivij cort. mediæ fraxini lib. viij. aluminis rup. lib. ſs. aquæ infuſionis corticis quercus (*we call it Tanners ouſe*) coria non expertæ, lib. viij. rubiæ tinct. lib. ſs. *Boyle all theſe to the waſting of one part of foure, and uſe it.*

Another water for ulcers, and namely of the mouth.

Ex manuſcripto. Rec. Florum & radic. bellidis minoris, m. j. caprifolij, aquilegiæ, roſarum rub. violarum, fol. nucis, ſonchi, rubi, roſmarini, ana, m. j. *Boyle them in two gallons of fountaine water, almoſt to the halfe, then ſtraine it, and adde* aluminis lupini, ℥ ij. ſs. boli armeniæ ℥ iiij. mellis depurati ℥ vij. vel x. *Boyle them to leſſe then a gallon, and ſo keepe it.*

A water for watrie excoriations and itching ulcers.

Balib. of. Rec. Vitrioli albi ℥ iij. caphuræ ℥ ſs. *Burne them together, make them in fine powder* cum boli armeniæ ℥ iij. *When you will uſe it, mingle three ſpoonfuls hereof with a pottle of running water when it is readie to ſeethe.*

A water that dryeth and skinneth an ulcer exceedingly.

Fredericke. Rec. Vini albi, aquæ fontanæ, ana, li. j. ligni ſancti ℥ iiij.

Steepe

Steepe theſe together foure and twenty houres, then adde minij ℥ ſs. aluminis ℥ ſs. mellis albi cochl. iiij. gariophyllorum num. xij. roſmarini, ſalviæ, ſiccatarum, ana, parum. *Boyle theſe together a prettie while.*

A Triacle water for Lues Venerea.

Rec. Raſuræ ligni ſancti opt. lib. ſs. vini albi dulcedinis expertis lib. ij. aquæ defecatiſſimæ lib. viij. aquarum fumariæ, cychorij, chamæmeli, ana, lib. j. polipodij quercini lib. ſs. macerentur ſimul horas duodecem, adde epithymi ℥ ij. aſplenij ℥ vj. ſem. juniperi ℥ ij. cort. citri ℥ j. conſervæ roſarum, cychorij, bugloſſæ, & borag. ana, lib. ſs. conſerv. enulæ campanæ & theriacæ veteris, ana, quart. j. *Diſtill them, afterwards adde* zacchari & cinamomi, *as much as will make it pleaſant.* Doſs. ℥ iij. iiij. vel v. *according to the ſtrength of the patient, and force of the diſeaſe.* *Calmeteus.*

A water for ſtraitneſſe of the apple of the eye.

Rec. Fœniculi dulc. ʒ j. ſang. columbini, ℥ j. tutiæ, antimonij, ana, ʒ ij. aquæ roſarum, aquæ myrtillorum, ana, ℥ j. ſs. myrabol. citrin. ʒ ſs. Miſce & cum vaſe vitreo ad artem alembicetur. *Vigo.*

A Water for Polypus.

Rec. Vvarum immaturarum lib. iij. mali granati, balauſt. ſumach, ana, lib. ij. infundantur in aceto, & diſtillentur, deinde adde alum. lib. j. vitrioli ℥ iij. *Diſtill them againe, and uſe it according to art.* *Weckerus.*

A Water for ſcabs.

Rec. Aquæ lapathi acuti lib. ij. ſucci plantaginis ℥ iiij. aquæ roſarum ℥ iiij. ſucci limonum ℥ ij. litharg. ℥ vj. ceruſſæ ℥ ſs. ſublimati ℥ j. ſs. ſalis communis ℥ ſs. ſulphuris vivi ʒ iij. terend. terantur, *and infuſe them foure and twenty houres, and diſtill them according to art.* *Victor Faventinus.*

A water for a virulent and corroſive vlcer.

Weckerus. Rec. Ceruſæ, lythargyrij, ana, ℥ j. plumbi uſti ℥ ſs. lapid. calaminar. ℥ ſs. boli armeni ℥ j. ſs. ſanguinis draconis, terræ ſigillatæ, ana, ℥ j. aluminis combuſti ℥ ſs. callicum glandium, gallarum viridium, baccarum myrthi, pſydiæ, balauſtij, ſumach, ana, m. j. coriandri, ſem. plantaginis, ana, ℥ ſs. roſarum rubrarum, p. ij. bulliant in q. ſ. aquæ chalybiatæ, *and uſe it. You may adde honie, becauſe it is more abſterſive.*

A drying water for a Cancer vlcerated.

Idem. Rec. Succi ſolani, ſempervivi, acetoſæ, ſcabioſæ, ſucci caprifolij, tapſibarbati, ſcrophulariæ, ſucci phylopendulæ, lumariæ, & ſucci agrimoniæ, ana, lib. ſs. ſucci omphacij lib. j. carnis limacum, carnis ranarum, carnis cancrorum, ana, lib. ſs. alb. ovorum num, vj. aluminis ℥ iij. caphuræ ℥ j. ſs. *Diſtill all in a leaden Limbecke, and bathe the place therewith.*

A water for an vlcer where the bone is corrupted.

Idem. Rec. rad. ariſtol. utriuſque, iridis, ana, ℥ j. ſs. centaurij minoris, ℥ j. ſs. agarici ℥ iij. ſymphiti m. j. hyperici, ped. columb. ana, m. j herbæ roberti m. j. cort. pini ℥ ij. roſarum rub. p. ſs. anthos p. ſs. mellis roſarum ℥ iij. *Mixe them with white wine* q. s. *and diſtill them according to art.*

A water for the redneſſe and watriſhneſſe of the eyes.

Viſalius. Rec. zacchari albi, aloes epat. ana, ℥ v. tutiæ præparat. ℥ ſs. camphoræ gra. ij. vini albi clari, aquæ roſarum & fœniculi, ana, ℥ ſs. *Mixe them in a glaſſe viall, wherein let them infuſe ſixe houres at the leaſt, and then uſe it according to art.*

A water to cleanse filthie and hollow ulcers.

Rec. Vini albi lib. j. ſs. aquæ plantag. & roſarum, ana, *Banester.* lib. j. mercurij ſublimati ʒ iij. boli armeni ℥ ſs. aluminis uſti ℥ j. ſs. vitrioli albi, boracis, ana, ℥ ſs. zacchari albi ℥ ij. maſtic. ſarcocollæ, ana, ℥ j. ſs. *Powder what are to be powdred, and boyle them together till halfe be waſted, then filtre it, and adde* aquæ vitæ opt. lib. j. *and reſerve it to your uſe.*

A water for Gutta Roſacea.

Rec. Aquæ pluvialis lib. j. aquæ roſ. lib. j. ſs. ſucci limonum, ℥ vj. ſs. ſucci ſempervivi ℥ viij. vini albi lib. j. boracis ℥ ij. ſublimati ʒ iij. ſalis gemmæ ℥ j. zacchari candi ℥ ij. litharg. auri ℥ iij. ſalis armeni ʒ iij. ſulphuris vivi ʒ ij. rad. lapathi acuti ℥ iij. rad. brioniæ ℥ v. camphoræ ℥ ſs. *Powder all that are to be powdred very fine, and ſet all in* balneo mariæ, *in a veſſell cloſe ſtopped, and ſo diſtill it at a gentle fire.*

A water for the affects of the eyes.

Rec. Vini albi lib. iij. fœniculi frondentis m. ij. a- *Idem.* luminis ℥ iiij. guaiaci lib. ſs. zacchari albi candidi ℥ ij. ſs. vitrioli albi ℥ ii. chelidonij, m. iii. rutæ m. ſs. ſalviæ, verbenæ, ana, m. i. ſs. hederæ terreſt. m. ii. lap. calaminaris ℥ ii. lapid. tutiæ ℥ i. camphoræ ʒ iii. mellis ℥ iii. *Powder what is to be powdred, and diſtill it in a glaſse Limbecke.*

A water to cicatrize ulcers in any part of the body.

Rec. Vini nigri lib. ii. aquæ plantag. lib. ſs. aquæ roſa- *Idem.* rum ℥ iiii. ſucci plantaginis, ſucci verbaſci, burſæ paſtoris, centinodij, conſolid. maio. & mino. ſucci centaurij minoris, ana, ℥ i. aluminis crudi, lib. i. nucum nupreſſi ℥ iii. balauſt. ℥ ſs. malicorij ℥ iii. gallarum ℥ ſs. ſumach. cort. quercini, ana, ℥ ſs. cort. thuris ʒ iii. terebinthinæ ℥ iii.

mellis

melis crudi lib. ſs. maſticis, oſibani, ana, ʒ x. ſarcocollæ ℥ ii. vitrioli combuſti, plumbi uſti, ana, ʒ i. boli armeni ℥ iii. caſſiæ lignæ ℥ ſs. ariſtolochiæ rotundæ ℥ iii. *Powder what is to be powdred, and mixe them all together, and infuſe them, then diſtill the water, and reſerve it to your uſe.*

Another.

Banister. Rec. Maſticis, olibani, myrrhæ, ſarcocollæ, mummiæ, ana, ʒ iii. thuris ℥ i. nucis moſcat. cinamomi, gariophyllorum, cubebarum, ana, ʒ ii. nucis cupreſſi ℥ ſs. balauſtij, malicorij, ana, ʒ i. boli armeni ℥ i. ſanguinis draconis ℥ ſs. roſarum rubr. ʒ ii. ſs. aluminis rochæ lib. i. vitrioli ʒ vii. mellis deſpumati ℥ i. aquæ vitæ lib i. ſs. vini albi lib. i. ſucci plantag. ſolani, conſolid. maio. & mino, ana, ℥ iii. aquæ ferratæ lib. iiii. *Powder what is to be powdred, and infuſe them all night in* aqua vitæ, *in the morning draw forth the water by a Limbecke, and keepe it to your uſe.*

An excellent water for the ulceration of the yard.

Idem. Rec. Aquæ ferratæ lib. ij. roſarum rubr. ℥ iiij. balauſt. malicorij, ana, ʒ ij. plantaginis, ſempervivi ana, ℥ iij. ſs. mellis roſarum, terebinthinæ, ana, lib. ſs. aluminis ℥ vj. vitrioli albi ʒ iij. *Boyle them in a cleane veſſell till halfe be waſted, then ſtraine it, and adde* viridis æris ℥ iij. *Boyle them againe, or if you will filtre it.*

A water for the eyes.

Rec. Fol. euphraſ. pimpinellæ, viol. cichorij, oculi chriſti, fœniculi fragariæ, draconc. conſolid. mino. caprifolij, ana, partes æquales. *Diſtill them together, and adde ſo much camfer as is ſufficient.*

A water for ulcers.

Idem. Rec. Vini albi lib. iiij. aquæ plantaginis lib. ij. aluminis lib. ſs. vitrioli albi ℥ v. mellis crudi lib. j. glycyrrhizæ raſæ

rasæ lib. j. boli armeni ℥ j. camphoræ ℥ j. ſs. mercurij ſublimati ʒ ij. *Bruiſe them that are to be bruiſed, and diſtill them through a Limbecke.*

A water for hollow wounds.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ, vini rubri, ana, lib. ij. ſs. roſarum rubrarum ℥ iiij. balauſt. malecorij, ana, ℥ ij. ſs. ſumach ℥ ij. ſalviæ m. j. conſolid. majo. & mino. ana, m. ſs. aluminis lib. ſs. ſarcocollæ ℥ iij. maſticis ℥ ij. olibani ℥ j. mellis lib. j. aquæ terebinthinæ lib. j. ſs. *Bruiſe them that are to be bruiſed, and put all into a glaſſe Limbecke, and draw out all the liquor with a gentle fire, and reſerve it to your uſe.* *Banester.*

A water of wonderfull effect in bringing in of a cicatrize.

Rec. Aquæ ferrar. lib. iiij. aqua balſami veri lib. iij. terebinthinæ lib. j. ſs. mellis crudi lib. j. aluminis ℥ x. vitrioli albi ℥ v. boli armeni ℥ vij. mercurij ſublimati ʒ ſs. fol. plantaginis, conſolid. majo. mino. & mediæ, ſalviæ, virgæ paſtoris, centinodij, hyperici, ana, m. j. ſs. thuris ℥ ij. olibani ℥ ſs. ſantali albi ℥ ſs. roſarum rubr. m. j. ſs. caſſiæ lignæ, cinamomi, ana, ʒ iij. pro prima deſtillatione. Deinde rec. terebinthinæ lib. j. maſticis ʒ iij. thuris ℥ iij. reſinæ puræ ℥ vj. cinamomi ʒ ij. gariophyllorum ʒ ij. malecorij ℥ ſs. nucis cupreſſi ℥ j. ſs. vitrioli albi ℥ ij. aluminis ℥ iij. olib. ℥ iiij. ſanguinis draconis ℥ j. ſs. aquæ balſami veri lib. j. pro ſecunda deſtillatione. Poſtea rec. terebinthinæ lib. ſs. florum hyperic. ſalviæ, roſmarini, card. bened. centaurij, ana, ℥ j. maſtic. ſantali rubr. ana, ʒ iij. lig. aloes ʒ ij. cubebarum ʒ j. aquæ vitæ lib. ſs. aluminis uſti ℥ ij. ſs. tartari albi ℥ j. ſs. myrrhæ ℥ ſs. lumbricorum in pulvere ʒ j. cort. thuris ℥ iiij. cort. medij querc. ℥ vj. caſſiæ lignæ ʒ iij. vitrioli albi ℥ j. malecorij ℥ ſs. cinamomi ʒ ii. balauſt. ʒ i. guaiaci ℥ iiii. carpobalſami, xylobalſami ana, ʒ i. myrtillorum ʒ ii. mummiæ ʒ ii. borac. ℥ ſs. gariophyllorum ʒ ii. tormentillæ, gentianæ, ariſtol. rot. ana, *Idem.*

ana, ʒ ii. ſs. aluminis crudi ℥ ii. ſs. *This is for the third and laſt diſtillation, but yet after this diſtillation adde* aluminis uſti ℥ ſs. vitrioli albi ʒ ii. maſtic. ℥ i. *in fine powder, and keepe it.*

A water for the ſcabbes and Itch.

Rec. Aquæ plantag. aquæ roſarum, ana, lib. ſs. mercurij ſublimati ʒ ii. aluminis crudi ʒ vj. *Powder what is to be powdred, mixe them and boyle them in a double veſſell at a ſoft fire by the ſpace of an houre, then filtre it and uſe it.*

A water drying ulcers, and to cleanſe any ſharpe ulcer, and to take away any proud fleſh.

Rulinus Palmarius Conſtant.

Rec. Aluminis crudi ℥ ii. alb. ovorum crud. num. xv. ſucci portulac. plantag. ſolani, ſempervivi, nicotianæ, aquæ ulmariæ, lagopi & roſarum, ana, ℥ iiij. *Labour them well together, then put all into a glaſſe Still, and draw forth the water by a double veſſell.*

A very good water to dry up moyſture in an ulcer, extinguiſh heate, and heale them.

Aturin.

Rec. Aceti lib. j. aquæ fontanæ lib. j. lythargyrij auri & argenti, ana, ℥ ij. ceruſæ ℥ i. aluminis ℥ ſs. *Powder that which is to be powdred, boyle all together a quarter of an houre, alway ſtirring it, then reſerve it to your uſe. When you will uſe it, let thereof be ſtrained from the reſt: then make it warme, and apply it with ſtuphes.*

A ſpeciall good water for the preſerving and reſtoring of the eye-ſight: tenne yeeres decay will be recovered in forty daies, if it be poſſible.

Ex Manuſcripto

Rec. Roſarum rub. apij, rutæ, verbenæ, capillorum veneris, euphraſiæ, endiviæ, ſempervivi, fœniculi, *hilwort (ſaith my copie, which name I have not heard of, and perhaps it ſhould be pilewort)* chelidonij majoris ana, m. i. *Steepe theſe in a pottle of white wine a whole day, then diſtill*

diſtill them. The firſt water will be like gold, the ſecond like ſilver, and the third like Balme.

An excellent diſtilled water for injection to hollow wounds.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ, vini rub. ana, lib. ii. ſs. roſ. rub. ℥ iiii. balauſtiorum, malecorij, ana, ℥ ii. ſs. ſumach, ℥ ii. ſalviæ m. j. conſolidæ utriuſque, ana, m. ſs. aluminis lib. ſs. ſarcocollæ ℥ iij. maſticis ℥ ii. olibani ℥ j. mellis lib i. aquæ terebinthinæ lib. i. ſs. *Prepare the ingredients according to art, and diſtill all together with a glaſse Limbecke at a gentle fire.* *Baneſters*

Another excellent diſtilled water for ulcers or wounds.

Rec. Calcis viv. extinctæ in aqua fontana, lib. viij. aquæ plantag. ℥ iiij. aquæ roſ. lib. ij. vini albi lib. j. *Heate theſe together, afterward let them ſtand and cleere. Powre forth all the cleere into your Limbecke, and put to it* mellis lib. ij. aluminis ℥ ii. boracis ℥ iii. maſticis ℥ iii. olibani ℥ iiii. mediæ corticis quercus deſiccatæ ℥ iij. *Powder thoſe that ought to be, and diſtill them.* *Idem.*

FINIS.

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FINIS.

A STOREHOVSE OF PHYSICALL AND PHILOSOPHICALL SECRETS.

Teaching to distill all manner of Oyles from Gummes, Spices, Seedes, Rootes, Hearbs, and Mineralls, &c. With their severall vertues, out of sundry approved Authors.

The first Part.

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THE PRINTER TO the Reader.

GEntle Reader, I *have for thy benefit, undertaken to present unto thee this Tract of Physicall and Philosophicall secrets, divided into two parts. In the first whereof is shewed the true and perfect order to distill, or draw forth the Oyle of all manner of Gummes, Spices, Seedes, Rootes, and Hearbs, with their perfect taste, smell, and vertues, gathered out of sundry Authors. In the second is shewed the true and perfect order to prepare, calcine, sublime, and dissolve all manner of Minerals, and how you shall draw forth their Oyles and Salts, which are most wonderfull in their operations, for the health of mans body. The benefit I doubt not but*

will be much unto them that ſhall indeavour the practiſe thereof. So that what experiences ſoever the learned Author with much coſt, and great travaile, hath digged out of hard ſtones, blowne out from hot fire, raked out from foule aſhes, that haſt thou here in this Booke *to ſee, and with great eaſe to uſe at thy command. And ſo I commend the ſame unto thee.*

T. H.

A TRVE AND PERFECT ORDER

To make Oyles out of all manner of Gummes, Spices, Seedes, Roots, & Hearbs.

Whereunto is added ſome of their vertues, gathered out of ſundry Authors.

To make Oyle of Maſticke.

TAke the pureſt Maſticke that may be got, which is not mixed with Sandrake or ſuchlike, and beate it to powder, then put it into a glaſſe with a long necke, and put therein as much pure *aqua vitæ*, as will cover it three fingers high, and then ſtop it cloſe that it take no ayre, then ſet it in warme horſe dung, or in a ſoft Balneo, untill it be diſſolved: then poure it into a glaſſe, and put therein as much wine as you ſhall thinke good, and diſtill it with a head, and receiver in ſand, with a ſmall fire, and you ſhall receive both oyle and water together, the which you ſhall ſeparate one from another. Then increaſe your fire, &, there will come forth another oyle, which ſmelleth ſome-

ſomewhat of the fire, and is beſt to be uſed outwardly. Ye may rectifie it againe with a ſmall fire, and ſo it will come ſweet.

The vertues of this Oyle. It is excellent againſt all cold diſeaſes of the maw: it comforteth the liver and the lites, and all other inward parts of the body. Being drunken, it helpeth thoſe that vomit or ſpit bloud: it conſumeth and breaketh all inward ſores. This Oyle being anointed on the belly, it ſtoppeth the fluxe, it ſtoppeth womens tearmes, it is alſo good for the mother that is fallen downe, if you anoint it therewith, and the under part of the belly: it is good for yong children whoſe arſe-gut commeth forth, if you anoint it therewith, and put it up againe: it is alſo good for thoſe that art burſt if you anoint them therewith, and let them weare a truſſe fit for that purpoſe: it helpeth freſh wounds very quickly if you anoint them therewith, and lay thereon a cloth wet in the ſame. It faſteneth the teeth if you anoint the gummes therwith: it comforteth a weake ſtomacke, and cauſeth good digeſtion if you anoint it therewith.

This Oyle hath all the vertues of Maſticke, but it is a hundred times more of force.

To make Oyle of Mirra.

TAke pure Mirra that is new and fat, ſixe ounces, and put it into a glaſſe with a long necke, and put thereon twelve ounces of pure rectified *aqua vitæ*, then lute the glaſſe faſt, and ſet it in horſe dung untill it be diſſolved. Then poure it into an urinall with a head and a receiver, and diſtill away the *aqua vitæ* in Balneo, with a ſoft fire, and the oyle will remaine in the bottome, the which ſtraine through a fine cloth, and keepe it in a glaſſe. His vertues are theſe.

This Oyle by his natural vertue preſerveth al things from putrifaction that is anointed therewith: likewiſe the face and hands being anointed therewith, it preſerveth them

in

in youthfull ſtate, a long time. It helpeth all ſtinking ſores and wounds quickly: it helpeth paines of the eares, if it be put therein. It preſerveth the ſight of the eyes, if you put one or two drops therein. Helpeth all paines of the Mother if it be anointed therewith: it ſtayeth the haire from falling: if any be troubled with a Fever, let him anoint his whole body therewith, and lay him downe to ſweat. This oyle dryeth and conſumeth all accidents after birth. Being drunke it maketh a ſweet breath, and helpeth the cough, it is good againſt ſhort winde: it helpeth the ſtitch in the ſide if you drinke thereof one dramme: it ſtoppeth the fluxe of the belly: it maketh a cleane voyce. The armepits being anointed therewith, it taketh away the ſtinch from thoſe parts: if ye mixe it with wine, and waſh the mouth therewith, it will comfort the gummes and faſten the teeth: it is alſo good for wounds in the head.

If thou wilt uſe this oyle to preſerve any part, you ſhall uſe it in this order: firſt make a bath with ſome ſweet herbes, and then hold that part the which you will preſerve over the fume, that the poares may open, then dry it with a linnen cloth, then anoint it with this oyle and chafe it in: that being done, if there remaine any yelowneſſe of the oyle, ye may waſh it away with white wine. This oyle would be occupied when you are in the Stew or hot houſe.

To make oyle of Storax liquida.

TAke the pureſt Storax that you can get, and put it in a glaſſe, with a long necke, and ſet it in horſe-dung for a moneth, then take it forth and diſtill it in an urinall that hath a wide mouth, in ſand, with a gentle fire, and you ſhall have both oyle and water, the which you ſhall ſeparate, and keepe to your uſe.

Riſius writeth in his great booke of Diſtillations, that this oyle hath the ſame vertues that the oyle of Mirra hath: but that it is a little more hot and piercing.

To make Oyle of Storax Calamite.

THis oyle may be made divers wayes, of the which I will ſhew you the beſt. Take the pureſt Storax that you can finde, and beat it into powder, then put it into a long necked glaſſe, and put thereon pure rectified *aqua vitæ*, and lute the glaſſe, then ſet it in warme dung, or in a ſoft Balneo a moneth. Then diſtill it in ſand with a ſmall fire, and thou ſhalt have both oyle and water, which you ſhall ſeparate. You ſhall underſtand, that towards the end of the diſtillation, there will aſcend a certaine matter like Manna, the which is pleaſant.

The vertues of this oyle. Three or foure drops being drunke, it comforts the breaſt and lungs, and all inward parts: it helps the paines of the mother if it be drunke, and alſo anoint thoſe parts therewith: it ſtops the reume that falls to the breaſt and necke: this being drunke, it makes a man merrie, and of light courage, but beware you take not too much. If you put two or three drops into the eares, it takes away the ſinging in them.

To make Oyle of Benjamin.

THis is made as you made the oyle of *Storax Calamite*, and is onely uſed in perfuming: ſome diſtill this Benjamin with roſe-water, but I thinke it will not be ſo perfect in ſmell, nor ſo eaſily done.

To make Oyle of Galbanum.

TAke the pureſt Galbanum thou canſt get, and put it into a glaſſe, cloſe luted, then ſet it in *balneo Mariæ* untill it be diſſolved, then diſtill it with a ſoft fire, and then will come forth a faire yelow oyle, the which yee ſhall ſeparate.

This oyle being drunke, is good againſt an old cough,

and

and for ſuch as are ſhort-winded, and cannot eaſily draw their breath, but are alwayes panting and breathing. It is alſo very good for ſuch as are broken, and bruiſed within, and againſt cramps, and ſhrinking of ſinews. This oyle being drunke in wine with oyle of Mirra, is good againſt all venome drunken, or ſhot into the bodie with venemous darts or arrows. Being taken in the ſame order, it provoketh womens termes, and delivereth the dead childe. It hath the ſame vertue, if a perfume thereof be received in the ſecret parts. This perfume doth alſo helpe women that are grieved with the riſing, or ſtrangling of the Mother, and them that have the falling ſickneſſe, and being layed to the navel, it cauſeth the matrix or mother, that is removed from his naturall place, to ſettle againe. This oyle doth mollifie and ſoften, and draweth forth thornes, ſplinters, or ſhivers, and cold humours, being mixed with any convenient unguent. It is good to anoint the ſide againſt the ſtopping and hardneſſe of the milt. The perfume or ſent of this oyle, driveth away Serpents from the place where it is burned: and no venemous beaſts have power to hurt ſuch as be anointed with the oyle of *Galbanum*, and if ye mixe this oyle with the root of *Angelica*, or the ſeed or root of *Spondilium*, and touch any Serpent or venemous beaſt therewith, it cauſeth them to dye.

To make Oyle of Sagapenum.

TAke this Gumme and diſſolve it in ſtrong Wine, in *Balneo Mariæ*, and then diſtill it in the Sand with a gentle fire.

This oyle is good for the ſtitch in the ſide: It taketh away the cough that hath continued long: It helpeth the ſwelling of the breaſt, whereby the breath is ſtopped. It is very good againſt the crampe: It warmeth the joynts, and helpeth the paines of the hips, and all ſuch like diſeaſes comming of cold. It is good for women that have great paine

paine in their child-bed, if you anoint the noſtriſs therewith; for it driveth forth both the quicke and the dead fruit quickly: being drunke with wine it helpeth againſt poyſon, and is alſo good againſt the byting of an Adder: being put into the eye it taketh away ſpots: you ſhall note, that women with childe muſt take great heed of this oyle.

To make oyle of Opoponax.

THis is made as is aforeſaid, and his vertues are theſe. If you drinke three or foure drops with wine, it helpeth the cough, and all impediments of the Milt: it helpeth alſo all impediments of the Bladder, and clenſeth it of all ſcabs and ſores: it helpeth the ſtitch in the ſide: it cauſeth ſpeedy delivery in women with childe: it helpeth againſt winde in the Matrix, and diſſolveth the hardneſſe of thoſe parts, and cauſeth the paine to ceaſe.

To make Oyle of Euphorbium.

THis is made as is ſaid afore, and his vertues are theſe. Ye ſhall note that this Oyle is not to be occupied inwardly, by reaſon of his great heat: except it be mixed with ſome other thing: as if it be mixed with hony it purgeth the belly marvellouſly: it helpeth thoſe that are troubled with oblivioufneſſe, if ye anoint the parts therewith: it draweth forth thornes and ſuch like out of the fleſh: it helpeth the byting of an Adder: it is alſo good for ſtiffeneſſe of the joynts comming of cold, if ye anoint the parts therewith.

To make Oyle of Ambre or Succinum.

TAke *Ambre* and beat it to powder, and put it into a glaſſe with a head and a receiver, and diſtill it in ſand with a gentle fire, and there will come forth both oyle

and

and water, the which ye ſhall ſeparate one from another.

This oyle being perfectly diſtilled, is good againſt pains of the head, and reſolution of ſinews, and againſt ſwimming in the head, and falling ſickneſſe. If ye drinke thereof three or foure drops in the morning with *Piony* water, it preſerveth a man from all poyſons and peſtiferous aires, if ye anoint the noſtrils therewith, or put it into ſome medicine fit for that purpoſe. It is excellent againſt diſeaſes of the Bladder and reins, and driveth forth the ſtone, and provoketh urine, if ye drinke it with Malmeſey, or Parceley water, or ſuch like. It helpeth the cholicke and choking of the Matrix, if you alſo anoint the parts therewith. It driveth forth the fruit, and cauſeth a woman to be faire delivered, if ſhe drinke three or foure drops, it is good againſt all fluxes of the head.

To make Oyle of Amoniacum.

TAke this Gumme and put it into a glaſſe, cloſe luted: and ſet it in warme dung, or in *Balneo Mariæ*, untill it be diſſolved, then diſtill it in ſand with a head and a receiver, and thou ſhalt have both oile and water, the which ye ſhall ſeparate one from another: ye ſhall underſtand that there will come forth more water then oyle, as I have proved many times.

This oyle helpeth the cough comming of moyſture: it purgeth the breaſt, and helpeth ulcers in that place, three or foure drops being taken in an egge: it helpeth paines in the ſide, if ye anoint it therewith. It diſſolveth all hardneſſe and ſwellings, and taketh away the paines of the gout. If ye mixe this oyle with as much oyle of *Galbanum*, and a very little oyle of Wormwood, and anoint the milt, it taketh away all the paines: being mixed with oyle of Wormwood, and anointed in the navell it killeth wormes.

To make Oyle of Sarcocolla.

THis is an excellent *Balſame* againſt all wounds, and filleth them with fleſh: it purgeth all old ſores, without paine and ſmart, it breakerh hard impoſtumes, it helpeth all running eyes, if you uſe it in a Collirie: it helpeth wheales in the eye-lids: Being drunke with wine it helpeth the reume that falleth to the teeth, and for that cauſe it is uſed of thoſe that are troubled with abundance of flegmaticke humours: You ſhall note that this oyle is ſpecially uſed in freſh wounds and old ſores. This oyle is made as you made the oyle of *Serapinum*.

To make Oyle of Caſtoreum.

TAke the fatteſt that thou canſt get, and ſtampe it well, then put it into a glaſſe, and ſet it to putrifie in *Balneo Mariæ* five or ſixe dayes, then diſtill it with a ſoft fire, and thou ſhalt have an excellent oyle.

This is good againſt all cold Cramps and Palſies, being mixed with Rue and vinegar: and put into the noſtrils it comforteth the braine, and taketh away paines of the head. Being anointed on the necke, and alſo drunke with Wine, it helpeth much thoſe that are troubled with the falling ſickneſſe: It helpeth convulſions and paines of the ſinews, if you anoint them therewith: being drunke with pepper and hidromell, it provoketh womens termes, and alſo the fruit, it warmeth cold places, it is alſo excellent againſt Appoplexia, it helpeth thoſe that are deafe, it moveth venery. It helpeth the Cholicke, and the ſuffocation of the Matrix, and ſtrengtheneth the naturall parts.

To make Oyle of Frankincenſe.

TAke *Frankincenſe* as much as you will, and put it into a retort of glaſſe, well luted: And put thereunto for every

every pound of ſtuffe, foure ounces of cleane ſand, and then diſtill it with a gentle fire, untill all the ſubſtance be come forth, and thou ſhalt have both water and oyle, the which ye muſt ſeparate.

The water is good againſt winde in the ſtomacke if it be drunke: it is alſo good for chops in the hands and feet, if ye waſh them therewith, and anoint them with the oyle againſt the fire, and ſtraitwayes put on a paire of gloves, and ſo doing three times, they ſhall be whole.

This oyle helpeth ſimple wounds in three or foure dayes, if ye anoint them therewith, and lay thereon a cloth wet in the ſame, it preſerveth all fleſh from putrifying and alteration, and taketh away the paine: It helpeth all aches and bruiſes if ye anoint them therewith. Ye ſhall note that you muſt uſe no tent where you occupie this oyle, but waſh the wound cleane, and joyne it, or ſtitch it cloſe together, and then lay thereon a cloth wet in the ſame, for if ye fall a tenting, ye make worke for the Chyrurgeon.

To make Oyle of Turpentine.

TAke pure and cleane *Turpentine* as much as you will, and put it into a glaſſe, ſo that three parts bee empty, and put therein a certaine quantity of ſand, as much as you ſhall thinke good, then diſtill it in ſand with a ſoft fire, and there will come forth foure liquors: The one is a cleare water, the other a cleare oyle, the third a yelow oyle, the fourth a red and ſtinking, the which a number of Apothecaries do ſell inſtead of *Balme*: Ye ſhall note that the firſt oyle is hote, the ſecond hotter, the third hotteſt of all, and not ſo good to occupie inwardly, as the firſt.

Falopius in his booke of ſecrets writeth, that this oyle will helpe freth wounds in foure and twenty houres, if ye anoint them therewith, and lay thereon a cloth wet in the ſame. It is good againſt contraction of ſinewes com-

comming of cold: it provoketh urine, if ye drinke one dramme of the firſt oyle in white Wine: it breaketh winde in the body, and diſſolveth the Pluriſie and Peſtilent Fever: it provoketh an appetite if ye anoint the ſtomacke therewith. It helpeth againſt cold diſeaſes of the Maw, and helpeth a ſtinking breath, and the cough.

To make Oyle of Waxe.

TAke new yelow Waxe as much as you ſhall thinke good, and melt it on the fire, then powre it into ſweet Wine, and wring it betweene your hands, then melt it againe, and powre it into wine againe, and this you ſhall do five or ſixe times at the leaſt, and every time you muſt have freſh wine, then at the laſt you ſhall put it into a retort of glaſſe, well luted with his receiver, and diſtill it in ſand, and there will come forth a faire yelow oyle, the which will congeale like pappe when it is cold. Ye ſhall underſtand that for every pound of Waxe, yee ſhall put thereto foure ounces of the powder of brickes into the glaſſe.

Raymonde Lullie greatly commendeth this oyle, approving it rather to bee a celeſtiall or divine medicine, then humane: for becauſe this in wounds worketh moſt miraculouſly, which for his marvellous commodity, is not ſo well to bee uſed of the common Chirurgion: Becauſe this precious oyle healeth a wound, be the ſame never ſo bigge or wide, being afore wide ſtitched up, in the ſpace of eleven dayes or twelve at the moſt: But thoſe that are ſmall, this oyle healeth in three or foure dayes, by anointing onely the wound therewith, and laying thereon a cloth wet in the ſame.

Alſo for inward diſeaſes this oyle worketh miracles: For if you give one dram at a time to drinke with white wine, it ſtayeth the ſhedding of the haire, either on the head or beard, by anointing the place therewith: Moreover it is excellent in provoking of urine which is ſtopped:

it helpeth ſtitches and paines in the loynes, if you drinke the foreſaid quantitie with white wine: It helpeth the cold Gowt or Sciatica, and all other griefes comming of cold. Ye ſhall underſtand, that if you rectifie this Oyle, it will congeale no more, but then it will be too hot to take inwardly, for it pierceth marvellouſly, and is good to be mixed with other medicines to cauſe them to pierce the better.

To make the Quinteſſence of Honey.

YOu ſhall underſtand that Honey is a liquor rather divine then humane, becauſe it falleth from heaven upon the hearbs, and is ſuch a ſweet thing, that the like cannot be found upon the earth. And this *Raymond Lullie* calleth the flower of flowers, becauſe Bees gather it upon the flowers in the field. And truely it is a moſt ſtrange thing if wee would conſider well the qualitie of honey and waxe: and therefore the wiſe *Baruch Arabico* in the *Academie* of *Avicene* did write this ſentence, *Mel dentro, & olio di fuori*, ſatisfying us by this, that honey and oyle were the firſt two liquors in the world. And truely it is ſo if we conſider well, as it may well be proved by holy Scripture.

The order to make this *Quinteſſence* is thus: Take two pound of perfect pure honey, and put it into a great glaſſe, that foure parts of five may remaine emptie: Lute it well with a head and receiver, and give it fire untill there appeare certaine white fumes, which you ſhall turne into water with wetting of clothes in cold water, and laying them on the receiver, and head: and they will turne into water of a red colour like bloud. When it is all diſtilled keepe the glaſſe cloſe ſhut, and let it ſtand till it bee cleere, and in the colour of a Rubine. Then diſtill it in *Balneo Mariæ* at leaſt ſixe or ſeven times, and ſo it will loſe his red colour, and remaine in the colour of gold, having

ving a great ſmell, and ſo pleaſant, that the like cannot be found in the world.

This *Quinteſſence* diſſolveth gold, and maketh it potable, and likewiſe any ſort of Iewell that is put therein. It is of ſuch vertue, that if any be a dying, and drinke two or three drammes thereof, preſently he will recover, as the *Quinteſſence* of wine will doe. If you waſh any wound therewith, or other ſore, it will heale quickly. It is alſo good againſt the Cough, Catarre, and paines of the Milt, and many other diſeaſes which I will not ſpeake of: for, but few, and they very hardly, will beleeve the great vertue and operation thereof.

I gave this ſixe and forty dayes unto one that had the Palſie, and he was holpen. It helpeth alſo the falling ſickneſſe, and preſerveth the body from putrifaction, ſo that by theſe you may perceive that it is a celeſtiall medicine. If therefore any vertuous man would take a little paine in the experience hereof, he ſhall doe wonderfull things, as many times I have done, ſo that the people deemed that I wrought by inchantment, when as indeed I did it by vertue of this liquor, miniſtring the ſame ſo privily, that they could not ſee it, which fell out to my great honour, and benefit of the ſicke. And therefore I would wiſh them that profeſſe Phyſicke and Chirurgerie, to uſe ſuch experience, whereby commeth honour and gaine to the Phyſitian, and profit to the Patient.

To make Oyle of Lignum vitæ or Guaicum.

TAke the freſheſt Wood that thou canſt get, and make it in powder, then put it into a veſſell of glaſſe well luted, and ſet it in horſe dung, or in *Balneo* to digeſt, then take it forth and diſtill it with a gentle fire, as thou wouldeſt diſtill Nutmegs, and thou ſhalt have both Oyle and Water, the which thou ſhalt ſeparate by themſelves: then take the feces and put it into a new earthen pot, and ſet

it

it in a furnace of reverberation, untill it be burnt into aſhes, then take that aſhes and make thereof a Lee with Fumetarie water, and when thou ſeeſt that the aſhes will make the water no more ſharpe, caſt them away, and let the water ſettle cleere, then vapour away the water with a ſoft fire, and in the bottome will remaine a ſalt, the which you ſhall diſſolve and congeale untill it be cleere, and faire, as *Sal atron* or *Entaliie*, then keepe it to thy uſe: the water is to drinke with wine.

The oyle is to anoint the ſores, or aches, and the ſalt is to purge, and the order to uſe it is thus: Either in the Poxe, Gowt, or the Palſie.

Firſt you ſhall purge the Patient well with this. Take of the ſalt halfe a ſcruple, *Theriaca Alexandria* two drammes, mixe them and give them thereof halfe a ſcruple at a time. You ſhall give this three or foure times, according to the infection of the diſeaſe, for in this ſalt is vertue to purge all humors that cauſeth the Gowt, the Palſie, and the Poxe, and ſuch like hath not beene found, neither by vomiting or purging. Then when the Patient is well purged, if the Patient have any ſores or holes, you ſhall mundifie them with this ſalt, and when they are mundified, you ſhall dreſſe them twice a day with the oyle, untill they be whole, but if the patient have no holes, you ſhall anoint theſe places where hee feeleth ache or griefe: Alſo every morning early in his bed, and at night an houre after ſupper, you ſhall give him a good ſpoonefull of the water with Rheniſh wine to drinke, and let him ſweat thereon well, alſo hee ſhall uſe this with his meate if he will. Yee ſhall underſtand that the cure lyeth not in meate nor drinke, but in the medicine, and therefore keepe him not too hungry; but let him have good meate, and well ſeaſoned with ſalt, and let him drinke wine, and ſo uſing this order, thou ſhalt be able to helpe the Gowt, Poxe, or Palſie.

To make Oyle of Butter.

TAke new freſh Butter as much as you will, and put it in a retorte of glaſſe, well luted: and there will come forth three liquors, the which you muſt ſeparate.

This Oyle doth pierce marvellouſly, and taketh away the paines of the gowt, if you anoint them therewith: if you anoint the hands and face therewith, it will preſerve them faire: it is alſo good for thoſe that are troubled with a Catarre, if you give them thereof an ounce faſting, for preſently it ariveth to the ſtomacke, and mollifieth the Catarre, in ſuch order as you ſhall ſpit it forth at the mouth.

To make Oyle of Egges.

TAke Egges and ſeethe them hard, then take forth the yelkes and ſtampe them in a morter, then put them in a frying panne, and ſet them over the fire, and continually ſtirre them untill you ſee them turne to Oyle, then take them forth, and put them into a Canvas bagge, and preſſe it forth. This Oyle helpes wounds with great ſpeede: it makes the haire of the head or beard blacke: it takes away the paines of the Emrodes, it is excellent againſt burning with fire, or ſcalding with water: you ſhall underſtand, this oyle may be made very perfect by the art of diſtillation without impreſſion, as I have proved divers times.

Here

Here beginneth the order to make Oyles of all manner of Spices and Seedes.

To make Oyle of Cinamon.

TAke Cinamon as much as you will, and ſtampe it groſly: then put it into a glaſſe with pure *aqua vitæ*, and ſo let it ſtand five or ſixe dayes, then diſtill it with a ſmall fire, and there will come forth both oyle and water, the which you ſhall ſeparate one from another, for the oyle will ſinke to the bottome: ſome uſe to diſtill this with wine, and ſome with roſe water.

You ſhall underſtand that this oyle is of a marvellous nature, for it pierceth thorow fleſh and bones, and is very hot and dry, and is good againſt all cold and moiſt diſeaſes, and in ſpeciall for the heart and head, inſomuch that if a man lay ſpeechleſſe, and could ſcant draw his winde, it would preſently recover him againe, ſo that his time be not yet come: moſt miraculous to ſee: and to be ſhort, this Oyle is of ſuch operation and vertue, that if a man drinke never ſo little, he ſhall feele the working in his fingers and toes with great marvell: and therfore to be ſhort, it pierceth through the whole body, and helpes all diſeaſes that are come through cold and flegmaticke matter. This oyle is hot and ſharpe: it digeſteth and makes thinne, and driveth downe womens termes: it helpes women that have great paines and ſmart in their travell, and brings forth their fruit, if you give the Patient a little of this oyle, with oyle of Mirra in wine to drinke, and anoynt the parts therewith. The face and hands being anointed with this oyle, it driveth away the Meſels and ſpots. It warmeth the breaſt, and

helpes the cold cough: it conſumes all cold fluxes that proceed from the braine and head, and cauſeth quiet ſleepe.

This oyle may bee occupied in ſtead of the naturall Balme, for many diſeaſes: ye ſhall note that the water of Cinamon is alſo good againſt the aforeſaid diſeaſes, but yet nothing of ſo much force as the oyle, for one drop of oyle will doe more good, then foure ſpooneſuls of the water, therefore they would be uſed together.

To make oyle of Cloves.

THis oyle is made in this order: Take the beſt Cloves thou canſt get, and beate them groſly, then put them into pure wine into a glaſſe, with a long necke cloſe luted, then ſet it in warme horſe dung the ſpace of a month, then diſtill it in ſand with a ſoft fire, and thou ſhalt have a faire oyle, which will ſinke to the bottome, the which you ſhall ſeparate: and his vertues are theſe.

It ſtrengtheneth the braine, head, and heart, and reviveth the ſpirits, it ſerveth againſt all cold diſeaſes, it conſumeth all evill fiegme: being outwardly applied, it hath great vertue in healing, and may be occupied in ſtead of Balme for wounds. One or two drops taken in the morning with wine, helpes a ſtinking breath: it makes the heart merry, and cleanſeth the filthineſſe thereof, and openeth the liver that is ſtopped: being put into the eye, it cleeres the ſight: it comforts a cold ſtomacke, and cauſeth good digeſtion, it purgeth melancholie: this oyle may be made in *manus Chriſti* with ſugar, and they will have the aforeſaid vertue and ſtrength.

To make Oyle of Nutmegs.

THis oyle is made as the oyle of Cloves, and will ſwim upon the wine: but if you diſtill this againe in *Balneo*, it will be moſt pure and ſubtle, and may be kept an hundred yeeres in his perfect ſtrength and vertue.

This

This oyle being drunke with wine, driveth downe womens termes, and alſo the quicke and the dead fruit: and therefore women with childe ſhall not occupy this oyle, untill they be in travell with childe, and then it cauſeth them to be faire delivered without paine and danger: being drunke with wine, it takes away all paines of the head comming of cold: it comforts the maw, and opens the liver, milt, and kidneyes, and ſuch like, it is excellent againſt beating of the heart, and faintneſſe and ſounding, if ye drinke thereof, and anoint the region of the heart therewith: it makes good bloud, and expelleth flegmaticke and melancholie humors, and makes a man merry: being uſed at night, it takes away all fancies and dreames: if any had a wound, or had broken a ribbe within him with a fall, let him drinke this oyle with any ſlight wound drinke, and it will helpe him although hee were almoſt dead: it is good in all filthy ſores which are counted uncurable: it is alſo pretious for all cold diſeaſes of the joynts and ſinewes: it makes a ſweet breath: if the ſpleene doe ſwell, ye ſhall anoint therewith the left ſide: it helps all affects in the bladder if it be drunke.

To make Oyle of Mace.

THis Oyle is made as aforeſaid, and is hot in operation, it hath great vertue againſt the chollicke, which commeth of cold cauſes, or of a rheume, deſcending from the head: it comforts the heart, the ſtomacke, and the womb, it is good in the ſtrangurie, and all cold diſeaſes: if yee drinke thereof three or foure drops faſting, with a ſpoonfull of wine or broth, or eate two or three *manus Chriſti* made therewith.

To make Oyle of Pepper.

THis Oyle is diſtilled as is ſaid afore, and is very cleere and light, and his vertues are theſe.

This Oyle hath more vertue then the Pepper hath in piercing, and ſpecially in the chollicke, and other weake places filled with flegme, if you take thereof three or four drops with one ſcruple of the juyce of a Quince, two hours afore the fit, after the body is well purged, and let bloud, it ſtayeth alſo the ſhaking at the firſt time, or elſe at the ſecond, it taketh away the fit.

Ye ſhall underſtand that this oyle is onely the ayrie part, ſeparated from the other elements. I ſaw once this oyle made of a Germane, which had the perfect taſte, ſavour, and ſmell, and was ſo hot on the tongue, as oyle of Vitriol.

To make oyle of Saffron.

TAke the beſt Saffron thou canſt get, and put it into a glaſſe, and put thereon pure rectified *aqua vitæ*, then lute the glaſſe faſt, and ſet it in warme horſe dung a month: then diſtill it in *Balneo Mariæ* with a ſoft fire, untill all the *aqua vitæ* be come forth: then take forth the ſaffron and preſſe it in a preſſe, made for that purpoſe, within a ſtrong canvaſſe bagge, and you ſhall have both oyle and water, which you ſhall diſgeſt five or ſixe daies, and then ſeparate them by art.

If this oyle be drunken with wine, it makes a man merrie, and to have a faire colour: if ye anoint the temples of a man overcome with drinke, it will helpe him. This oyle being anointed on Saint Anthonies fire, it quencheth it, and preſerves the place: this oyle being mixed with womens milke, ſtoppeth the running of the eyes: being anointed on the heart, it maketh it merry. The head being anointed with this oyle, it provokes ſleepe, by reaſon whereof the antient Doctors heretofore did uſe it to ſuch as were mad, anoynting the temples therewith: it cleanſeth old ſores.

To make Oyle of Anniſe-ſeed.

TAke as much Anniſe-ſeed as thou wilt, and beat it groſly, then infuſe it in ſtrong wine foure or five dayes, and diſtill it in a gourd with a head and receiver, in ſand, and there will come forth both oyle and water, which thou ſhalt ſeparate.

This oyle being drunke with wine in the morning faſting, maketh a man to have a ſweet breath, if ye put a little into the noſtrils when you go to bed, and anoint the temples therewith: it takes away all paines comming of cold, and cauſeth the patient to ſleep quietly: it is good againſt winde in the guts and ſtomacke, and cauſeth the paine to ceaſe, if ye drinke three or foure drops, and anoint the ſtomacke therewith: it breaketh alſo flegme, and cauſeth it to come forth at the mouth: it provoketh venerous acts: and driveth forth poyſon by ſweat: it is moſt excellent for thoſe that are ſhort-winded, and cannot fetch their breath but with great paine: it comforteth the breaſt and lungs: it breaketh the ſtone in the reines and bladder: it is good againſt the bloudie fluxe and piles. If any cheſt be anointed therewith, it will not ſuffer moths to breed therein.

To make oyle of Fennell-ſeed.

THis is made as is aforeſaid, and his vertues are theſe. It is moſt excellent againſt all pains of the eyes, inſomuch that if a man were almoſt blinde, it would recover his ſight againe, if he drinke thereof once a day, and drop one drop into the eye morning and evening: it maketh a ſweet breath, and comforts the head of cold humors: it comforteth the maw, and openeth the liver and milt that is ſtopped: it helpeth the dropſie and yelow jaundiſe of what cauſe ſoever it be: in hot diſeaſes ye muſt occupy it with cold waters, and in cold diſeaſes with wine: *Ex Philippos Hermanos.*

This oyle as writeth *Evonimus*, breaketh the ſtone in the reines, and provoketh menſtrue and urine: it comforteth the ſtomacke, and breaketh winde, this oyle may be made in *manus Chriſti*, with Sugar, and is very pleaſant, and hath the ſelfe ſame vertue.

To make Oyle of Cumin-ſeed.

THis oyle is made as is aforeſaid, and is good againſt wounds that pierce the ſplene: it is alſo moſt excellent to ſcatter and breake all the windineſſe of the ſtomacke, the belly, the bowels and matrix: alſo it is ſingular againſt griping torments, and gnawings or frettings of the belly, not onely to be uſed inwardly, but to be put into gliſters, or to be layed to outwardly with barley meale. This oyle being drunke with wine, is good for thoſe that are hurt with any venemous beaſts: this oyle either eaten in *Manus Chriſti*, or drunke is very profitable for ſuch as have the cough, and have taken cold, and for thoſe whoſe breaſts are charged or ſtopped. This oyle being too much uſed, decayeth the naturall complexion and lively colour, cauſing one to looke wanne and pale.

To make Oyle of Carraway-ſeed.

THis oyle is made in the aforeſaid order, and is very good and convenient for the ſtomacke, and for the mouth: it helpeth digeſtion, and provoketh urine: it ſwageth and diſſolveth all kinde of windineſſe and blaſtings of the inward parts. And to conclude, it is anſwerable to the oyle of Anniſe-ſeed, in vertue and operation.

To make Oyle of Dill-ſeed.

THis oyle is made in the aforeſaid order: This oyle being eaten in *manus Chriſti*, or drunke with wine, cauſeth women to have great plenty of milke; It driveth

away

away ventoſitie or windineſſe, and ſwageth the blaſtings and griping torment of the belly: it ſtayeth vomiting and laskes, and provoketh urine: it is very profitable againſt the ſuffocation or ſtrangling of the matrix, if ye cauſe the women to ſit over the fume of it in a cloſe ſtoole, for that purpoſe this oyle being eaten in *manus Chriſti* ſtayeth the yexe or hiquet.

This oyle healeth hollow and moyſt ulcers, and eſpecially in the ſhare or privy parts; this oyle doth digeſt and reſolve and ſwage paine, and ripeneth all raw and unripe humours. This oyle may not be too much uſed inwardly, for it diminiſheth the ſight and the ſeed of generation.

To make oyle of Parceley-ſeed.

THis oyle is made in the aforeſaid order, and his vertues is to open obſtructions of the liver and kidneys: it provoketh menſtrue, if it be drunke with convenient liquors: it cauſeth a good appetite and digeſtion, and comforts the ſtomacke: it driveth forth the ſtone and gravell, and provoketh urine, and is a remedie againſt all poyſons: it driveth away all blaſtings and windineſſe: it is alſo good againſt the cough, if it be mixed with medicines made for that purpoſe.

To make Oyle of Rue or Herbgrace.

THis oyle is made of the ſeed of Rue being putrified in wine.

Cardanus writeth that this oyle being perfectly made, is of great vertue againſt poyſon being drunk with wine, for it cauſeth the patient to avoid it by vomit, at the firſt time he taketh it: and at the ſecond time it expelleth the other evill humours that are infected therewith: and at the third time it cureth the patient, and maketh him whole: and this is done in three or foure dayes: it helpeth alſo all diſeaſes of the eyes, of what cauſe ſoever it be, ſo that

that the apple of the eye be not periſhed. The uſe of this oyle to the eye, is to anoint it twice a day, or waſh the eye with the water of Rue, and drop one or two drops into the eye.

This oyle being drunk, ſuffereth no poyſon to remaine in man that day: if a man drinke thereof faſting which is ſore wounded, and that the other cure be had accordingly, he ſhall eaſily eſcape. This oyle being drunke taketh away the gout and dropſie ſprung of a cold cauſe: it reſtores all nummed members taken with the Palſey, if you anoint them therewith.

Cardanus alſo affirmeth in his ſecond booke *De Subtilitate*, that there are certaine poyſons which ſlay with their onely touching, againſt which poyſon, ſaith he, the beſt remedy is, not to tarry in any place untill thy hand waxe hot, but often bathe the parts with warme water, and anoint them with oyle of Rue perfectly diſtilled.

To make Oyle of Ivie.

THis oyle is made as is aforeſaid, and is good againſt theſe diſeaſes following.

Againſt gripings or winde in the guts: againſt *Gonorheam* and paines in the necke comming of a Catarre: this oyle may be compared to Balme, three or foure drops being drunke: it doth prevent the reſolution of ſinews, the falling ſickneſſe, and other diſeaſes of the braine: it preſerveth the bodie from all poyſon and peſtilent aires, it comforts a cold ſtomacke: it ſtayeth vomiting: it purgeth the reines: it breaketh the ſtone, it provoketh urine: it helpeth the chollicke and paines of the guts: it helpeth paines in the ſtomacke and lungs: it is good againſt the dropſie and water betweene the skinne and the fleſh: it killeth wormes: To be ſhort, it helpeth all ſick members, by the vertue of his piercing being anointed outwardly, it ſtayeth conſumptions: it helpeth ſcabs and old evill ulcers: it helpeth paines of the hips, the gout and chollicke:

it

it helpeth the chops in the hands and feet.

Philippus Harmanus writeth, that if this oyle be rectified againe, it will be an hundred times more purer and more piercing, for I have ſeene thoſe that could not make water in three or foure dayes: and after they have drunke foure or five drops of this oyle, and anointed therewith the region of the bladder, preſently they have made water without any tarrying.

This oyle is ſo excellent againſt the peſtilence, that if any drinke thereof oftentimes, he ſhall not bee infected: although he were in the houſe where the Peſtilence is. But if any have the plague already, let him drinke three or foure drops in wine and lay him downe to ſweat, and the next day he ſhall be well againe.

This oyle is ſo excellent againſt poyſon, that if a man uſe it there will no poyſon remaine with him: it ſtrengtheneth the Maw and all inward parts, and principally it warmeth the heart: it ſtoppeth the bloudie fluxe: it is alſo good againſt all diſeaſes of the kidneis and bladder: if ye drinke it with wine it ſtoppeth womens termes: this oyle being anointed from the navell of a woman to the privie parts and reines of the backe, it ſtrengtheneth the Matrix or mother, and drieth up the moyſture therein, and prepareth it to conception.

This ſaid oyle of Iuniper being made up with ſugar in *Manus Chriſti*, hath the foreſaid vertues.

To make Oyle of Roſemarie-flowers.

TAke Roſemarie-flowers, and ſtampe them, then put it into a glaſſe with ſtrong wine, and ſtop it cloſe, then ſet it in the Sunne five or ſixe dayes, and then diſtill it with a ſoft fire, and thou ſhalt have both water and oyle, the which you ſhall ſeparate and keepe cloſe in a glaſſe, and his vertues are theſe.

It helpeth againſt all paines in the head, although they have continued ſeven yeares: it comforteth the memory, and

and alſo preſerveth the eyes ; if you drinke thereof now and then a drop or two, and put another into the eyes. It helpeth thoſe that are deafe, if it be put into the eares, and alſo drunke with good wine : It openeth all ſtoppings of the liver and milt, and helpeth againſt the dropſie and yelow jaundiſe : it breaketh winde, and helpeth the Cholicke, and riſing of the mother : it is alſo excellent for thoſe that have drunke poyſon , or that are infected with the Peſtilence, if you drinke thereof a little and lay you down to ſweat : It comforteth the heart, and cleanſeth the bloud, and maketh a man merrie , and cauſeth a good colour, and this oyle is moſt excellent for thoſe that are full of itch and ſcabs. And to be ſhort, it helpeth all the diſeaſes of the bodie, that come of cold and moiſt humors , although they were never ſo evill : it helpeth the Canker and Fiſtulaes, and ſuch like.

To make Oyle of wilde Time.

THis oyle is made as is aforeſaid.

This Oyle being eaten in Tablets of Sugar , or drunke in wine, bringeth to women their fluxe naturall, and driveth out the front and gravell, and provoketh vomite : the ſame taken in like manner ſtoppeth the laske, and cureth gripings or gnawings, and is excellent againſt cramps, and the contraction of ſinews.

This oyle being taken in meats or broths , is a ſoveraigne medicine againſt all poyſons , and againſt the bytings and ſtingings of venemous beaſts and ſerpents. This being applyed unto the forchead and temples with oyle of roſes and vinegar, ſwageth headach, and is very good againſt raving and frenſie : the fume of this oyle driveth away venemous beaſts.

To make Oyle of Time.

THis oyle is made as is aforesaid, and his vertues are these.

Three or foure drops being drunk with honied water, helpeth a painfull cough, and shortnesse of breath: it provoketh urine, and expelleth the secondine and dead fruit from the matrix: it provoketh menstrue, and dissolveth clotted and congealed bloud in the bodie: being taken with oximell and a little salt, it purgeth tough and clammie flegme, and sharpe cholericke humours, and all the corruption of the bloud: being taken in the said manner, it is good against the *Sciatica*, the paine in the side and the breast: it it is also good against blastings and windinesse in the side and bellie, and of the stones and genitors: it is good for those that are fearfull, melancholie, and troubled in spirit and minde.

This oyle being often used, helpeth bleared eyes and paines of the same: being drunke in wine, it is most profitable for those that are troubled with the Gout, but if it chance that their paines be on them, ye shall give them five or sixe drops with a dramme of oximell: if ye use this oftentimes with hony, it will cleanse the breast, and ripen flegme, and causeth it to be spit forth with ease: the smell of this oyle is most comfortable for those that have the falling sickenesse.

To make Oyle of sweet Margerom.

THis oyle is made as is aforesaid, and his vertues are these.

Being drunke in white wine, it is most wholesome for those that begin to fall into a dropsie, and for such as cannot pisse but drop after drop, and that with great difficultie. It is also good for those that are troubled with griping paines and wringings of the bellie: being taken in the said order, it provoketh womens tearmes.

If

If ye convey this oyle with oyle of bitter Almonds up into the noſtrils, it will purge the head of moyſt humors, and cauſe them to neeſe. It is moſt excellent for thoſe that have loſt their ſmelling, and againſt all paines of the head being uſed as is aforeſaid: it is good againſt poyſon, and the ſtinging of Scorpions.

To make Oyle of Sage.

THis oyle is made in the aforeſaid order: And helpeth congealed bloud within the bodie, and cureth inward wounds and bruiſes, either by a ſtripe or fall, if it be drunke with wine: it provoketh urine, and breaketh the ſtone: it comforteth the heart, and taketh away the headache. It is alſo good for women with childe, to uſe it now and then, for it cloſeth the matrix, and comforteth the fruit.

This oyle being often drunk cauſeth women to be fruitfull: If ye drinke it with wine it helpeth the cough, and openeth the ſtoppings of the liver, and ſwageth the paine in the ſide: if it be drunk with Wormwood wine, it ſtoppeth the bloudie fluxe: It is alſo good againſt the biting of venemous beaſts, for it cleanſeth and helpeth them.

To make Oyle of Peneroyall.

THis oyle is made as is aforeſaid, and his vertues are theſe.

Being drunke in wine, it moveth monethly tearmes, bringeth forth the ſecundine, the dead fruit, and the unnaturall birth: it provoketh urine, and breaketh the ſtone, eſpecially in the kidneis, being uſed with purified hony: it cleanſeth the lungs and breaſt from all groſſe and thicke humors. This oyle being mixt with hony and Aloes, purgeth the melancholicke humour, and prevaileth much againſt cramps, and the contraction of ſinews.

This oyle being drunk with water and vinegar, ſtayeth the

the inordinate desire to vomit, and the gnawing paines of the stomacke, being drunke with Wine, it helpeth the biting of venemous beasts: it is also good against the falling sickenesse: the temples and nostrils being anointed with this oyle, it taketh away the swimming paines and giddinesse of the head. It is most excellent for those that have cold and moist braines: it taketh away the paines of the Gowt. The fume or smoake of this oyle being at the secret parts with a fonell, is good against ventosity, windinesse, and blastings, and also against the hardnesse and stopping of the Mother.

To make oyle of Mint.

THis Oyle is made as is aforesaid.

This oyle being either eat or druuke, is most profitable for the stomacke, for it warmeth and strengtheneth the same, and dryeth up all moyst and superfluous humors gathered in the same, and taketh away all paines thereof, and causeth good digestion: it staieth also vomiting in those that have a weake stomacke, being drunke with vineger, it staieth those that vomit bloud, and killeth the round wormes.

This oyle being drunke foure or five times with some convenient liquor, helpeth the griping paine and gnawing in the bellie, with the Collicke, and stoppeth the inordinate courses of the menstruall issue, being drunke with wine; it easeth women which are too much grieved with hard and perillous travell in childe bearing: being dropped into the eares, it taketh away the paine: the smell of this oyle causeth a man to be merrie.

This oyle is singular good against the gravell and stone in the Kidnies, and against the strangurie, which is when one cannot pisse but drop after drop, if ye use to drinke it in wine.

To make Oyle of Isope.

THis Oyle is made as is aforelaid of Camomill. If ye use to eate this oyle either mixed with honie, or made into *Manus Christi* with Sugar, it will helpe those that have obstructions or stoppings of the breast, with shortnesse of breath, it is also good against an old difficult and hard cough: ye must use this morning and evening for a certaine space.

This oyle being drunke with sirupe of vineger, purgeth downeward tough and clammie flegme, and killeth and driveth forth wormes: it hath the like vertue if yee eate the same with figges.

To make Oyle of Radish seede.

TAke the seede of Radish and stampe it small, then take for every pound of seede, two ounces of good Wine, then stampe it againe untill it be mixed, then put it into a vessell of Iron or Copper, and set it over the fire, and stirre it continually, untill it be as hot as you may suffer your hand therein, and then put it into a canvas bagge, and presse it forth, and thou shalt have both oyle and water, the which you shall separate one from another.

This oyle causeth good digestion, and provoketh urine, the which is stopped through winde and ventositie: it dissolveth winde in the stomacke, and breaketh the gravell and stone in the bladder.

To make Oyle of Mustard seed.

THis oyle is made by impression as is said afore, and is excellent for those that have the stone, and causeth them to avoid gravell: it provoketh womens sicknesses, if you anoint the body and reines, and within the necke of the Matrixe, and also take it inwardly, it dissolveth the

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paines of the ſide and mother, if you eate it with a little Cinamon, and white honie mixed together.

To make oyle of Colewort ſeed.

THis oyle is made as is ſaid afore, and of nature is hot and windie, and is uſed much of lecherous perſons, becauſe it maketh elevation of the yard, and cauſeth them to bee luſtie: being uſed in meates, it cauſeth good digeſtion: it preſerveth armour from ruſting a long time: it is good againſt inflammations in all parts of the body, and is alſo good againſt wormes.

To make Oyle of Linſeede.

THis Oyle is made in the aforeſaid order, and is good againſt the pluriſie: if ye give thereof foure ounces to drinke, for it diſſolveth the impoſtume preſently, and ſo preſerveth life. It is good againſt Emerods in the fundament. This oyle of Linſeede being diſtilled with Frankencenſe and waxe, is moſt excellent to diſſolve all contuſions. With this oyle they make verniſh.

To make Oyle of Saint Iohns wort or Seed.

THis Oyle is made of the ſeeds by impreſſion, and is excellent to helpe wounds, becauſe it defendeth them from alteration, and maturation, and will not ſuffer humors to runne thither. It is alſo excellent againſt poiſon, and the peſtilent fever, and all evill diſpoſitions of the ſtomacke: it is good againſt the fluxe of the body and Emerods, and for all manner of ſcabbes. It helpeth the rupture newly done, if you anoint it therewith, and weare a truſſe fit for that purpoſe, and let him keepe his bed, and walke as little as he can for a certaine time: it helpeth againſt all manner of ſores, as well old as new, and that it

doth by his proper qualitie, for it is neither hot nor cold, but temperate.

To make Oyle of Quinces seed.

TAke the seed of Quinces and stampe them, then put them into a frying pan with a little wine, and stirre them well together, untill it be so hot that you can scarce abide your hand therein, then put it into a Canvas bagge, and presse it out in a presse, and thou shalt have both oyle and water, the which thou shalt separate.

This oyle is excellent against all paines in the stomacke and helpeth the digestion, and dissolveth winde: It provoketh venerous acts. It is also good against the Emerods and Fistulaes that come in the lower parts.

To make Oyle of Acornes.

THis Oyle is made as is aforesaid, and is very restrictive and driving, and helpeth those that are troubled with the fluxe, if ye drinke thereof a little, and anoint the belly therewith: you shall note that this oyle is not to be occupied much inwardly: this oyle is excellent to make Vernish.

In this manner ye make oyles out of all manner of seedes.

To make Oyle of Tartare by distillation.

TAke white *Tartare* beaten in powder, foure pound, and put it into a strong vessell of stone well luted, with a head and receiver, and give it first a small fire, and then increase it according to art, and at the last give it extreame fire, untill all the moysture be come forth, then put the liquor into a glasse, and distill it in *Balneo*, and the oyle will remaine in the bottome: the which thou shalt distill or rectifie in Sand, and then the oyle will have the colour of gold.

It

It is moſt excellent to cure ulcers cauſed of the poxe: for it taketh away their malice in ſuch order, that it can hurt no more: being drunke with wine, it breaketh the ſtone in the reines and bladder, and provoketh urine, it purgeth ulcers.

Another way to make Oyle of Tartare.

TAke *Tartare*, and ſtampe it ſmall, and then put it in a new earthen pot unglazed, and ſet it in a Potters furnace, or furnace of reverberation untill it be white, then lay it upon a ſmooth ſtone in a moyſt place, and it will turne into oyle: the which is corroſive: but one part therof mixed with tenne parts of pure rectified *Aqua vitæ*, healeth ulcers quickly, if ye touch them therewith: it maketh the face faire: if ye waſh the haire therewith, it maketh it yellow: it taketh out blacke ſpottes in linnen cloth, and fixeth the medicines alchimicall, with divers other vertues, the which I will leave untill another time.

To make Oyle of Harts Horne.

YEe ſhall take a Harts horne in the moneth of Auguſt, and file it to powder, then boyle it in water untill it be ſufficient, then draw away the water in *Balneo*, and take that which remaineth in the bottome, and put it in a glaſſe with little pieces of tiles, and diſtill it, and thou ſhalt have a faire oyle, the which ſerveth for ſundry purpoſes.

To diſtill oyle of a mans Excrements.

TAke the doung of a yong ſanguine childe or man, as much as you will, and diſtill it twiſe in a Limbecke of glaſſe. This helpeth the Canker, and mollifieth Fiſtulaes: comforteth thoſe that are troubled with *Allopecia*.

To make Oyle of the skull of a man.

TAke the skull of a man that was never buried, and beate it into powder, then diſtill away the fiegme with a gentle fire, and put it on againe, and diſtill it againe, and this you ſhall doe three times upon the feces, and at the laſt give it ſtrong fire, untill the oyle be come forth: the which ye ſhall ſeparate by *Balneo*, and keepe it cloſe ſhut in a glaſſe. The doſe is three graines, againſt the falling ſickneſſe. Ye ſhall underſtand, that there is alſo a ſalt to be drawne forth of the feces, the which is of great vertue againſt the aforeſaid diſeaſes being drunke with wine, as is aforeſaid.

FINIS.

The second Part.

Containing the ordering and preparing of all Mettals, Minerals, Allumes, Salts, and such like: *for medicines both inwardly and outwardly,* and for divers other uſes.

The names of the Mettals, Simples, or Medicines of this Science.

HEre will I welbeloved Reader, ſhew thee for good will that thing which many have ſought with their money and labour, and yet could never finde it: eſpecially for that I will not have this worthy Science trod under feete. Therefore wee will write firſt of the names of the ſimples, and then of the names of the preparations, and what they are.

Sal Armoniacke, that is a ſalt ſo called, the which yee ſhall finde at the Apothecaries.

Sal Gemme, is ſtone ſalt, found in the Myne as cleere as the glaſſe.

Sal Commune, is common ſalt that we eate.

Vitrio-

Vitriolum, is greene coperas.

Calcantum, is yellow coperas, a matter like oker.

Alumen, is Allum: but there are divers kindes.

Sulfur Vive, is the ſtone whereout the other *Sulphur* is melted, and is greene of colour.

Antimonium is a certaine Minerall ſo called that ye ſhall finde at the Apothecaries.

Carrabe, that is yellow *Amber* or *Sucinum*.

Tartarum, that is Argill or wine lees.

Saturnus, that is Lead.

Iupiter, that is Tinne.

Mars, that is iron.

Sol, that is gold.

Luna, that is ſilver.

Venus, that is copper.

Mercurie, that is quick-ſilver.

The names of the preparations.

Calcinatio, that is to make any of theſe mettals as it were lime, with great fire ſometimes, and other ſometime with ſmall fire.

Solutio, that is to diſſolve and make as it were liquide like unto water, the hard or tough ſubſtance of any thing.

Sublimatio, that is a driving up, or aſcention of the mettall by force of heate into the top of the Limbecke, ſo that it may hang in the top of the veſſell hard and dry.

Diſtillatio, that is to take away the moyſture by the heate of the fire.

Digeſtio, that is to ſet the matter in hot water, or in horſe dung.

Fixatio, that is to ſublime a matter, ſo long that it will ſublime no more, but remaine fixt in the bottome.

There are a number of other preparations, but wee will leave them becauſe we have written ſufficient for our purpoſe already.

To prepare Crocum martis, and ſuch like which are prepared through calcination.

Crocum martis, or *Crocum Veneris* ſhall bee made in this manner: Take the limmall of iron, as much as you will, and waſh it with faire water ſo long untill that the water run as cleare as it was put out, then put it in a glaſſe, and put thereon ſtrong vinegar untill it be covered, and let it ſtand ſo two or three dayes cloſe ſhut: then powre off the vinegar and dry the limmall well, then put it into a new earthen pot with a cover, and lute it very well round about with lime and haire mixt together: then ſet it in a furnace of calcination eight dayes and eight nights, ſo that it may continually ſtand red hot, then take it forth and grinde it on a ſtone, and if it grinde very ſmooth without any hard matter that ye can either ſee or feele, then it is calcined enough: but if ye feele any hard matter, put it into the furnace againe two or three daies, and then grinde it againe, and this order ye ſhall uſe untill it be fine as can bee poſſible.

This *Crocum martis* being ſo prepared, amongſt all other medicines in the world, it is the moſt excellent that can be found againſt the bloudie fluxe, giving it in this order. Take conſerve of Roſes one ounce, *Crocum martis* one ſcruple, mixe them together, and let the patient eate it in the morning, and faſt thereon two houres, and it will helpe him although he had had it never ſo long, or never ſo ſore. It is alſo given above all other medicines in the latter end of a dropſie, and alſo againſt the fluxe of menſtrue, and againſt bleeding at the noſe, and all other fluxes. It helpeth thoſe that ſpit bloud: it is excellent to ſtop the fluxe in wounds, and to helpe them and dry them, if ye ſtrew the powder thereon, &c. Ye ſhall make *Crocum veneris* in the ſelf ſame order aforeſaid: but where ye took limmall, ye ſhall take the ſcales of copper: and ye ſhall note, that this *Crocum veneris* is not to be uſed inwardly, but onely outwardly.

Of the preparation of Alumes and Salts.

TAke *ſal Gemme*, or common ſalt, and ſet them in a calcining furnace with a ſmall fire, until it be red hot, the ſpace of halfe an houre, and that it crake no more, then let it waxe cold, and beat it to powder, and let it melt, and let it ſtand till it be cleare, then powre it in a pot well nealed, and ſet it on the fire, and let it boyle till it be dry, and ye ſhall finde the ſalt on the ground as white as ſnow, the which ye ſhall neale once more in the fire, and then it is prepared.

The preparation of Allum.

TAke Allum and calcine it in an open veſſell till all his moyſture be gone, then make it red hot, and after a while put it into another pot with ſtrong vinegar, and ſet it on the fire, and let it ſeethe drie, then ſet it on the fire againe till it be red hot, and as white as ſnow, then keepe it to thy uſe.

This is very excellent to dry up old ſores if it be mixt with hony, and taketh away dead fleſh without pain, &c.

To calcine Vitrioll.

TAke *Vitrioll* and beat it to powder, and put it into a new earthen pot that is unnealed, and ſet it in an oven ſomewhat warme till it be drie, then cover the pot cloſe and lute it well, that no aire may come forth: then ſet it in a calcining furnace the ſpace of two houres, ſo that it may alwayes be as red as the coals, and then it will be as red as bloud, then grinde it on a ſtone, and keepe it to thy uſe.

There is no coroſive the which worketh like this *Vitriol* calcinated, for if ye mixe it with an unguent, and lay it on an ill ulcer, it maketh an Asker the which in all coroſives muſt be looſed with fat or butter: but this coroſive needeth

needeth not, for ye muſt ſtill lay more therein, and leave the Asker in the ſore, for the vertue of this *Vitriol* is ſo great, that it cauſeth the fleſh to grow under the Asker, and when the fleſh is enough the Asker will fall off, and then ye ſhall need nothing but to skinne it, the which is not commonly ſeene of other coroſives: therefore I praiſe this for the beſt of all coroſives.

To calcine Quickeſilver.

TAke *Aqua fortis* ℥ ij. *Mercurie* ℥ j. and put them in a glaſſe, and ſet it on the fire in a ſcarvell with ſand or aſhes, till the *Mercurie* be diſſolved; then put it into an earthen pot well glaſed, and ſet it on the fire to boyle till it be drie, and ſtirre it alwayes with a ſticke that it may dry the better, and when as it is well dried, put it in another pot with a cover that is very well glaſed within, then lute it very well that no aire may come forth: But ye muſt note that the pot muſt be top full, then ſet it in a calcining furnace with a good fire foure dayes and foure nights, then grinde it to ſmall powder on a ſtone, and keepe it to thy uſe. For thou haſt *Mercurie* calcinated, of the which we have ſpoken much in our pearle of Chirurgerie.

This is excellent in all old ſores, although they be never ſo evill, for it cleanſeth without paine, and healeth them, that is, it cleanſeth as long as it is needfull, and then it healeth, which is moſt ſtrange to ſee: this eateth away all dead fleſh, and preſerveth that which is good and ſound, and cauſeth the ulceration to heale in ſhort ſpace. Ye ſhall note that when we ſpeake of *Mercurie* calcinated or precipitate in any place, ye ſhall take this.

To calcine Tartare.

TAke good *Tartare* that is cleare and without filth, and ſtampe it to powder, then put it in a ſcravell that never was occupied, and ſet it in the calcining furnace, ſo that it

it may ſtand but even red hot, and there let it remaine untill it be as white as ſnow throughout, then take it forth and keepe it in a glaſſe cloſe ſhut, untill you reade more how that ye ſhall make this oyle.

To calcine Tynne or Lead.

TAke Tinne or Lead and melt it on the fire, and when it is molt ſet it very hot, then take an iron ſcummer and ſtirre it therewith ſo long, till it come to aſhes, then take that aſhes and waſh it ſo long till that the water runneth cleare off as ye put it on, then drie it in a calcining furnace till that it ſmoke no more, then put it into another new pot with a cover, that is unglaſed, and lute it very well, then ſet it in the calcining furnace againe one whole day with a good fire, then take it forth and ye ſhall finde a Calx in manner white, but ſomewhat inclining to yelow. The Tinne ye ſhall calcine in the ſelfe ſame manner as ye did the Lead, but when ye burne it to aſhes ye muſt give it great fire, but in calcining it ſhall not need greater fire then it was for thy Lead, and ſo keepe your fire untill it be as white as ſnow, and then it is prepared to make his oyle as we will ſhew you hereafter.

To calcine ſilver.

TAke Silver and diſſolve it in *Aqua fortis*, then caſt a peece of Copper into the glaſſe where the water is with the ſilver, and ſtraightwayes powre thereon a good quantitie of raine water, and then the ſilver will fall to the bottome in a Calx: then let it ſtand ſo one night, or as long as ye will, and then powre away the cleare water, and dry the Calx on the fire, then waſh that with warme water ſo long that it have no bitter taſte of the *Aqua fortis*, and when ye have ſo done, ye ſhall take common ſalt prepared as I have ſhewed you before, and lay it in a Cruſible the thickneſſe of a ſtraw, and then lay thereon your

Calx

Calx of ſilver, and cover it with the ſame ſalt againe, then lute your Cruſible with a cover that no ayre may come forth, then ſet it in a calcining furnace with a reaſonable fire ſixe houres long, then take it forth and put thereon faire water, and let it ſeethe two or three Pater noſters, and then the ſalt will ſeethe away, and the Calx will remaine ſweet, which ye may prove upon the tongue: but if it be not ſweet, waſh it againe till it be ſweet, and then keepe it in a glaſſe, for it is prepared to make his oyle.

To calcine Gold.

TAke Gold and *Mercurie*, and make thereof amalgamy as the Goldſmiths do uſe to gild their ſilver plate: the which is made thus.

Take twelve parts of *Mercurie*, and one part of Gold, the which ye ſhall beat into very thinne plates, and then cut it in as ſmall peeces as ye can, then take a Cruſible and put therein the *Mercurie*, and ſet it on the fire till it begin to ſmoke, then put thereto the gold and take it from the fire, and ſtirre it together ſo long till that ye may ſee no more gold, then ſet it on the fire againe, and ſtirre it ſo long that the *Mercurie* be flowne all away, and then ye ſhall finde your Gold in the cruſible like ſand, then take that and put thereto as much prepared ſalt, and grinde them together on a ſtone as ſmall as is poſſible, then put it in a glaſſe, and waſh it with warme water ſo long till that ye ſee the Calx faire and yelow and ſweet upon the tongue, ſo that it taſte nothing of ſaltneſſe, then it is prepared: and herewith will we make an end of *Calcination*, and write of *Sublimation*.

To ſublime Quickeſilver.

TAke *Mercurie* and waſh it with vinegar and ſalt a prettie while, then put thereon very hot water and waſh it therewith, till that the water runne as cleare off

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as ye will put it on, then dry it with a cloth and grinde it with vinegar and ſalt againe, and waſh it with warme water as ye did afore: this grinding and waſhing ye ſhall uſe till that the *Mercurie* be no more blacke, and that it be as cleare as a glaſſe, then take of that *Mercurie* one pound, *Salt* prepared two pound, *Sal Armoniacke* ſublimed as I will ſhew hereafter one pound, grinde theſe ſalts together with the *Mercurie*, ſo long till that the *Mercurie* cannot be perceived: then put all the ſubſtance in a ſubliming veſſell with his cover, the which hath an hole in the top: as I will ſhew thee hereafter in the next booke, if God permit me life. Then ſet it in a calcining furnace, and give it firſt a ſmall fire till that the moyſture bee flowne out through the hole of the cover of the Sublimatorie, the which ye ſhall know by this meanes: ye ſhall now and then hold a knife over the hole of the inſtrument, and then if the knife be wet there is moiſture in the veſſell, but when ye ſee that the knife is ſtill drie, ſtop the hole with a ſtopple of paper, and increaſe the fire a little bigger, and let it ſtand ſo foure houres long, then increaſe the fire yet bigger, and let it ſtand foure houres: then make the fire ſo hot that the bottome may be all red, and that continue ſix houres, but let not your fire ſlake, then let it wax cold, & take that which is ſublimed, and grinde it on a ſtone with two pound of ſalt prepared, and ſublime it againe as yee did afore in all points, then let it wax cold, and grinde it againe with ſalt prepared, and ſublime it againe. This grinding and ſubliming ye ſhall uſe untill the *Mercury* be as cleere as chriſtall, and as white as ſnow, and then it is prepared, then keep it in a glaſſe till that I write more hereof.

To ſublime Sulfur.

FIrſt before that ye will ſublime *Sulfur*, yee muſt prepare him thus.

Take *Sulfur vive*, and grinde it to fine powder, then

ſearce

ſearce it finely, then put it in a pan with ſtrong vinegar, and ſet it on the fire, and let it ſeethe a whole day and a night, but ye muſt put thereto alwayes more vinegar as it conſumeth away, and ſtill ye muſt skumme off the skum or filth as faſt as it riſeth, and when it hath ſodden ſo in vinegar, ye ſhall ſeethe it two dayes in the urine of young children, and alwayes skumme off the froth, and put thereto more urine alwayes as it conſumeth. This ſeething and skumming ye ſhall continue untill there riſe no more froth, then put it in a glaſſe, and waſh it with warme water till all the ſtinke of the piſſe be gone, and that it remain as white as any ſnow: then drie it well for it is well purged, then take of that purged *Sulfur* halfe a pound, *Vitriol* calcined li. j. grinde theſe very fine together, ſo that the *Sulfur* cannot bee ſeene, then put them in a ſubliming veſſell, and ſet it in the furnace, and give it firſt a ſmall fire till the moiſture be gone, the which ye ſhall know with a knife as I ſhewed you afore: then ſtop the hole and increaſe the fire a little, and ſo keepe it ſixe houres, then let it waxe cold, and take that which is ſublimed, and grinde it with freſh *Vitriol* and ſublime it againe as ye did afore: this ſubliming and grinding with freſh *Vitriol*, ye ſhall uſe till that the *Sulfur* be as white as ſnow, and ſo cleare as a glaſſe, and then it is ſublimed enough: therefore keepe it in a glaſſe cloſe ſhut with waxe, till that we write more thereof.

To ſublime Sal Armoniacke.

TAke *Sal Armoniacke* li. j. and as much limall of Iron, and grinde them together on a ſtone, then put them in a ſubliming veſſell, and ſeethe it in the furnace firſt with a ſmall fire, and then increaſe it ſo that the bottome of the pot may be red hot, and ſo let it ſtand halfe a Sommers day, then let it waxe cold and take that which is ſublimed and grinde it on a ſtone, with as much ſalt prepared and ſublime it againe: This grinding with new ſalt and ſubliming,

liming, ye ſhall uſe ſo long till that it be ſublimed as white as ſnow, and then it is prepared: then keepe it to ſublime thy *Mercurie* with.

To ſublime Copper, which is a great ſecret.

FIrſt ye muſt calcine it with *Sulfur* thus.

Take plates of Copper beaten as thinne as is poſſible, and cut them in little peeces as bigge as a peny or thereabout, then take a cruſible and put therein Brimſtone beaten a finger thicke, then lay thereon a bed of theſe places, and cover them with *Sulfur*, and then lay another bed and cover it with *Sulfur*, againe, and this do till the cruſible be full, then ſet it in the calcining furnace halfe a day long with a good fire, then let it waxe cold and grind it upon a ſtone, and then put it into *Aqua fortis*, and let it diſſolve: and diſtill away the water and make the powder very drie, the which remaineth in the bottome of the glaſſe and grinde it on a ſtone, with ſalt prepared: then put it in a ſubliming veſſell, and ſet it in a furnace, and give firſt a ſmall fire, and then give it a very ſtrong fire foure and twentie houres: and then let it waxe cold, and in the veſſell ye ſhall finde a greene powder light and ſubtile, but nothing like the Copper, the which ye had to ſublime. Then keepe that in a glaſſe cloſe ſhut with waxe, for there is no better medicine in the world then this for the Canker, the Wolfe, Fiſtulaes, and all ſuch like ſores, for this doth helpe them quickly: and when ye will occupie it in ſuch ſores, ye muſt ſtraw it thereon, and lay upon it a wound-plaiſter: of the which I have written a number in my pearle of Chirurgerie, and it ſhall heale them how ſore ſoever they be.

To ſublime Lead and Tinne.

THeſe two are ſublimed with leſſe labour then the copper: nevertheleſſe when ye ſhall ſublime them, go

to

to worke as thou diddeſt with copper, ſaving that ye may not calcine them with *Sulfur*, but as I have ſhewed you afore. And when it is ſo calcined, ye ſhall diſſolve them in this ſtrong water following: and when it is diſſolved diſtill the water away till it remain dry: then diſſolve it againe, and diſtill the water away againe, ſo that it remaine ſcant dry: then take that, and put thereto twiſe ſo much ſalt prepared, and ſublime them together with a ſtrong fire, and ye ſhall finde a white powder ſublimed in the top, the which ſerveth to the ſame uſe that the copper ſerveth for: that is in all foule Vlcerations and filthy ſores, &c.

How to make the ſaid Aqua fortis to diſſolve Lead and Tinne.

TAke ſalt Peter, *Vitrioll Roman*, and *Sal Armoniacke*, of each one pound, beate them well together, and put them in a glaſſe, the which is very well luted: then ſet on the head with a great receiver, and lute the joynts well, that no ayre may come forth, then give it a very ſmall fire twelve houres long, and then increaſe it according to art: but take good heed that ye be not raſh with your fire at the firſt, leſt that all the glaſſes flye in pieces: then keep it to thy uſe, and when ye will diſſolve your Lead, yee muſt take for every pound of Lead, two pound of water, and diſſolve it cold, for otherwiſe it would blow the glaſſe in pieces.

To make oyle of Sulfur, the which is a great ſecret.

THis Oyle is made in this manner. Firſt ye ſhall have a bell of earth, or a head of glaſſe like the common Stils of Tinne, the which ye ſhall hang up by a ſtring: then take a plate of Iron of a finger thicke, and two fingers broad, and make it red hot in the fire, then lay it under the bell or head, and caſt thereon Brimſtone, and let it burne,

burne, ſo that the fume may goe within the bell, and this ye ſhall continue poſſible a whole day, afore that one drop will fall: but when ye ſee it drop, then continue till yee have oyle enough, and then haſt thou a great treaſure, the which keepe in a glaſſe, for it will helpe the poxe and all outward ſores and ulcerations. And alſo ſtinking and filthy ſores, the which will not be holpe. It is alſo excellent againſt the Roſe, and againſt the peſtilence, the which ye muſt uſe in this manner. Take water of Sorrell, of Roſes, of *Cardus Benedictus*, of each ℥ j. Oyle of Sulfer ℈ j. mixe them together, and give it the Patient as ſoone as hee feeleth himſelfe ſicke, and lay him downe to ſweate one houre, and let him not ſtirre that he may ſweate the better, then dry him well with warme clothes, and let him reſt two houres, and then if he have liſt to eate, let him have a cullus made of a Henne in this order. Yee ſhall boyle the Henne or chicken ſo long, that the fleſh fall from the bones, then ſtampe the bones and all, and ſtraine it with the ſaid broth, then put thereto a good deale of Suger, and a little Wine, and let the Patient eate it with a very little bread: and then two houres after, ye ſhall give him the aforeſaid receipt with oyle, and let him ſweate thereon two houres, as is ſaid afore, and this yee ſhall doe the next day once, and by the grace of God the Peſtilence ſhall not hurt him. But when ye ſhall occupie it to the Poxe, or any other filthy ſores, ye ſhall give it with water of Hops, of Cicorie, of Germander, of each ℥ j. water of Fumetorie, ℥ ij. oyle of Sulfer ℈ j. theſe ye ſhall mixe together, and let the Patient drinke it at ſeven a clocke in the morning, and let him ſweate thereon two houres: then dry him with warme clothes, and then at night yee ſhall give him that portion in manner as yee did before, and let him ſweate thereon other two houres: and this order ye ſhall uſe till they be whole, the which will be in very ſhort time, ſo that it ſhall ſeeme miraculous, for his ſores will preſently be healed, although they were never ſo evill.

Againſt

Againſt the Roſe, ye ſhall take the water of Sorell, of Purſelane, and put thereto ℈ j. of oyle of Brimſtone, and let the Patient drinke it, and lye downe to ſweate thereon, and in one day he ſhall be holpe, although he had it a long time.

To make oyle of Vitrioll.

FIrſt ye muſt have an earthen pot, the which holdeth about a gallon, and muſt be about a foot, or fourteene inches high, then ye muſt have a head of glaſſe, the which commeth juſt over the pit, then take Vitrioll and put it in the pot, and then ſet on the head, with a great receiver, and lute the joynts well, then give it ſmall fire, as I have ſhewed you afore in the making of ſtrong water, and when ye ſee that it will droppe no more, then increaſe the fire a little, and ſo keepe it till it droppe no more, then take away the receiver, and poure out the water, and ſet it to againe, and lute it faſt, then increaſe thy fire by little and little, till that the fumes come forth: then keepe it bigger and bigger, ſo that the pot may ſtand as hot as the coales, and ſo keepe it untill that the head and receiver waxe cleere againe, but in any wiſe ſlacke not thy fire: for I have ſeene fire kept a whole day, after that the water was taken away, and never a droppe fell into the receiver, but at the laſt it came a pace, therefore leave not till it bee done. Then keepe this oyle very cloſe in a glaſſe, that the ſpirits flye not away, for when it hath loſt his ſpirits, it is good for nothing, but to corrode and eat away dead fleſh. But when this oyle hath his ſpirits, there is no better medicine in the world againſt the falling ſickneſſe and Apoplexia being uſed thus: Take *aqua vitæ* perfectly rectified, without flegme one pinte, Oyle of *Vitrioll* one ſpoonefull, mixe them, and let the Patient drinke thereof every morning one ſpoonefull, and he ſhall be holpen, although hee have had it tenne yeeres, and fell every houre: and for Apoplexia ye ſhall give it in the ſaid order. But if he cannot

drinke it ſo, ye ſhall give it as ye thinke good, ſo as hee have it in his body, and preſently he ſhall mend, although he had it a long time, and were lame over all his body. It is alſo excellent good againſt all hot fevers in the ſummer, for it helpes them in one day, as I have proved divers times my ſelfe, and ye ſhall give it in this order. Take borage water as much as you will, and put thereto ſo much of this oyle, till it be ſowre like Verjuyce, and thereof let the Patient drinke as much as he will, and then ye ſhall ſee the Patient holpe, and his thirſt ſhall ſlacke, and alſo his heate. This oyle is alſo good againſt all foule and old ſores, and to take away their ſtinke, if ye doe mixe it with water of Egremonie, till it be very ſowre, and then waſh the ſore therewith. If ye mixe more oyle with the ſaid water, untill it be as ſowre as vineger, it takes away warts if ye waſh them therewith, and cauſe them to fall out without paine. It helpes all ſcabbes if ye waſh them therewith, mixt with egremony water as is aforeſaid. If ye mixe it with Borage water, Bugloſſe water, and Melliſe water, it helpes the beating of the heart, which hath continued a long time.

To make water of Mercurie, which Paraſelſus writeth of in his booke of Chirurgery.

TAke Mercurie that is ſublimed, as I have ſhewed you afore, and put it in a glaſſe, and ſet it in a furnace, and give ſuch a temperate fire, as you may hold your hand over it a *pater noſter* while, and that degree of fire ye ſhall keepe, the ſpace of ſixe weekes, but looke that ye increaſe not the fire, nor yet diminiſh it: then take that Mercury and grinde it fine, and poure it into a bagge, like unto an Ipocraſſe bagge, and hang it in a moiſt place, and ſet a glaſſe under it, and the Mercury will turne into water, which keepe well: and when thou wilt occupie that water, thou ſhalt wet a linnen cloth therein, and lay it on ſuch kinde of ſores, as will not

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beholpe by no other kinde of meanes : for it will take away their corrolives, and cauſe them to heale, although they were never ſo ill. And moreover, becauſe that thou ſhalt know wherefore it ſerveth, ye ſhall note that it is good againſt all cankers, fiſtulaes, the wolfe, and ſuch like, for it helpeth them all, though they were never ſo evill, as *Paracelſus* writes in his great Surgery in the chapter of the canker and ſuch like.

To make water of ſal Armoniacke.

TAke *ſal Armoniacke*, that is ſublimed ſeven times, and grinde it to powder, then put it into a glaſſe, that hath a hole in the bottome on the one ſide, and then ſet that glaſſe in another, and ſet them in a moyſt Sellar, and then the *ſal Armoniacke* will diſſolve into water, and runne into the neather glaſſe, the which ye ſhall keepe cloſe : in the aforeſaid manner ye may make water of Allum, the which is excellent to dry up all filthy wounds, &c.

The order to fixe all things that are flying.

TO fixe any thing, is to be underſtood thus. Ye ſhall ſublime it ſo often, as it will ſublime no more, but will lye in the fire, ſo as the fire cannot conſume it, and when ye will fixe any thing, as Sulfer, Quick-ſilver, or Arſnicke, or ſuch like, ye ſhall doe it in this order: ye ſhall take Mercurie ſublimed, or Sulfer ſublimed, or Arſenicke, or ſuch like, and put it into a ſubliming glaſſe, which I will ſhew you divers patternes, in the next booke (God willing) and ſet it in a furnace with a ſmall fire, and then increaſe it according to art, the ſpace of a whole day, and then at evening ye ſhall turne the glaſſe, and let it ſublime up into the other end : and this order ye ſhall uſe with ſubliming from one end unto another, till that it will ſublime no more: the which ye ſhall prove in this manner. Ye ſhall take a little thereof, and lay it on a red hot coale, and

looke whether it ſmoake or no, for if it ſmoake it is not fixt, but if it ſmoake not, it is fixt: but to know the very truth, ye ſhall take thereof and grinde it to powder, and then put it into a cruſible, and give it as great a fire as though ye would melt copper, and then if ye ſee there commeth no ſmoake from it, it is fixt: but if it ſmoake away, ye ſhall put it into a new ſubliming glaſſe, and ſublime it againe, then keepe it to thy uſe, till I write more thereof: for when you have your ſpirits fixt, yee have a great treaſure, not to be bought with money, and principally of Sulfer fixt, for therewith ye may doe what yee liſt, for there can no ſickneſſe come unto mans body, but it may be holpe therewith. Alſo Mercurie being fixt, is ſuch an excellent medicine againſt the poxe, that the like cannot be found in the world. But ye ſhall note, that it muſt not be occupied alone, but with other things, which I will ſhew you in another place. The Arſenicke and the *ſal Armoniacke* may not be occupied in any wiſe inwardly, but onely outwardly, as ye ſhall here hereafter, and eſpecially of the ſalt of Arſenicke.

To make Oyle of Antimonie.

IF you will make this oyle, you muſt looke diligently to your fire, leſt ye ſpoyle all: then take a retort of glaſſe, and lute it very well, and put therein three pounds of *Antimonie*, and three pounds of *ſal gemme* calcined, beaten together, then increaſe your fire according to art, three dayes and three nights, and lute thy receiver very well, which muſt be of the quantity of five or ſixe gallons, or more, the greater the better, and then thou ſhalt have an oyle as redde as bloud, which is not to be ſold or bought for money: for it helpeth the Canker, the Wolfe, *Noli me tangere*, and Fiſtulaes, if ye anoint them therewith: firſt the dead fleſh will fall out without paine, and then it will heale, how ſore ſoever it be, although it were forty yeeres old.

In ſumma, It is a moſt excellent oyle againſt all ſores and venemous ulcers, for if ye anoint them three times therewith, it helpes them, although they were ſo venemous as they did eate a hand broad in one night, as is divers times ſeene of the Wolfe, and ſuch like ulcerations, that eate ſo, as it ſeemes a dogge had bitten out a great piece. Theſe and all other ulcerations, which will not be holpe by any meanes, ye ſhall helpe them with this oyle in ſhort ſpace, ſo as ſhall ſeeme marvellous to behold.

How ye may draw forth ſalt out of all mettals: and firſt out of Gold, which is called Sal ſapientium.

FIrſt, if you will make ſalt of Gold, you ſhall take gold filed into powder, and diſſolve it in the afore written ſtrong water, and when it is diſſolved, ye ſhall boile away the water, till it remaine dry, then thou ſhalt put thereon faire water, and let it ſeethe therewith three or foure houres long, and then poure it away, and put more thereon, and let it ſeethe againe, and then poure it off againe: this pouring on and off ye ſhall uſe till the water have no taſte of the ſtrong water, but is ſweet: and when it is ſo, give it great fire that it may dry well, then put it in a glaſſe, and ſet it in a calcining furnace, and there it ſhall calcine a whole moneth long, ſo that it remaine alwaies red hot, and at one degree of fire, then take and grinde it on a ſtone, untill it be as fine as is poſſible: then poure thereon good diſtilled vineger, and lay a cover over the glaſſe, and let it ſeethe in *Balneo Mariæ* a whole day long, putting thereto alwaies freſh vineger: then poure off that vineger into a glaſſe, and put thereon more, and boyle it a whole day as ye did afore, and this ye ſhall doe three times: then take that vineger that yee poured off, and diſtill it by *Balneo Mariæ* till it remaine dry, and in the bottome ye ſhall finde a ſalt as white as ſnow, which ye ſhall take and put theron more vineger, and ſet it in the *Balneo Mariæ*, that it may boyle the ſpace of two

houres, then let it ſettle a whole day, and then poure off that which is cleere, and then if there remaine any thing in the bottome, it is not enough prepared: then ſhall yee diſſolve it in vineger againe, and diſtill the vineger againe as I have ſhewed you, and ye ſhall finde a whiter ſalt in the bottome of the glaſſe, which ye ſhall put in vineger againe, and let that boyle in *Balneo Mariæ* two houres, as I have afore ſhewed you, and then let it ſtand and ſettle, and then poure off the cleerer part, and diſtill it in *Balneo Mariæ*, and the ſalt will remaine in the bottome as white as ſnow. But if there remaine any in the other glaſſe, yee ſhall not doe as I have ſhewed you, till it be all diſſolved.

Then diſſolve that ſalt in raine water three or foure times, and looke whether there remaine any ſalt in the bottome undiſſolved, and if there remaine none, it is well prepared, or elſe not, and it is called *ſal philoſophorum*, or *ſapientiæ*, and when it is diſſolved into cleere water, that the ſalt may remaine very dry in the bottome, the which ye ſhall keepe in a glaſſe cloſe there, for it is a moſt excellent medicine againſt all diſeaſes of the body, for it will leave nothing in a mans body that ſhall hurt him, but it doth drive it forth by ſweate, and maketh the Patient as ſound and whole as ever he was in all his life. It helpeth all outward ſores, as the Canker, the Wolfe, Fiſtulaes, and ſuch like.

This being taken inwardly, doth helpe thoſe outward diſeaſes moſt wonderfull: for it helpeth them in three or foure daies, and when ye will occupie it againſt ſuch diſeaſes, ye ſhall uſe it in this manner.

Ye ſhall take a viall full of Wine, and put therein two or three graines of that ſalt, for it is ſufficient for any ſicke perſon, for any kinde of diſeaſes, then ſtop that Viall, and ſet it in warme water, untill the ſalt be diſſolved, then give the ſicke perſon thereof to drinke warme, and lay him downe to ſweate, for it will cauſe him to ſweate wonderfully, therefore keepe him from the cold in any wiſe, for that ſweate will bring him to health againe, although hee

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were a leper, ſo that it come not by nature of his mother, for if it come by kinde, there is no helpe that I do know, yet nevertheleſſe this medicine cannot hurt, nor yet it cannot helpe him. But other ſickneſſes, although they were never ſo evill or ſore, it will helpe them. It helpes the peſtilence miraculouſly in one day, and likewiſe the poxe in ſhort time, giving it as is aforeſaid in wine, and lay thereon and ſweat, and then dry away the ſweat with warme clothes, and when thou wilt helpe any outward ſore, thou ſhalt lay thereon a wound-plaiſter, and let him drinke the ſaid ſalt with wine morning and evening, as is ſaid afore, and in ſhort ſpace they ſhall be holpen.

The order to diſtill vinegar to make the aforeſaid ſalts.

TAke good ſtrong reniſh wine-vinegar, and diſtill it in a Limbecke of glaſſe, and give it firſt a ſmall fire till halfe be diſtilled, then take it away, for it is nothing worth to our worke, then taſte it on thy tongue whether it be ſharpe or no, if it be not ſharpe, it is not good: if not, keepe that ſmall fire till the liquor come forth ſowre: ye ſhall note that the worſt of the vinegar diſtilleth firſt, then diſtill that which is laſt with a reaſonable fire till it be almoſt diſtilled, but ye may not diſtill it all quite out, leſt it ſhould ſtinke of the fire and waxe red, for then will it not ſerve our purpoſe. Moreover ye ſhall note that it may not drop faſter, but that a man may ſay a *Pater Noſter* betweene.

To draw forth the ſalt of Arſnicke.

THe ſalt of Arſenick is a marvellous ſalt, but it is ſharp and coroſive, and the order to make it is thus:

Take Arſnicke ℥ j. which is fixed, and diſſolve it in *aqua fortis* made of ſalt-peter and allum, and when it is diſſolved put thereon raine-water, till it ſinke to the bottome, and

when it is ſunke to the bottome let it ſtand to ſettle, then powre off that part which is cleare, and put on more freſh water and let it ſeethe, and then let it ſettle, and powre off the water againe, and then powre on more: and this order ye ſhall uſe untill the water come off as ſweet as ye put it on, then calcine it ſixe dayes and ſixe nights, then powre thereon diſtilled vinegar, and ſeethe it in *balneo mariæ* to diſſolve, and at night let it ſettle and wax cleare, then powre off that which is cleare, and put on more, and let it ſtand a day to diſſolve as I ſaid afore, and then let it waxe cleare, and then powre off the cleare parts. This ye muſt do three times as is ſaid of gold, and then dry it very well, and put thereon faire raine-water till it be diſſolved, and when it is diſſolved ye ſhall make no more fire under it, but let it wax cold, and then powre the cleare parts off, and diſtill it in *balneo Mariæ* untill it bee drie: and then you ſhall finde your ſalt in the ground as white as the ſnow: which is moſt excellent againſt the Canker, the Woolfe, and ſuch like as cometh of wounds, &c. ye ſhall helpe them thus. Take of this ſalt ℈ *j.* and put thereto ℥ *j.* of *Vnguentum fuſcum*, and therewith dreſſe the ſores, and they will heale in ſhort time, though they were never ſo old. And therefore if thou wilt underſtand wherefore it ſerves, looke in the Chirurgerie of *Paracelſus*.

To make Oyle of Metals, and firſt of Lead and Tin.

IF you will make oyle of theſe two Metals, ye muſt firſt calcine them, as I have ſhewed you, and then diſſolve them in the aforeſaid ſtrong water, and when they be diſſolved let them ſtand till it be as cleare as a glaſſe, then diſtill away the water by a Limbecke till it remaine drie, and when it is drie, put thereon good diſtilled vinegar, and ſet it in *balneo Mariæ* to diſſolve a whole day, and let it boile, and then let it waxe cold and ſettle, then powre off that part which is cleare, and diſtill it in another glaſſe, and when your matter is drie, put thereon other diſtilled

vinegar

vinegar, and let it ſeethe ſo long untill it be diſſolved, then diſtill away the vinegar, and then put on more vinegar: this diſſolving and diſtilling ye ſhall uſe ſo long untill the matter remaine in the bottome like oyle, then put it forth whileſt it is yet warme, for when it is cold it is ſo tough as ye cannot get it from the glaſſe: This oyle ſo made is moſt excellent, for it helpes wounds and ſores in very ſhort time: and moreover, there is no oyle amongſt all the ſecrets of Phyſicke or Chirurgerie that heals a wound ſooner then this oyle doth, for it helps them in foure and twenty houres, ſo as there be no bones broke or cut, &c. There is another manner of making of this oyle which is better, whereof we will not write in this place.

To make Oyle of Copper, and of Crocum martis, or Iron.

THeſe Metals ye muſt firſt calcine, and then diſſolve them in ſtrong water, then put thereon raine water till the metall ſinke to the bottome, then put to ſo much raine water till it have no taſte of the ſtrong water, then drie it well and put thereon diſtilled vinegar, and ſet it in *Balneo* to diſſolve, then diſtill away the vinegar till it remaine drie, then put thereon freſh vinegar, and diſtill that away till that the matter remaine drie: and this order ye ſhall uſe till that the matter remaine moiſt in the bottome like oyle. This oyle is of like vertue as the other, and therefore we will write no more thereof in this place.

To make oyle of Quickeſilver.

IF thou wilt make this oyl, ye muſt have *Mercury* fix: or elſe it will not ſerve to our uſe: therfore take that which is fixt & put it in ſtrong water, and ſet it in *Balneo* to diſſolve, and ſet theron a head, and when it is diſſolved let it ſettle, & then powre off that part which is cleare and diſtil it in *balneo Mariæ*, and your *Mercurie* will remain in the bottome, then put thereon rain-water, and waſh it ſo long

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that the water have no taſte of the ſtrong water, but remaine as ſweet as ye put it on: then put thereon diſtilled vinegar, and ſet it in *Balneo Mariæ* a whole day till it be diſſolved, then diſtill the vinegar away, and put thereon freſh, and ſet it in *Balneo Mariæ* againe to diſſolve, and then diſtill it away againe: and this order ye ſhall uſe till that it remaine like an oyle in the bottome, then take it forth and keepe it in a glaſſe cloſe ſhut, leſt it ſhould loſe his ſtrength. This oyle is of as great operation in freſh wounds as the other aforeſaid are: it is above all other againſt the poxe to be uſed outwardly, for it helpeth all ſores that come of the poxe, if ye anoint the ſores therewith and in the foreſaid manner: Ye may make oyles of all Metals, but they are not to be taken inwardly, and therefore I will ſhew thee another order how you ſhall make oyles of all the Metals to uſe inwardly.

To make Oyle of Gold, the which is diſtilled through the helme, and it is to be uſed both inwardly and outwardly.

IF thou wilt make oyle of Gold, ye ſhall take his ſalt of the which we have made mention afore, and put it into a glaſſe with a long necke, and mixe the glaſſe faſt with hermes ſel, that is, with a paire of gloing tongues, as I will ſhew you hereafter: then ye ſhall ſet the ſaid glaſſe in a calcining furnace, with a fire ſo temperate as though it ſtood in the Sunne, and there ye ſhall let it ſtand eight dayes, and then increaſe the fire other eight dayes, till that ye ſee it begin to waxe yelow, and then keepe thy fire in that heat till that thou ſeeſt thy glaſſe all yelow, and then increaſe thy fire a little till that ye ſee it waxe a browner yelow: and when ye ſee that, ye ſhall keepe it in that heat eight dayes, and then if ye ſee it change no colour, increaſe your fire a little more eight dayes, and then ye ſhall ſee it waxe red, and when it is indifferent red, ye ſhall increaſe your fire againe eight dayes, till that

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ye ſee it a browne red, then ye may give it a greater fire, for it is fixt, and no fire can conſume it: and when ye have kept it eight dayes in ſuch a great heat, ye ſhall let it wax cold, and if ye will make this oyle, ye ſhall grinde it in fine powder, and put it into a ſtone pot, and put thereon diſtilled vinegar, and ſet it in *Balneo Mariæ* to diſſolve foure dayes long, then let it ſettle and powre off the cleare parts, and put thereon more vinegar, and ſtop the pot verie cloſe, and ſet it againe other foure dayes in *Balneo Mariæ* to diſſolve, and every day ye ſhall ſtirre it two or three times with a ſticke, then let it waxe cold and ſettle, and powre off the cleare parts, and then put thereon freſh vinegar, and ſet it to diſſolve againe, and let it ſtand and ſettle untill the fifth day in the morning, then let it waxe cold and ſettle, and then powre off the cleare parts, and if there remaine any thing in the pots bottome, caſt it out, for it is not profitable for our worke, then waſh the pot very cleane, and put therein the ſaid vinegar that ye boiled afore, and diſtill it *per Balneo Mariæ* untill it be drie, and ye ſhall finde the powder fairer then it was afore, and then put thereon freſh vineger, and ſet it to diſſolve in *Balneo Mariæ*, as is ſaid afore. And when it hath ſtood foure dayes, yee ſhall powre it cleare off, and looke if there remaine any feces or powder in the bottome, and if there bee any, you ſhall powre it out, and make the pot cleane, and put therein the ſaid vinegar which ye powred off, and diſtill it away *per Balneo Mariæ*, untill that it remaine drie: then put thereon freſh vinegar, and diſſolve it as I have ſhewed you, and then powre off the vinegar and diſtill it againe, and this ye ſhall uſe, untill you find no more ſand in the bottome. But that it is all diſſolved, and then it is prepared to make his oyle of, then diſtill that laſt vinegar away *per Balneo Mariæ*, untill that it be verie drie, then put it into a glaſſe with a head and a great receiver, the which ye muſt lute together very well, that no aire may come forth, then give

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it ſmall fire foure houres long, and then increaſe it a little ſtronger, and ſo keepe it other foure houres, and then yee ſhall ſee certaine yellow fumes riſe up into the head, then keepe thy fire in that degree, untill that thou ſeeſt the head waxe red, then increaſe your fire a little, untill that the head be as red as bloud, then keepe thy fire in that ſtate, untill thou ſeeſt the colour begin to ſlake. Then make thy fire greater, untill that the bottome of the veſſell be red, and then keepe it in that ſtay one houre, and then the head will ſeeme to be full of Snow. Then make the fire as great as thou canſt, untill the head waxe cleere againe as it was at the firſt. Then let it waxe cold, and thou ſhalt finde an oyle in the receiver, the which is not to be bought for any money: For becauſe it helpeth all diſeaſes in mans body, both inwardly and outwardly: although they be never ſo evill, as the Peſtilence, the Poxe, the Wolfe, the Canker, Conſumption, the dropſie, and the leper, if ſo be it came not by nature of the father and mother. And the order to take it is thus: Yee ſhall take a pot of wine and put therein ℈ j. of this oyle, and give the ſicke thereof to drinke in the morning, and let him lye in his bed and ſleepe, and then thou ſhalt ſee his wonders. And if ſo be that the Patient be full of evill humors, and that hee ſhall neede purging, it will cauſe nature to caſt forth either by ſweate, or urine, or by vomite, or downeward, as long as the Patient ſhall have need, and then ſtrait waies amend and waxe ſtronger: then if he had eate a whole Capon, and then if the Patient doe purge no more by any of the ſaid meanes aforeſaid, yee ſhall give it him but three daies. For if he doe purge more then one day, it is a token that hee is full of corruption, as of the leprie, and the poxe, for thoſe are ſo full of corruption, ſo that he cannot bee holpe in one day by nature. Therefore yee ſhall give it more then three daies, that is thus to be underſtood, ye ſhall give it him ſo long that nature purgeth no more, and that yee may

ſee

ſee that the patient waxeth verie ſtrong, for this medicine worketh with the helpe of nature a long time after, and therefore this medicine is precious, and of too quicke operation to give to any ſicke perſon where no need is. But as for the Woolfe and the Canker, and ſuch like outward ſores, ye ſhall underſtand, that there is need of no other helpe then the aforeſaid drinke, as is ſaid afore: and ye ſhall lay upon the ſore a coole leafe or lint, and you ſhall ſee great abundance of foule and rotten bloud and ſuch like come forth: The which is ſcant to be beleeved, and then thoſe holes or ſores will incarnate, and heale of themſelves without fault.

FINIS.

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